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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 32.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886. PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

THE LANDRY MOTION.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 15.

Hon. Mr. Thompson laid on the table all the documents relating to the trial of Louis

Sir Hector Langevin then moved, seconded by Sir A. P. Caron, that immediately after ucations to be put by members the House ssume the adjourned debate on the Landry notion, and that said order continue to be the et order of the day until disposed of. This was objected to by Hon. Mr. Blake,

d was accordingly withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Thompson, in reply to Mr. Amyot, said the reports of Drs. Valade and Lavell were received by the Government directly shortly before the passing of the order-in-council of the 12th November, recommending that the law be allowed to take its course. The medical reports which were brought down, that is to say, the documents which were submitted to the House, were themselves in the form of letters. The sub stance of these, that is to the same effect and almost in the same words, were, however, communicated by telegraph in advance of the letters. On the third question, relating to telegrams received from Dr. Valade or Dr. Lavell other than those brought down, I may say that it is not intended that they should be laid before the House; In fact, the telegrams, which were in cypher, were of the same nature as the reports laid upon the table, and were returned to these gentlemen when the formal and official papers laid on the table were presented.

In answer to Mr. Edgar, Hon. Mr. Pope said that the total amount paid by the Government to the contractors for the Government section of the Canadian Pacific railway in British Columbia was \$104,220,357.

In order to consider Mr. Farrow's resoluion declaring the expediency of providing that members who are sick during the session and away from the capital shall not lose their indemnity, Sir Hector Langevin moved in amendment that the thirty-sixth order resuming the debate on Mr. Landry's motion of censure respecting the Riel execution be called instead.

Mr. Blake took exception to the regularity of Mr. Farrow's resolution on the ground that it should have originated in committee and should be recommended by the Crown. Mr. Speaker took a different view and declared the resolution in order.

Hon. Mr. Blake objected to the amendment, because the administration was pressng on the consideration of this motion while at the same time they were failing to fulfil of the question. It was their bounden duty to bring down all those papers which were material to a decision on the question which they were pressing forward, and it was nothing less than indecent for them to propose to press on a decision while they at the same time withheld the materials necessary to a right judgment on the question.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, in reply to Mr. Blake's statements, remarked that with regard to his department papers had been asked for which would require to be sent for as far as Regina, and that wheelbarrows full of papers, in all, would require to be produced. The copying of these would take some time yet, but he had laid upon the table all those documents immediately connected with the trial which it was possible to prepare upon so short

After remarks by Hon. David Mills, Mr. Casey and Hop. Mr. Mitchell, a vote was taken on the smendment, and it was carried on a division of 105 to 61.

Mr. Curren resumed the debate on the Riel motion of censure, moved by Mr. Landry, and said be regretted that many of his old political friends differed from him on this anbject, as his ambition was to represent Montreal Centre, and the feelings of his fellow citizens, who had expressed a confidence in him, which would, he hoped, be displayed in a stronger manner when he offered himself for re-election for the next Parliament. Referring to the speech of the member for Huron (Mr. Cameron), he said he thought it proved that in the Conservative party brains went before bigotry, but in the Reform party the reverse. The member for Huron had admitted the Riel trial to be legal, but unfair. But in that respect the honorable gentleman was in absolute con-tradiction of his own leader when he spoke recently at London, where he admitted that the Government had acted in a very liberal spirit in giving every facility to the prisoner and his counsel to have his case fairly presented, and the member for Huron had specified what he thought was one great element of unfairness in the trial, which was that it had taken place before a jury composed of Protestants. Would the honorable gentle-man say that Louis Riel should have been tried by a jury exclusively.
Catholic; if this had been the case what a howl would have gone abroad through the length and breadth of the land that Louis Riel, who was at that time an apostate to his church, and had executed many acts of cruelty and sacrilege, should have been put upon trial before men whose faith he had trampled upon, whose church he had desecrated, and whose many cherished convictions he had despised and spat upon. Archbishop Taché had cited the infamous language Riel had used to him, and this was done, he (Mr. Curran) thought; tto influence the Protestant jury in his favor. With reference to the objection that the recommendation to mercy had been overlooked, he thought that in most cases such were designed merely to shift responsibility. Hon, gentlemen were urging for papers, and he thought this illogical in view of their previous very decided action. On the Champ de Mars they condemned the Government without asking for papers. On that occasion the member for Quebec East (Mr. Laurier) was there when a resolution was passed declaring that the paper which published these monstrous calmembers of the Cabinet were traitors to their umnies against their race, was countenanced Mr. John A. MacCabe,

either as a hero, a martyr or a fool. With regard to the martyr cry it was represented that Riel was the leader of the Metis people. If so, why was there no report of a single meeting called by the Metis people to protest against bis execution. An appeal had also been made to the Irish Catholics with a view of enlisting their sympathies with Riel's cause, and but that that body was warned in time there was no knowing what consequences might have followed. He had said to those who had tried to influence him in Montreal, who, in fact, had threatened him, that if it was his last vote in Parliament he would stand up for what he considered to be right. He voted with his French friends for twentyfive years, but he would not recede from any position he deemed right. Having from Father Fourmont's letter as to the conduct of Riel he denied that there was any sign of insanity. It was reported that Archbishop Taché had refused to give evidence at the trial, but all

who knew his Grace were aware that he would have gone to the furthest extremity of the earth to give evidence for his bitterest enemy, if that evidence could have been any use to him. Referring to the medical commission, he said that hose gentlemen had been slandered by the leader of the Opposition, but would anyone who knew them believe such a thing, or that the ministers of the Crown were a lot of reprobates, and, to justify their act, having steeped their hands in the blood of an innocent man, should try to make three respectable physicians perjure themselves in producing such a document? Decidedly not. But he contended there was abundant evidence of Riel's insanity besides that of the medical commission. Father Piquet had testified to it. It had been stated that Dr. Henry Howard, a distinguished alienist of Montreal, was not procured for the defence because he wanted organized an armed resistance to the law a \$500 to go there, but in a letter to Sir A. Campbell on July 29th, the doctor had stated intervention of any law or legislation to save Campbell on July 29th, the doctor had stated that he would not go alone in consequence of his health, and added; "I think it well to say further that in my opinion my presence could not possibly have done Riel any good. You know my views on this question of responsibility, but when it came to the legal test, I have been obliged to say that Riel was as responsible for his acts as any other criminal

The hon, member then proceeded to

cite the story of Riel offering to accept \$35,000 as the price of his withdrawal, and strongly condemned the course pursued by the Reform party in connection with the subject, charging that they tried to prejudice province against province, section against section, creed against creed, and now they found an hon gentleman opposite trying to revive in the hearts of the Irish their obvious imperative obligations to the people of this Dominion the old feud of House to provide it with the material which Orange and Green. He asked if it was was in their hands for a proper consideration noble and patriotic in the hon gentleman who had preceded him (Mr. Cameron) to have it spread broadcast throughout the length and breadth of every land where the English and French language is spoken, that any one sect, that the Orange sect, could trample with impunity upon any other section of the country, that the Dominion of Canada was ground down to conform to the will of that association. If this question had become a provincial one, it it was a question between Protestant and Catholic, if the various sections of the country had become embittered one against the other, there was one man in this country who could not avoid the responsibility so long as the records of the country last, and that man was the leader so in the case of Scott, when he offered \$5,000 Gillogly Bros, was well reward for him. He denied that any but Miss Travers sang "Juanita" of the Opposition. He alleged he had done Grit Orangemen had acted on the present occasion and they did it for the purpose of embarrassing the Government. Not one public meeting was held in the Province of Quebec—(Mr. Langelier—Hear, hear.) The hon. member for years, created much amusement for nothold Megantic might say "hear, hear," but it was and young; they were warmly applauded. the Orangemen of Megantic, the men who clamored for the blood of Riel, who voted for him and sent him to the house to

vote (cheers), and the member for Euntingdon (Mr. Suriver) also received the Orange support of his county. He dience with "Gone from the land." a most contended that the charge of truckling to the Orangeman was inconsistent, as the opposition Orangeman was inconsistent, as the opposition had done so in Montreal and elsewhere, and cited the rewards given to Mr. Dunbar Browne and P. G. Master Smith, and the influence brought to bear against the election influence brought to bear against the election of Mr. C. J. Doherty. In conclusion the hon. member said be refused to sacrifice his friends in the Government on such a cry as had been ! raised, and concluded that in acting as he did he acted as a man who loved his country and

Mr. Coursol said that he supported the nected with the Riel execution he had come to the conclusion that the Government had committed an act of cruelty and a great blunder in sending the prisoner to the scaffold. In consequence of his conviction he felt bound to place his duty before party and his conscience before his leader. In the Province of Quebec the papers controlled by members of the Cabinet had been loudest in their denunciation of this motion of the Executive. The Government had not come cut boldly and frankly in regard to this matter. but had acted in a vaccilating spirit. This agitation was not a war of race or revenge on the part of the Province of Quebec, and the statements to the contrary made by parties in other parts of the Dominion were made with the design of arraying class against class. A newspaper, known by the public as the principal organ of the Conservative party in the province of Ontario, had urers of the Fund, with instructions to attend published articles which were libellous to your wishes regarding publication. against the French Canadian race, their institutions and their laws. Notwithstanding behalt of my colleagues, and also on my own these aspersions, the French-Canadians were part, for their great help. I need not refer to a brave race, and could carry the banner of the gratitude of our people at home for this England as proudly as any in the province of assistance which our kindred in Ottawa con-Ontario, and it was high time that an en vey to us. quiry should be made whether or not that

ountry. Did the honorable gentleman want by the members of the Cabinet from the !

documents then? Riel had been paraded province of Quebec. That paper was pre-either as a hero, a martyr or a fool. With pared to destroy the treaty of 1763 and the act of Confederation, and to invade the province of Quebec at the head of a large force and drive the French Canadians into the sea, but he did not believe they were serious in making the charges they had made. Those who now despised the Metis should know that they were descended from the French Canadians who, one hundred years ago, became the first white pioneer settlers of the Northwest, and ever afterwards they kept up communication with the friends they had left in Lower Canada. Was it to be wondered that the French Canadians of Quebec should have feelings of friendship for their brethren in the Northwest ? On a mere question of law he did not say that Riel's trial was an illegal one, but it was un-British. He contended that General Middleton's letter to Riel was a promise that his life should be spared and that the trial by any other jury than twelve men was contrary to the accepted practice. His life had been petitioned for, but it surely would have satisfied those who clamored for vengeance to have seen him confined in prison for the remainder of his life; and the Government should have had courage enough to extend that clemency to him which, under all circumstances, was right. He (Mr. Coursol) took the course he did from a feeling that as a British subject he had not received fair play. For his part, whatever might be the issue on this question, he hoped that peace and harmony would prevail among all classes, creeds and sections of the Dominion.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) defended the Gov-

ernment and said that he thought if Jefferson Davis raised the standard of rebellion a second time he would undoubtedly have met the fate of Louis Riel, and had Riel been warned by his first act of rebellion he would no doubt have been alive to-day. He was pardoned for his first offence, but when he returned and his life. He thought the verdict of the country would be in favor of the Govern-

Mr. Langelier spoke in favor of the motion. and Mr. Rykert moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 12 40 a.m.

A GRAND CONCERT AT JINDSAY.

A grand entertainment was given in the rooms of the C. L. A. on Friday evening, 5th inst. The stage and rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the hall was crowded. Mr. D. A. McDonald was appointed chairman, and discharged his duties in a careful and efficient manner. The programme opened with a grand overture by Miss Lemay, pianist, Messrs. Doran and E. Gillogly, violinists, followed by a song, "I cannot sing the old songs" by Miss Katie McGillis, which was well received by the audience. Miss Cogan gave a recitation, "The Legend Beautiful," which was greatly appland-Mr. Charlie Podger in his song, Masher" completely captivated the large au. dience, and looked every inch a masher. He received a well merited encore, and sang "Paddy Duffy's Cart." The next was a reading by Dr. Lynch, a selection from Shakespeare, followed by a song from Miss E. McDonald, entitled "No One to Love." This youthful singer bids fair to outshine many of our great singers. Master Jack Smith sang "Take Me Home to Mother,' which was loudly encored. A duet, "The Minute Gun at Sea," by Gillogly Bros, was well rendered. cultivated voice. A song by Miss Tess Harrington, "Good-Bye, Mavourneen," considering her first appearance before an audience, was well rendered. "Frisky Jim," a song and dance by Smith Brothers, aged S and 1 drives up to the door," and impersonated the dience with "Gone from the land," a most beautiful song and well sung. A recitation the Baron." Mr. Charlie Podger, as Barney, kept the crowd in roars of laughter. Charlie is a general favorite, and his genial face alone would draw a crowded house. Miss Mary Harrington as Edith did remarkably well. hoped to see it great and glorious in the Miss Katie McGillis as Lady Margaret sustained the part well, and made a very handsome widow; Mr. John L. O'Brien, as Government on its general policy, but that after carefully considering all the tacts conhimself. The Misses Lemay and Howley presided at the piano and earned the thanks of the audience. The committee were well satisfied with the proceeds and intend continuing those entertainments.

> IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. The following is a copy of a letter received by Mr. J. A. MacCabe, Treasurer Ottawa Branch of the Irish Parliamentary Fund:

Lindsay, March 10th 1886.

House of Commons Library, LONDON, Eng., 27th Feb., 1886.

DEAR SIR,-I have received your letter of the 13th ult., enclosing draft for one hundred pounds stg., being a contribution from Ottawa and vicinity to the Irish Parliametary Fund. This amount I have conveyed to the treas-

I thank the subscribers and yourself in

I am, yours very truly, OHAS. S. PARNELL. Ottawa.

BISHOP JAMOT RETURNS

FROM ROME AND RECEIVES A GRAND WEL-

COME FROM PRIESTS AND PROPLE. On the 14th of November His Lordship Dr. John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough, departed from his diocese to proceed to the Eternal City, to present his duty and an account of his stewardship to His Holiness Leo XIII., and though the expressions of the love and reverence felt for him by his people, evoked by that occasion, were earnest and flattering, yet they were in no way comparable to the reverential enthusiasm his safe return from his decennial pilgrimage to Rome called forth. On Sunday, Feb. 20th, his congregation being apprized of his speedy home coming, actively entered upon arrangements to give their beloved Bishop a reception which would worthily ex press their veneration for him and their rejoicing at his safe return; and the culmination is seen in the enthusiastic reception which His Lordship received.

Birhop Jamot had a pleasant outward trip and landed first in Ireland. From the Green Isle he went to France, and spent some days in his native land on his way to Rome, where, on his arrival, he met with a warm and gracious welcome from the Supreme Pontiff. On his return he again visited France, and had the felicity of conducting Confirmation ceremonies in his native parish. He saited from France on February 24th, and reached New York after a very stormy passage. He arrived on Wednesday, ronto 3rd inst., and remained the guest of Archbishop Lynch, at St. Michael's Palace, till Friday morning, when he set out for Peterborough, where he arrived at noon of the same day. Long before the train was due, the platform of the station was covered with people awaiting the arrival of the train. Besides the following reception committee was in attendance :-Messrs. Thos. Cahill, chairman; Thos.

Jas. Crowley, Jas. Hayes, Thos. Egan, Dr. O'Sullivan, John Doherty, Thos Dolan, Dr. Crevier, John Sullivan, Jas. Maloney, M. Fee, Jas. Sheehy, Chas. Grant, Roger Devlin, Jas. Corkery, T. B. Hayes, John O'Meara, George Giroux, M. Quinlan, John McIlmoyle, W. Hickey, R. W. Muncaster, Jas. H. O'Shea, Jas. Bogue and H. Carveth. The Fire Brigate Rand was present, and as the

train drew into the station, struck up the welcome of "Home, Sweet Home." The clergy were also present and also with those that arrived on the same train as His Lordship; and he, accompanied by those and the committee of reception, entered sleighs, which to the number of about a dezen. the spacious building was packed in every part. The church had been specially beautified and decorated for the occasion. A handsome evergreen arch, with cross surmounting, spanned the gateway to the church grounds and bore the greeting, "Welcome, Our Bishop." Over the vestibule door, at the main entrance to the church, was the motto in French, "Hommages a notre eveque," (Homage to Our Bishop). Over the same door on the inner side was a scroll bearing the words, "Salve Pastor Benus" (Hail, Good Pastor). Inside the decorations were beautiful. The glittering mass of the high altar was flanked on either side with evergreen trees, and on the wall was emblazoned on the left side. "Vivat, Vivat, Pastor Bonus" (Long Live Our Good Shepherd), and on the right side, Laudate Dominum omnes gentes," (Praise the Lord all ye People). The pillars of the gallery were clad in evergreens, the rails swathed in bunting in tricolor, while overhead were stretched fes-toons of red, white and blue bunting. On the front of the nave gallery were the following mottoes: "With Joy We Greet Our Beloved Bishop," "Joy Reigns Supreme," "O Rest With Us, Dear Bishop, Now," "May God Your Labors Bless,"

"God Bless Our Pastor and Father." During the interval the bishop and clerical party entered the palace, and, having assumed the episcopal robes, respectively, issued forth and formed procession of the following clergy: Vicar General Laurent, Lindsay; Vicar General Laurent, Toronto; Rev. Father O'Connell, Douro; Rev. Father Keilty, Ennismore; Rev. Father Casey, Campbellford; Rev. Father Brown, Port Hope; Rev. Father Murray, Cobourg; Port Hope; Rev. Father Murray, Cobourg; Rev. Father Quirk, Hastings; Rev. Father McEvoy, Fenelon Falls; Rev. Father Connolly, Downeyville; Rev. Father Brethetron, who accompanied His Lordship on his visit to Rome, and Rev. Father McClosky, Victoria Rome, and Rev. Father McClosky, Victoria did not know. He had been told that she had Road; preceded by thurifer, cross-bearer,

and sanctuary boys. As the procession entered the church His Lordship knelt and performed his devotions. Next rising he received the homage of his clergy. The procession then advanced to the altar, the tones of the Magnificat, by full choir, filling the sacred edifice "with sounding praise." His Lordship then took his place on the episcopal throne, and after the celebration of the ceremony of the Pontifical an address from the clergy of the diocese was read and presented by Vicar-General Laurent, of Lindsay. - Canadian Freeman.

The Rev. Abbe Rioux, of Ste. Monique, who has, during the last few years, given much remarkable evidence of talent as a painter, and whose efforts have found places in several churches in this province, left, yesterday, for Rome where he will spend the next two years with the best masters of the Eternal City

The Rev. Curé Primeau, of Boucherville, who has devoted so much of his time towards working for the St. Peters Cathedral, is now confined to his bed through illness.

WRECKED NEAR SANDY HOUK.

THE CUNARD S.S. OREGON RUN INTO BY A SCHOONER. NEW YORK, March 14.—The magnificent

It is not clear how the collision occurred. Captain Cottier, of the Oregon, had gone nelow, leaving the first officer in charge of the bridge. Suddenly a shadow loomed up in the darkness, and before those on board the steamer were able to distinguish what this object was the crush came. I'he unknown schooner struck the Oregon fairly in the side, and stove a hole in her side. The shock of the collision aroused the sleeping passengers and a scene of wild confusion followed. A hasty examination was made and it was found that the steamer was rapidly filling with water. Capt. Cottier and those of the crew who had retired were hastily summoned to the deck and when the serious nature of the collisien became known the officers explained the situation to the terror stricken passengers and the work of lowering the steamer's boats was soon under way. An examination of the Oregon showed that she had two holes in her port side below the water line as if the schooner had rebounded from the first blow and struck the steamer a second time. All efforts to stop the leak were unavailing, and the great steamer began to settle in the water. It was evident that the Oregon would keep affoat for some hours, but that it would be impossible to bring her into port. Pilot boat No. 11 and the schooner Fannie A. Gorham, bound from on the baggageman through a transom in the Jacksonville for Boston, were in the imme-Jacksonville for Boston, were in the immediate vicinity, and drew near the sinking steamer to render what assistance they could. When it became known board that no immediate danger was to be feared, the alarm of the passengers was allayed, and they quietly awaited the lowering of the steamer's boats. This having been accomplished with some difficulty, the ladies were first got in the boats and transferred to pilot boat No. 11 and the schooner Gorham, the captain leaving the ship last. Owing to the excellent discipline of the crew and the coolness of the officers of the Oregon, dead in the car, The robbers rifled the work of transferring the 185 first cabin, his pockets of the keys to the sate, 66 -econd cabin, and 389 steerage passengers which they robbed of all its con-was accomplished without a single casualty, tents, variously estimated at from \$25,000 preceded by the band, proceeded to the then transferred to the vessels above men-The 205 souls belonging to the crew were reaching to the doors. Meanwhile the people poured into the cathedral till timed. About noon the steamship Fulda was sighted bearing towards Sandy Hook. Signals were displayed, and the attention of those people poured into the cathedral till on board the Fulda having been arrested, she on board the l'ulda having been arrested, she on the door, but as the summons was not changed her course and bore down upon answered he thought the train messenger was the sinking steamer. The work of retransfer-ring the passengers and crew of the Oregon to the Fulda was proceeded with, and this struggle and the dead body of the messenger, having been safely accomplished, the Fulda Nichols, was discovered. In one hand that wa steamed for New York, arriving at the bar at 6.25 p.m., too late to reach her pier on account of the low tide. When the news of the of his assailants. A large force of officers accident reached the city great excitement prevailed among those who were waiting at scouring the country, and it is thought the the Cunard dock for the arrival of the steamer. The nature of the calamity was not at first known to the officers of the Canard line and those awaiting the arrival of friends had their fears allayed by the state- | press Company for about ten years, and was ment that the Oregon had become disabled in

> a portion of the mail was rescued. Some of the emigrants bemoaned their fate in losing their luggage, for to some of them the goods that went down was all they owned. Among the passengers on board well known in New York society were: Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Thomas Hitchcock and Stanley Mortimer, who had been spending the winter in Southern France, and the Bishop of Nassau and his wife A passenger by the Oregon told a Herald re-porter:—"It was 5 o'clock in the morning and the ship was ploughing along while all her nine hundred passengers slept. Suddenly there was a tremendous crash that made the big ship quiver from stem to stern, and frightened the sunk as soon as she cleared the steamer, but he could not say positively. So far as he knew, could not say positively. So far as he knew, there were none of her crew on board the Fulda, and he presumed they had all been drowned. Meanwhile the sea was pouring into a great ugly gap on the port bow of the Oregon, and men, women and children were running about the decks in their scanty attire, screaming and praying. This did not last long, however. The officers of the Oregonquicklydiscovered that they were in no immediate danger of sinking and they were in so immediate danger of sinking and were in no immediate danger of sinking and they went about among the half distracted passengers assuring them they were safe. It was but a little while before order was restored and the affirighted people, somewhat calmed, sought their clothing. Then there calmed, sought their clothing. Then there was an anxious two hours as not a sail or a steamer responded to the rockets that were sent up or the guns that were fired until nearly 7 o'clock, when, daylight having arrived, pilot boat No. 11 hove in sight and headed toward the steamer in response to her signal of toward the steamer in response to her again or distress. Boats were gotten ready and the passengers clambered into them, but in an orderly fashion. Before a hundred of them had been safely transferred to the pilot boat, the schooner Fannie Gorham, laden with lumber, from Jacksonville to Boston, hove in sight. When she got near the disabled steamer her crew manned the transfer of the steamer her transfer of a long boat and helped in the transfer of the people. The pilots were taking their boat

the lower bay and that the passengers were

being brought to the city by the Fulda. It

was eight hours from the time of the collision

to the time when the captain of the Oregon

reached the deck of the pilot boat. The

Oregon had settled low in the water and soon

after the captain had gained the pilot hoat he

saw his magnificent craft go down before his

New York, March 15.—None of the passen gers were able to save their luggage and only

eyes.

full. Not an accident occurred in the transfer. The passengers were very cool and everything proceeded in an orderly fashion. Only one mishap occurred, shortly after the collision, when a preacher, whose name was not ascertained, leaped overboard in his excitement. It was 12 o'clock when the Fulda reached the Oregon and the content of th NEW YORK, March 14.—The magnificent steamer Oregon, of the Chuard line, lies at the bottom of the Atlantic, within a few miles of Sandy Hook, having been sunk about 4 o'clock this morning, while making for this city, by an unknown deep laden, three masted schooner. The first intimation of the disaster was when the lookout at Fire island, about 6 o'clock this morning, sighted the German steamer Fulda, which was also bearing for New York. The Fulda suddenly changed her course, and, as subsequent events proved, had done so in order to pick up the passengers and crew of the sinking Cunarder. It is not clear how the collision occurred. and only 60 were saved. These were delivered at the New York post office at half-past one this morning. Two-thirds of the mail recovered was so thoroughly soaked with water that it is worthless. The schooler which ran into the Oregon was laden with coal. There seems to be no doubt that she sank immediately after the collision, and that her crew perished. "Joe" Nelson, an old and reliable Sandy Hook pilot, said as to his theory of the cause of the accident, "I can't say for sure how the boat came to be sunk, for I wasn't there, but in my opinion no schooner ever made two holes in the Oregon large enough to sink her, and I have no doubt that the steamer struck the masts of the Hylton Castle, which is sunk in that neighborhood, and which has moved from the position in which she was located on the charts.

A DARING EXPRESS ROBBERY.

JOLIETTE, Ill., March 13 .-- A daring and bloody express robbery occurred on the Chicago and Rock Island westbound express last night, between this place and Morris. Shortly after the train, which leaves here at 12 45 a.m., had left this city, the baggage-man heard a rap at the baggage car door. He opened it and was met by masked robbers, who covered him with revolvers and demanded the key to the express car. The key was given up; one robber held a revolver their attention to the express car. It is thought they tapped on the express car door and informed messenger H. S. Nichols that the baggageman wanted to get in. At any rate the express car door was opened and the messenger being confronted by the murderers villains fought for his life and the property in his trust. The interior of the car shows he fought the robbers from one end of the car to the other, but at last the murderous blows they rained on his head with an iron poker torced him to succumb, and he was left ∞ \$100,000. not containing money they left scattered about the floor. Nothing was known of the occurrence until the train reached Morris, where the local express messenger rapped clutched he held a lock of dark colored hai. that he must have torn from the head of one and men from this place and Morris are now guilty mon will be captured, in which event they will probably be lynened. The dead messenger was married and lived at Chicago. He has been in the service of the U.S. Exone of their most trusted employes.

A FIEND IN FEMALE FORM.

LONDON, March 9.-Louisa Hart, a rich procuress of the West End, was to-day committed for trial on a charge of providing young girls for a number of aristocratic patrons. The woman's business had grown so bold and offensive that the police felt constrained to suppress it, but despite their best efforts they were unable until recently to secure evidence to convict. The arrest of Mrs. Hart has caused a sensation in certain circles, and gossi) bandies about many names of titled debauchees as likely to be identified with the business by which the woman has grown rich.

A BISHOP'S MANDAMUS.

LONDON, March 15.—Bishop Bagshawe, of the Catholic diocese of Nottingham, has for-bidden Catholics in his diocese to join the Primrose League, on the ground that it is dan-gerous to expose themselves to the influences of heretics affecting religion and morality. The Bishop has forbidden the clergy in his dioceseto absolve any who persist in retaining connection with the league.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

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The Rev. Father Royer, O.M.I., of this city, is at present in Quebec, and will preach a retreat at Jeune Lorette, Ste. Foye and

Archbishop Taché, who is in Ottawa, will return to St. Boniface in a few days. The principal object of his visit to the East was to obtain a number of Oblat fathers to carry on mission work in the Northwest, His. the people. The pilots were taking their boat on mission, work the people of Bishop Duhamel. loads to her as their own toraft was pretty well. Grace is the guest of Bishop Duhamel.

Sillery.

THE IRISH BISHOPS ON IRE-LAND'S NEEDS.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PRELATES ON HOME RULE, SOCIAL ORDER, AND THE LAND QUESTION.

DUBLIN, March 1.—The tollowing is the text of the letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, acting on behalf of the Bishops of Ireland:-

" SIB-Your letter to Lord De Vesci, which was published in the Dublin newspapers, has been under the consideration of a large and representative Body of Irlah Catholic Bishops assembled here to-day on important ecclesias. tical business. The prelates so assembled substantially represent the whole Irish episcopacy. At the request of their lordships, I beg to lay before you, in response to your expressed desire, the views they entertain regarding the wants and wishes of the Irish people. There are, as you observe, three great Irish questions demanding the immediate care of the Government—namely, self-government, the settlement of the land question, and social

"First, as regards self-government, or home rule, it is our firm and conscientious con-viction, based, as we believe, on the fullest, most varied, and, at the same time, most reliable information, that it alone can satisfy the wante, the wishes as well as the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Those wishes and appirations have been expressed with unmistakable clearness by constituencies of the four provinces of Ireland at the recent elections. We venture to remind you that immediately before those elections you had appealed to the people of this country to speak out their mind on this great question, and that in doing so you clearly laid down the lines within which you believed it to be a question of practical politics. We regard the issue of the elections as the answer given by the Irish people to that appeal. We are fully satisfied that the demand for home rule thus put forward in no way transgresses the constitutional limits marked out by you. Its concession cannot trench either on the supremacy of the Crown or on the unity of the empire, nor can it in terfere with the maintenance of all the authority of Parliament necessary for the consolidation of the unity. This being so, we feel convinced with you that the granting of home rule within those limits will be not a source of danger but a means of averting it, as furnishing a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness and strength.

As regards the settlement of the land question, we have no hesitation whatever in stating that in our opinion, it now imperatively calls for a finel solution, and that this cannot he better effected than by some such measure as that which certain English journalists and statesmen have recently advocated—that is, the purchase up by government of the landlord interest in the soil, and the re-letting of the latter to tenant farmers at a figure very considerably below the present judicial rents. In addressing one of the foremost financiers, as well as one of the most enlightened statesmen of the age, we do not presume to enter into the details of this weighty and no doubt complicated project, but are perfectly satisfied to leave them to your own sense of what is due to the equitable claims of existing landlords on the one hand, and of the future tenants of Ireland on the other. We desire, however, to have it perfectly understood that the Irish people do not aim at the confiscation of any species of property, but only ask for tair play as between man and man, or what has been well described as the right to live and thrive in their native land.

Third, as regards "social order." we shall confine our remarks to two aspects of the case: public outrages -namely, what is called personal intimidation, or, as you otherwise on either head will, or indeed can, exist after basis just indicated, or on any other basis which supposes the utter effacement of that system of landlordism which has so long and so ruinously existed in Ireland. In point of fact, every disturbance of social order that has occurred for years among our people has arisen from the sense of wrong entertained by a large majority of the occupiers of the soil, owing to the remorseless exaction of needy or extravagant landlords. Even now the peace of the country is seriously imperilled by the fact that very many landlords, as if making a final but fruitless effort to collect impossible rents, have entered on an ill-considered course of eviction against their unfortunate tenants. We would therefore earnestly and most respectfully urge that, pending the final settlement of the land question, which we are confident is now near at hand, the power of eviction be suspended in Ireland; as the same time, that in the most impoverished districts some provision in the shape of remunerative labor be made out of the public purse to support the starving poor in the present and helping them on to better times.

"Wishing you every success in your renewed efforts to restore peace and prosperity to our long-tried and much-loved country. I have the honor to be, sir, your very faithful

> "WILLIAM J. WALSH, "Archbishop of Dublin.

"Chairman of Episcopal Meeting." To this communication the following reply

has been sent :10 Downing Street, Whitehall,

February 20, 1886. My LORD ARCHEISHOP: I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's communication to me on the 17th of the views entertained on pending questions with respect to Ireland by yourself and your episcopal brethren, and I request your Grace to accept my most sincere

thanks for this communication. W. E. GLADSTONE. The Most Rev. Dr. WALSH, Archbishop of Dubtin.

THE GREAT DISTRESS IN IRELAND. LONDON, March 10 .- The Government has placed gunboats at the service of Mr. Tuke in his work of relieving the distress among the inhabitants of the islands along the west-ern Irish coast. Indescribable distress has been developed among the people inhabiting the Arran isles, of Galway, who, besides having hardly anything but moss and seagrass to eat, are without fire and often without clothing and shelter. It is not rare to find girls of seventeen and eighteen years of age kept in enforced hiding during the daytime because bereit of every thread of clothing long ago bartered away for seed, potatoes or roots with which to feed the smaller children. It is feared that unless prompt relief measures are inaugurated, scores of these people will die of starvation.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER IV .- Continued Poor Eilie's head sank down lower and

lower, until she laid it on the table, which shook again and again with her sobar The priest waited quietly. He knew that it is very painful to people to have their faults expend, and none the less so when they are really seen by the person reproved, as he hoped was now the case. A wound had been made; it was still raw and sore, and, like a good physician, he waited till the shock was over before he attempted to touch it again. In a few minutes Eilie looked up.

sir, what must I do?" Her tone was gentle, her voice humble and full of peace, as theirs will be who are faithful and true.

"I think, Ellie, you had better leave the castle; and what is more, I would advise you not even to return there again." "Not to return, sir ?"

"Not to return, Ellie. I have my reasons. I do not think it necessary or wise to explain them to you fully, and you must trust me. There are times when a priest must exercise all his authority to save souls, and this is one of them.

"But my aunt and the family! Oh, sir, what shall I do ?"

"Do God's will, Ellie, and leave the rest to Him. You know the story of St. Joseph, and how an angel told him to fly by night, and how he got up at once and set out on his journey without asking a single question. O Ellie, child! if we could all be like St. Joseph!

By this time the few people who attended the early masses on week days were coming out of the church; there were but few. To Father Cavanagh this was all the more reason why mass should be said. "Those who do come," he used to say, "deserve the privi-lege; those who remain away need the blessings which the adorable sacrifice alone can obtain for them."

It was time now that he should "go to the altar of God"—to the God who indeed has given joy to his vouth, the joy of being all His own, who had given honor to his manhood, and a crown of virtue to his old age. "But as you are not St. Joseph, Ellie," he

continued, after a pause, "it will be quite necessary that something definite should be arranged for you. Have you friends anywhere? I think you told me once of another aunt.

Yes, Ellie had another aunt: she lived in the county Wicklow, in a lovely little village near the world famous meeting of the waters. She was sure her aunt would receive her kindly, and she could remain there for the present.

"Good, Ellie; and now, my child, you must go. I will give you the money necessary to pay your expenses. Your aunt in Wicklow, you say, is comfortably circumstanced, so I suppose she can provide you with necessaries for the future ; and you must write a few lines now to the housekeeper at the castle, saying you have left the place, by my advice, for good and important reasons; that I wish her, if possible not to mention my name in connection with your leaving, as circumstances cannot at present be explained, and might, therefore, be misunderstood. 1 will take care to send your note to her by a careful messenger, but

Ellie had been well educated, and wrote a plain hand. This was her letter. We shall

I must see you off on a car first.

hear of it again :-"DEAR AUNT, -The priest has advised me to leave the castle at once, for particular reasons, which I am not to tell. Dear Annt. express it, he fulfilment of contracts and I am very grateful for all your kindness, and personal liberty of action. It is our delibito all the family, and hope you will believe erate opinion that no just cause of complaint | me that I have done nothing wrong.-Your

affect. niece, "ELLIE M'CARTHY. "Dear Aunt,—The priest" [here she had begun to write "Father C—," and got so far when she remembered, and blotted it over] says for you not to mention that he advised

me to leave. " Now, Ellie, I will leave you in charge of my housekeeper; she will give you a cup of tea at once, and see you off quietly down the lane on a car, as I am very apxious that no one should know where you are gone : and I can depend on her silence. I will spare you a tew minutes more if you like to come into the sacristy for contession."

Ellie was very thankful. It was just what she wished, but she did not like "to make bold" to ask; and she dreaded the idea of going to a strange priest down at her aunt's place, though a little more experience of the world would have told her how truly kind and good priests were everywhere to those who are in trouble.

She came out of the confessional with her own, bright, sweet look on her face once more. And well she might. Cleansed, purified, and forgiven, she was strong again, and ready to do battle valiantly with the foe, and to strive fervently for the crown of eternal

life.
The good housekeeper saw her off as the priest had desired, and fortunately secured a a return car, so that the news of Ellie's flight could not be brought back by a thoughtless

driver. The priest said his mass, thankful that one of his flock was out of danger, as far as any one can be in this world of temptation. H little suspected what the consequences of his pastoral solicitude would be to himself. and even if he had suspected, he would have done his duty all the same.

CHAPTER V. FATHER AND SON.

"Is Mr. Elmsdale within?" "He was, my lord, hardly an hour ago."
"Say that I wish to speak to him
here; and, Barnes, see that I am not interrupted. You had better, perhaps, remain
near the door."

"Yes, my lord." Barnes went on his errand with a heavy heart. He knew there were likely to be high words between father and son.

He had ventured respectfully to hint to Mr. Elmsdale, once or twice, that Lord Elmsdale was getting old, that he might be sorry if he said hard things now which could not be recalled; but he soon saw that expostulation was useless. He was a man with very clear ideas of his duty in the state of life to which God had called him, because he had no schemes of his own to prevent him from seeing what was right. He knew if he attempted to pass beyond the sphere in which Providence had appointed his lot, that he would probably do harm, and certainly would do no good. So, when he found that the words which he could say respectfully as a servant were of no avail he held his peace as far as his earthly superiors were concerned, but he redoubled his prayers for the master whom

he sincerely loved and respected. Good old Barnes ! I believe A is fashionable to talk about the flunkeyism of modern servants, but I don't believe in it. Given good masters, and you are sure, with some rare exceptions, to have good servants. Lord Elmedale was a good master,—a better master than he was a father. A son requires more love than a servant, and more mani-

festation of affection. Barnes, knew that Lord Elimsdale respected him and relied on him; it was enough for him. Edward Elmsdale. in his young days, saw that his father did not love him; he loved his estate, his worldly advancement, his birthright, but he did not love him. The boy was too young to reason all this out, but he felt it. Ah I when will parents learn that their children feel what they never show !- that there are wonderful, deep, manuspected instincts of comprehension in childhood, wholly ignored because they are not manifested openly.

Edward Elmedale walked into the library.

with a sullen, defiant look. Lord Elmadale simply indicated the revolver which lay on the table. No word was said.

Lord Elmsdale would have given one half of his estate willingly, cheerfully, much as he loved it, if his son had spoken one word of acknowledgment of his guilt-had given even the faintest intimation that he wished to

Edward Eimedale would have done had been said to open the sealed fountain of his affection. How foolish people are! Why will they not try the force of hot, summer noons.
kindness when the torce of violence often Lady Elmsdale had not known anything of kindness when the torce of violence often fails?

There was a deadly, horrible silence.
Two guardian angels (they were both baptized, father and son) stood by, their beautiful faces shrouded with their white glistening wings: they were praying,—could nothing be done? Alas! no. God will not force the human will; He moves it gently at times, but men refuse to obey his touch. The angels looked up to heaven, and, in the light of God's great throne, they saw the futurethey saw what would happen if father and son quarrel.

There was a "roaring lion" in the room. The angels saw him-no one else. The angels, being pure spirits, can see spirits good or evil, We, being flesh and blood, cannot see them, but they influence us none

the less. The angels were moving away,—the devils were coming nearer. The two men had free-will, and they willed the devils to come nearer to them. The angels would not resist their will, tor God had left them free to choose.

The angel had pleaded so fervently with the father : "Oh, say one kind word to him? Tell him you will forgive him if he will even now begin a new life. Point out to him quietly, gently, as a father should, the shame, the disgrace of his conduct. Ask him to tell you the truth about that night. It may not be as bad as you think."

The angel knew that the night's work, bad as it was, had not been quite so bad as the father feared. But the angel could not tell. him, because if God allowed us to know everything as these spirits know it, our free will would be unduly influenced, and we should not have the same merit.

The son's angel pleaded with him. If he would only tell his father all, tell exactly what had happened. His father had a right to know the truth, had a right to demand an ecount of his conduct.

He would not listen. The angel folded his silver wings. He had done all that God wished him to do. The devils clashed the glittering scales of their wings, once so beautiful, now so horrible. They were sure of their prey. They

had only to wait, and look on.
"Yours?" Lord Elmsdale pointed to the rcvolver.

Edward vouchsafed no answer. "Guilt is silent. I did not think a son of mine," he groaned-was he going to relent ?was he going to say one kind word ?-the angels came forward a little-"would degrade the name of Elmsdale as you have done.' "I am the best judge of my own actions,

Rir. "And I am the best judge of the disposal of my property. The estate is not entailed,

as you are aware, and if"-Edward was blind, mad with rage. father. Lady Elmsdale entered.

Barnes had kept his watch faithfully, but he thought it would be safe to allow her in.
He had his doubts as to the result of the interview. The mother looked from the father to the

son, from the son to the tather. Happily, she had not the very slightest suspicion of he truth. She only knew that there was some grave, terrible breach between them. There was the guiltiness of despair in both

"Edward, what is the matter?" "Elmsdale, what has happened?"
It is doubtful if Lord Elmsdale had seen

the action of his son, or, if he had seen, he had not thought what he intended; what he thought can never be known now. Perhaps, even if the mother had not entered, the unhappy young man might not have finally carried out his fatal purpose. Lord Elmsdale replied in a cold, distant

" Your son is defuing his father."

"Surely, Edward, this is not true." "I am old enough to be my own master,

and to judge of my own actions.' "Yes; but never too old to honor and respect your parents. But what has caused

this disturbance?" "I am in utter ignorance. My father does not condescend to explain."
"The explanation should come from you,

sir," replied Lord Elmsdale, in a tone of bitter and indignant contempt. "No son of mine shall alarm this bouse after midnight, and try to tempt an innocent servant to her destruction. I have told you," he continued. 'what I shall do."

"And i defy you, sir," exclaimed Edward, leaving the room, and shutting the door with crash which resounded through the build-Barnes was still in the hall. He had heard

the voices in the library becoming louder and louder, because more and more angry in their tone. He heard these last words.

CHAPTER VI. WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

Dead 1 But how was it done? No one knows-he was found just as he

But why do they not remove the body Barnes will not allow it to be touched until the police come.

Yes; the true-hearted old man was halfsitting, half-kneeling by the dead body of his master. No word did he speak, but if any one attempted to come near the corpse, he motioned them away with a gesture which no one dared to gainsay.

How did it happen? Everyone was asking the same question, except the few who were too awed and frightened to say a single word.

If he could only speak-oh! if the dead could speak !-how many things they would tell us! It was thought once that a photograph of the murderer could be taken from the dead man's eye; that the image of the last person he beheld would remain fixed on the retina. How easily, then, would the criminal have been discovered! But God

victim; and yet there is an Eye which has beheld the commission of the crime, an Eye whose detection they cannot escape.

Barnes's face expressed more than sorrow; it told of sorrow and dread. He knew what had happened some hours earlier—no one else did; and he could not avoid having terrible suspicions.

to a distant farm about noon. He often took stopped suddenly,—"O Lord!" He did not long country rambles. There was no reason' say it irreverently, but in the very depth of long country rambles. There was no reason why he should not do so—a good landlord is always safe amongst his tenantry. A man must have done some open, deliberate act of injustice to be unsafe in Ireland.

Edward Elmsdale had left the house some time before—in fact, immediately after the quarrel. Barnes had seen him leave, and noticed the way he went. He did not go down the broad, elm-lined avenue, but had turned to the right, down a narrower drive, a cross country village. He went ten miles which was hung over in summer time with or at least would have promised, all fragrant blossoms. It was called the Lime and summer, cold and wet, heat and snow, his father could desire, if one kind word Walk. Gentlemen used to go there to smoke all the same, and received the munificent in the evening; the ladies used to walk up remuneration of one shilling a day. He had and down under the pleasant shelter in the but one halfpenny in his pocket and his cruzi-

> what had happened in the night; she had up to the convent and see one of the ladies, gone to bed very wearied, and had slept who used to lend him a book sometimes. soundly. Her husband told her what the case, -no one could do so except the three that Ned Rusheen had been in the house.

The visitors had arrived about four o'clock in the morning, and went to their rooms after taking some slight refreshment. Lady Elmsher daughter's room, but found her sleeping, and would not disturb her.

The boys had come down very early, in been allowed to go out shooting with Ned without their father or elder brother-their first act of independence, and they prized it accordingly. Their proud mother had waved her hand to them as they passed from the

door, with a pardonable exultation, and the exclamation—"My noble boys!"

Freddy came home first. What a contrast between the going out and the coming in! He had bounded down the stairs with just two leaps; he went up it now ghastly pale, tottering at every step, and sobbing wildly.

He was looking for his mother.

Lady Elmsdale was in her morning room All the elegances and pleasures of fashionable life surrounded her. I will 'not describe them, for I leave descriptions to those who are obliged to fill up their volumes with unnecessary pages; here we need every page, every line, to tell of events. She sat window, with her back half-turned to the door; a splendid greyhound-her only pet besides her boys—lay at her feet. She knew Freddy's step, and thought there might be some bad news, as he came in so slowly - so contrary to his usual custom. Still it never occurred to her that anything was seriously

wrong., "Well, Freddy?" She did not turn her head. She expected every moment he would come closer, and throw his arms round her neck.

But he did not come. A groun of auguish that he could not suppress broke from his tips, and he sank almost insensible on the uenrest chair.

Ludy Elmsdale turned round enough now. "O Freddy, what has happened?"

Still he made no answer, in truth he was incapable of speech. How could he tell her—how could he ever break it to her! Boys have not much tact in delicate cases, but they have, unless cruelly spoiled by a bad education, kind, warm hearts, and their hearts led them, in moments of great trial, to do just the wisest thing. But the lad was so absolutely stunned with pain now, he could not face again. seized the revolver, and levelled i. . his be a pause, that Lady Elmsdale should get

In a moment it occurred to her that one of those accidents which she had always been foreboding had happened; never spoke a that a gun had gone off at the would not fail. wrong time, in the wrong way; that perhaps "You had -but it seemed too terrible that perhaps one brother had killed the other. If so, her out a doctor; it's no use, but the family may poor Freedy had been the survivor, and had wish it-and see there is a message sent to fled to her for comfort, and Rusheen was per-

haps bringing home the other. She rung the bell hurriedly to order preparations for receiving him, and get some stimulants for Freddy. She tried, mother-like, to comfort him, while her own heart

"My boy, look up; take this." forced some wine between his lips. "Surely the evidence possible at the inquest. it was an accident, however terrible." "I will not go out of call." he as

He only mouned out, "O mother, mother!" "Freddy, one word-you must answer me

one word. Is he dead?" He moaned the more. How was he to tell her ?

Another ring summoned the frightened footman. He had heard all. Barnes had "Immediate," which had arrived not ten minutes after he left the castle. He, too, had heard the shot; in fact, he had heard two shots in quick succession, and, with a presentiment of evil, he ran rapidly along the road. Even at a distance he recognised the

body of his master. slight movement of the eyes. At first appear less than trifles.
there seemed no cause for death. It might This might be a clue to the murderer, or it have been a swoon. A moment more, and as might be wholly unimportant. In such through the hair from under the left temple.

to remain where he was until some one came by. The road was a public one, and it was never long before a cart or a carriage or some country folk passed along it. He could not bear the idea of leaving the body. To stay by it was all he could do now, and his very fidelity prompted him to remain.

The telegram had fallen from his hand to the ground unnoticed. What matter about it now? There is no hurry in eternity. It was a message from a lawyer in London, say that a friend of Lord Elmsdale's had died very suddenly, that he had left him his executor, and begging he would set out at once for Norfolk to be present at the reading of the will. It was supposed, also, that Lord Elmsdale was to inherit a great part of the pro-perty, and the lawyer knew very well how acceptable such intelligence would be to his

neglected, simply neglected, and the very

neglected, simply neglected, and the very neglect not even noticed.

Barnes was praying,—praying with the whole fervor of his heart,

Larry Murphy, the postboy, came up the road whistling. How could he whistle? The sound went through Barnes like a knile. The boy certainly would not have whiatled Lord Elmsdale had left the castle to walk, if he had known what he was coming to. He fear and amazement. He did not ask a question. He knew the face too well. He was too terrified to ask how it happened, or even to think. He stood perfectly still and silent. Then he put his hand into his pocket to feel for a crucifix. A nun had given him one the day before. He was a good lad, and supported his old, widowed and came back ten miles the same day, winter fix. The nun and his old mother were his only friends; his only pleasure was to come Larry Murphy took the crucifix and placed

he suspected after the scene in the it in the dead man's hand. It was done so library, but he did not know the real facts of gently, so reverently, so tenderly, that poor old Barnes nearly broke down; but he dashed persons concerned. He had not the least idea | back his tears, he knew he could not afford to give way to grief now. The boy could not wait; it would have

probably cost him his place and the loss of his miserable pay, if he had been seen dale had not seen them yet; she went into loitering a moment with the mail bags. He swung them over his shoulder again and prepared to start. At the same moment, to Barnes' infinite relief, he saw wild spirits. It was the first time they had two policemen coming up the road; they were not on duty, but had come for a good walk on this cold, frosty day.

As they came nearer the body they both ran. Men of quick, sharp sight, even at

some little distance they saw who it was. They knew Barnes well-everyone did. For a moment, perhaps, they suspected him: suspicion was natural to them-in some sense it was their duty. Larry had gone on. They knew him too by sight, and did not ask any questions about him. They looked very grave, as well they might.

"How has this happened? has it been an ccident?" saked the elder man. His name was Egan; he had been in the force a long time, and was much thought of by his superiors.

"God only knows," replied Barnes. He spoke very gently. "Has he been long here? when did you come ?"

Barnes told him all he knew. "We must get him removed as quickly as possible. I see he is dead; yes, quite dead, Egan continued, gently touching the wrist. All this, it must be remembered, passed very quickly. Perhaps not ten minutes had

elapsed since the shot was fired. Freddy Elmsdale came running up. "What's the matter?" he asked, breath

lessly. One of the men had worn a large, round cape; he had taken it off quick as thought when he saw Freddy in the distance, and threw it over the face.

"There's been a bad accident, sir," replied the younger man, O'Brien. Barnes was too miserable to say a word; he tried to turn his head away. The movement caught Freddy's attention. He had not noticed the servant at first.

"Barnes—my father! where's my father?

Dear Barnes, it's not poor papa?"

He made a movement to get at the face, but Egan held him back.

"Better not, sir." He knew now who it was, and he knew too that he should never see his father's living

some idea that there had been a terrible calamity, before she was told that she was a Do, sir; you will never he some idea. have courage to let her know it gently before she sees it."

Freddy turned quietly homewards. He never spoke a word; but the men knew he

"You had better go into the village for help, O'Brien, and I suppose you may send the coroner; of course there must be an

ioquest." Egan had been looking with a keen and practised eye all round the place where the body lay, though he never moved. He felt very much for Barnes, but duty was duty, toll them. and he knew it must be done. It was most important that he should be able to give all

"I will not go out of call," he said when O'Brien had left; but Barnes did not seem to know that he had made any remark.

He leaped lightly over the hedge, and saw tracks of feet on the frosty grass, but they were too indefinite to afford any clue as to the exact size. Still he determined to leave one of the men to watch the place, to prevent sent on a messenger to tell the servants, and it from being trampled on when they came it was he who had sent Freddy home. He with O'Brien. The property was Lord Elmscould not bear to let the boy stay and look on dale's at both sides of the road. This side, the the dead face. He thought, too, he could side near which the body lay, had been planted break it best to Lady Elmslale. No one had by Lord Elmsdale when he first came into the seen Harry, but Freddy had heard the fatal property. He had very excellent ideas about shot fired, and had been at the scene of the improving his estate; but he little thought murder almost as soon as Barnes. He had the wood, about which he was anxious, might followed his master with a telegram, marked | prove a place of concealment and protection for his murderer.

Egan did not make any discovery, and did not like to go farther. He was about to spring back over the hedge again, when something aught his eye. It was very small, so small that anyone else might have passed it unnoticed; but the sight gets very keen when a The body lay along the road, quite close constant watchfulness is required, and when to a thick hedge. It was still warm; it is obliged to notice the merest trifles—indeed, Barnes fancied he detected a things, in fact, if we might say so, which

he tried to raise his master in his arms, he matters, an intelligent man takes the safe notice a thin line of blood trickling down side, and makes all necessary inquiries, as if the matter were of importance. What he Barnes felt the hands; they were quite found was simply a little piece of knitted warm: but it needed no medical skill to see wool, with a thread or two of fringe fastened wool, with a thread or two of fringe fastened that this was death. He determined at once to it. The piece was not more than an inchlong, and, with the fringe, perhaps two inches deep. It was a curious color. The fringe was white, or had been; it was very dirty now. The little piece of knitted stuff had some green and some olive threads. Egan looked at it very carefully. He saw, on closer inspection, that there was a line of fine gold silk run through the bottom where the

fringe joined the thicker part.

He began to think over all the men he knew, and he knew every one for miles round. He could not remember having seen any kind of woollen scarf or comforter like this on any of them. He was sure this was part of some wrap of the kind. Then he remembered that he had beard of some of the men say that Miss Callan, who kept a kind of general shop in the village, had got some leaves man to work out his own plans and ecceptable such intelligence would be to his traordinary cases, human justice is obliged to have recourse to ordinary means to discover the guilty. How few would commit this

dreadful, this most diabolical crime of taking lay on the ground unheeded. No one even had any left; at all events, if possible, to the life of a fellow-creature if they were sure cared to lift it up. It lay there just as find out to whom she had been selling them of being at once detected by the eye of their worldly wealth will lie at the Last Day. He leaped back over the hedge, but first marked with a stone the precise place where he had found the bit of woollen stuff, and bent down the little branch in the hedge from which he had taken it. He purposed to come back again, and measure the height from the ground. It might be very

important. Several policemen had now come up with O'Brien. In a few moments there was quite a crowd. Where do crowds come from! Given an accident in the remotest country place, and you are sure to have a crowd in ten minutes. There were many observations made, many conjectures, all very wide of the truth, as is usual in such cases. Some conversation such as that recorded at the commencement of this chapter took place, People will talk, but the police were professionally silent. Men with an eye to future advancement looked about them carefully, and examined every inch of ground around the body. They might have spared themselves the trouble; they made no discoveries, for the very excellent reason that there were no discoveries to be

Egan had got the only real clue to the mystery, but he kept that matter to himself with more than his usual prudence.

Une of the men was about to spring over the hedge. He called him back: "Not now, Jones, stay here. After we lift his" --- He was going to say his lordship, but the title seemed so incongruous, under the circumstances, that he paused and said no more.

They had lifted up the body, and placed it on a litter. Egan looked carefully under it and around. There was nothing to be seen, only a piece of torn paper with some writing on it. Clue No. 2; only it led Egan for a time on the wrong scent.

The mournful procession was coming near the castle as Lady Elmsdale rang the second time. The footman saw it from the very oriel window on the landing where Ned Rusheen had seen Edward the night before.

The night before! why it seemed now years away. How could it be only twelve hours? The man did not feel sure if his mistress knew what had happened. He exclaimed-"Oh, my lady, keep from the window. They are coming in now, and Mr. Harry is

with them." "Henry, Henry!" she cried : "then he is not dead !

She had gone near the window, and saw s crowd, several policeman vainly trying to keep back the sympathetic people; and she saw also a bier, or rude litter, on which something was borne, which was carefully covered She knew she was a widow!

Never a word did she say, never a tear did she shed. She felt a painful, choking sensation in the throat, but she scarcely noticed it. She stood quite motionless for perhaps a minute, and then, as the procession came near the house, she went down-stairs quietly to meet it. A low wail arose from the crowd when they saw ber. She did not appear to notice it, but pointing to the dining room, said—"In there."

As they passed in, the medical attendant of the family, who had just arrived, took her gently by the arm, and half led half compelled her to cross the great hall to the library. At the same time Mary Elmsdale and some of

the party came hurriedly into the hall. "O mamma! what has happened !- has there been an accident?-who is hurt?" Poor girl! she had no idea of the truth.

Dr. Kelly motioned to her to come into the library, and pointing to one of the police, said to Colonel Everard, one of the guests, "You can ask him." "There has been an accident, Miss Elms-

dale." He paused, and looked very grave. The daugnter must be told; and he hoped, in telling it to the daughter, to move the mother from her stony insensibility.
"Who?" She could say no more. "One of the family, my dear young lady;"

and seeing she turned very pale, he added,

"Your poor mother will need all your help."

He used a sign which she understood. She went over to her mother, and flung her arms round her. Lady Elmsdale pushed her away gently but firmly.

"U mother let me love you! Poor, poor These deary, familiar words unlockpapa!" ed the floodgates of her heart. She might say that word again, but never to him.

agonized burst of weeping followed; and the mother, touched by what she saw, gave way to what she felt. The good doctor was satisfied, and now he must go still further. He addressed Miss Elmsdale: he could not say what must be

said to the widow. "I suppose your visitors will leave this at once. You know, of course, there must be an inquest. Colonel Everard will probably

A faint flush rose upon Mary's pale, tearstained face as he mentioned the name. " So it is as I thought," the doctor said to himself; but to her he continued-" I think you had better persuade Lady Elmsdale to go to her own room; nothing more can be lone. Poor Lord Elmsdale was found quite

dead, shot by the roadside." He said the

words slowly and deliberately. It was an

act of real, wise kindness. They must know the trath soon, and it was best they should hear it now, and from him. Mary Elmsdale's pale face grew just a shade paler, and she fainted away without a word. All the mother's heart was roused. It seemed to be more than a common faint-Dr. Kelly feared so, and he thought it as well Lady Elmsdale should think so. Anything that

might be the means of getting her away could scarcely be regretted.

He rang the bell. "Pardon me, Lady
Elmsdale," he said, courteously, "out there is not a moment to lose; I tear this is more than a common faint: we had better have Miss Elmsdale carried to her room at once. He knew the mother would follow, as she did. For the time she was too much absorbed

in efforts to recover Mary for much notice of other things. She was carried up carefully on a mattress almost as much like a corpse as the body which lay so still and cold under the very

same roof. It was long before she recovered con-sciousness, and then she was so weak, so utterly prostrate, that Lady Elmsdale could

not leave her. Dr. Kelly went to the dining-room as soon as possible. He met a famous Dublin surgeon there, who had chanced to be in the neighborhood, and had been summoned by one of the police. They proceeded at once, having closed the room, to make a post-mortem examination. It did not occupy very much time, the cause of death was sufficiently

apparent. "There can be no doubt," observed the Dublin surgeon, "that he was killed by the first shot.

The question now was-Who fired the first CHAPTER VII

shot?

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

The coroner was abtent holding an inquest on a man who had been killed while drunk in a drunken fray. It was believed, however,

mony on such an occasion. Miss Elmadale sent to jail, guilty or not guilty, in a few was quite unable to leave her room, and Lady days, he expected—being a friend of the Elmadale remained with her. Edward did not make his appearance till late, at night. He take a brief in the case. had gone deer-stalking, and threw his rifle from him in the ball, utterly regardless of people's man—almost worshipped by them, and the incubus of all long-head judges, was a strength of the case. The servant came forward.

· Will you have dinner now, my lord ?' He stared at the man wildly, like one in a dream; but there was a shrinking doubt even in his look that seemed to belie his positive assurance afterwards, that he had never heard a word of his father's death.

He turned towards the dining room. The man almost flung himself on him: "For God's aske, not there, my lord!" He had no idea that Edward did not know all that had happened since morning.

Barnes came up: "My lord, can I speak to your lordship in the library?" The young peer uttered a terrible curse :

"D____ it, what do you all mean ?" The footman thought he was drunk. Unhappily, he had too many reasons for supposing it quite possible.

Barnes did not think so; he did not like the look or tone of his new master, but he was determined to do his duty all the same. He led the way, Edward followed. When the door was closed, Edward turned angrily, and exclaimed, "What the ——is all this?"

"I thought, sir-I mean, my lord-you had heard "--- He paused : apparently the servant had more feeling than the master. and yet withal there was a terrible suppressed

agitation behind. Barnes began to feel very uncomfortable. Tras this real, or was it acting? Clearly, however, there was no need for reticence. Probably the servant had never even heard

the word, but he understood the meaning quite as well. He had paused before replying, and Edward angrily reiterated, "Heard what?" Barnes looked at him quietly but firmly,

and with an almost too manifest anxiety to read his thoughts. "I thought, my lord, you must have heard that Lord Eimsdale was found shot by the roadside. The body is now lying in the dining room, awaiting the inquest; and I wished to ask your lordship's further commands."

Edward winced visibly at the words "shot dead by the roadside."

"The doctors won't say much, my lord, continued Barnes, still looking at his young master; "but they do say it was a shot from a rifle that killed him, and that they can tell the direction from which it was fired "Stuff and nonsense! these doctors fancy

they know everything. I daresay they are all wrong. I will get some clever fellow from London here" He paused. "Has any one been taken up on suspicion? Perhaps it was only an accident, accidents are so

"I doubt that it was an accident, sir," replied Barnes, gravely; "nor the police don't neither, which is more to the purpose. They say it was murder, and aim taken from a long distance, too."

Edward fell back into a chair, and turned very white. He was probably faint from the sudden and dreadful news; perhaps, too, from his long fast. He had not taken anything since morning, unless, indeed, the contents of a good sized flask he always carried about with him.

Barnes had some very painful suspicions. morning; he had heard the loud, angry tone of Edward was the murderer; but there are

He only said, "I will bring you some dinner here, sir;" and left the room quietly. Edward only took a few mouthfuls, but he poured wine into a tumbler and drank it off. Barnes left the room, but he was summoned

back in a few moments. Send one of the stablemen to the policeoffice, and say I want to see Egan; and let reward—say a hundred pounds—offered for the detection of the mur-- I mean of the

man who did it." Barnes said afterwards, when he could be got to speak of that fearful time, he could not tell, never could tell or understand, how it was; but he left almost as if he were compelled to say what he said, and do what he did.

He came over very close to Lord Elmsdale, and almost whispered in his ear—"Are you sure, sir, you do not know who did it?"

For a moment Edward crouched down in almost abject terror—the thought was so terrible. Did Barnes suspect him of being the murderer ! if he did, others might do so. He was white with fear, drops of cold perspiration were coming out on his forehead; but in another instant he had recovered himself, and hurled Barnes to the ground with one blow of his fist.

The old servant was more stunned than injured; he rose up quietly, and prepared to leave the room. Edward called him back. He saw the folly of what he had done. He drew out his pocket-book in a moment, and handed Barnes a ten-pound note. "Here, Barnes!" he exclaimed; "you gave me an awful start. How could I know anything about the matter, when I never heard of my father's death until an hour ago ?"

But the servant refused the money -refused it with the dignity which a prince might have exhibited. "Thank you, my lord; I quite forgive you, but I cannot take your

"Honest fellow!" exclaimed Edward: but

when the door was closed, he cursed him. There was a dinner-party in the evening at Mr. Justice Lushington's. The bar was in full force, and there were a good many of the neighboring J. P.'s. They were all neighbors, and many of them had been friends of the late Lord Elmsdale's, and so they were particularly pleased, according to the way of the world, to discuss the events of the day over their host's wine. Colonel Everard was there. He was an English officer on half pay, and possessed of some private property. He had fancied this neighborhood when quartered in Dublin, and he had fancied Mary Elmadale. The two attachments induced him to purchase a small property. He was liked fairly by the upper classes, but he was cordially and unfeignedly hated by the lower orders, and he reciprocated the feeling. He was a magistrate, and he liked the administration of

bench. Everard was still a young man, and looked even younger than he was. There was an air of hauteur in his manner, which his friend admired and took for dignity,—which his inferiors detested, and took for pride. It is probable that both were a little mis-

justice, and was rarely absent from the

taken.
Politics were avoided as much as possible at the Judge's large dinner parties; for men who held the most opposite creeds were invited at these times; but the sensational event of the day could not be excluded, and it led to politics. It is difficult to suggest any conceivable subject in Ireland which does not lead to them. Mr. Forensic sat next to Colonel Everard. He was great in criminal Cases, and supposed to be remarkably skilled in the difficult art of getting a verdict for his client. He was a Q.C.; and as no one could

whose profound remarks he had a happy knack of turning aside, with polite effcontery, if in the least injurious to his clients. Members of the - Circuit will recognize these gentlemen.

He was talking volubly to his neighbor, who had been junior counsel in a case to which he had been opposed, and, now that the matter was decided, was admitting that his client was an unmitigated scoundrel, and richly deserved his ten years' penal servitude. However, he was very generously showing the young lawyer several "points" which he might have made, and didn't. He seemed also very much occupied with his dinner, and manifestly had a thorough appreciation of the excellent provision which lay before him. For all that he had heard every syllable which Colonel Everard had said to his neighbor, and every syllable which his neighbor had said to him. It was reported that O'Sullivan could repeat every conversation held at a dinner party of forty people. There were some attempts to get up a betting match on the subject, with high stakes on either side; but O'Sullivan said he never betted, and the scheme fell through.

" Heard the news, Colonel ?" he said across the table to Everard. He had a clear and "Heard what?" exclaimed Edward, cooly; not unmusical voice,—at all events, he pos-duct withal there was a terrible suppressed sessed the faculty of making himself audible in the largest crowd without apparently making the least effort.

There was a hush at table; every one suspected he was going to draw out the Colonel, and hoped for a good scene. Everard he had just sensitiveness enough to suspect that he might become an object of general attention, and he did not like it.

"What news, Mr. O'Sullivan?" he replied. in a tone of voice that was intended to be dignified, but was simply stiff.

"Haven't you heard?" the barrister replied, with a really charming appearance of a slight but quite gentlemanty condescension, and benevolent desire to enlighten an ignorant individual; "why, every one has been talking of it. I really thought I heard you speak of it a few moments ago to Mr. Forensic. I fancied you said you had your suspicions, but of course I was mistaken.

"Oh! you are speaking of that awful murder?" replied Everard, who found it was useless to fence with an Irish Q.C. O'Sullivan bowed, and looked an enquiry. The Colonel saw it was hopeless, and tried

to be resigned; but he was irrritated, and he "Fearful country this !" he continued, half to O'Sullivan and half to Forensic; "a man's life is not safe for five minutes."

A small boy who acted as page, and was placed in the background, with a view to being generally useful and generally abused, had indulged in a pantomimic gesture of defiance and contempt at the gentleman who had maligned his country. The butler, who had seen it, seized him by the har with no very gentle gasp, as the easiest way of inflicting personal chastise-ment when a blow could not be administered without attracting general attention. The boy did not roar: he had sufficient respect or fear of polite society to repress such an exhibition He had heard the last words uttered as of his feelings, however great the Edward had left that very same room in the relief; but he did try to escape from his termenter. With considerable cunthe conversation. He did not quite think that ning he submitted for a few seconds, and then made a rapid dart forward. A footman was going round at the moment with a tray of glasses, and the full force of the young urchin's body came against him, oversetting his burden, with the noisy sound pe-

> The Colonel started to his teet, evidently terribly frightened, and exclaimed, almost in a roar-"Good God! I am"--

culiar to broken glass.

laughter followed. self was compelled to join, though, with the had no part. Every idea of honor which I courtesy of a host, he tried his utmost to remain silent.

The Colonel sat down, looking exceedingly foolish. The Judge tried to pass off the unpleasantness by asking him some question about wine. The butter seized the offending boy by the collar, boxed his ears when he got him out of hearing, and kicked him down the stairs which led to the domestic apartments, ordering him not to appear again until he had learned to behave himself "properly in

nociety." O'Sullivan remained quiet, so portentously quiet, that the Judge began to get nervous, -he always was nervous, even in court, when the Q.C. was very silent, for he knew some desperate piece of mischief would follow. He did his best to engage the Colonel in con' versation, but it was hopeless. When O'Sullivan meant to do a thing, he did it, and interference had only the effect of aggravating matters.

A quarter of an hour had passed away in general conversation. The page had picked himself up when he found no one else was likely to perform the operation for him, and was not much the worse for his correction. He came back to the dining room, and was not expelled by the other servants. No one else, except perhaps O'Sullivan, who had the knack of hearing and seeing everything, knew how the accident had happened.

It has been said that perhaps a quarter of an hour had passed when O'Sullivan looked up, and, with the most confidential manner possible, addressed the unhappy Colonel once more. His tone, his manner, had merely the air of continuing a conversation which had been going on but was momentarily internupted.

You were saying, Colonel, that you had a suspicion, perhaps a clue, to this outrage ?" "We are not in court. O'Sullivan." ob-

knowledge that your letter has greatly disapserved the host, who was painfully anxious to keep the peace for the evening. "Always in a courtly presence where you are, Judge," was the happy reply, and then he looked at the Colonel for an answer.

Everard was a perfect gentleman, and as brave a man as ever lived; but he had served several years in India, which neither im-proved his health nor his disposition towards dependants. There were, moreover, several Irish soldiers in his regiment, who had given him immense trouble by their unconquerable passion for drink, the curse of the race; and his prejudices against the nation had not been lessened thereby. His mother was Irish, at least by birth, and her father had been shot after an act of gross injustice to a tenant. The murderer was never discovered; the widow, Mrs. Brown low. went to live in England, and, not unnaturally, instilled into her daughter's mind

the most intense hatred for her race. (To be continued.)

When the blood is loaded with impurities, and moves sluggishly in the veins, an altera-tive is needed. This condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. There is nothing better than Ayer's Sarsa-parilla to purify the blood and impart energy to the system.

doubt that some victim to the law would be new comedictta in London.

LOVERS' LOVE LETTERS.

WHY A VIRTUOUS AND ACCOM PLISHED YOUNG WOMAN GAVE UP HER LOVER.

No one can read these genuine letters without feeling a glow of enthusiasm at the noble spirit of moral heroism manifested by the young lady. Such examples are rure in our days.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 1886. Dearcst --: The mutual regard which I am so happy to know exists between us, and the exchange of sacred vows which I ardently expect will be the result before long, give me courage to consult with you on a subject which is of the first importance, and one which my relatives are pressing on my attention. Amongst the obstacles to happiness, there are none so likely to produce discontent as a want of union in religious sentiment. If we offer our devotions at the same altar in religion, as well as love, you must be aware, dear _____, that it will your love. It is not a rosy spirit cement in a wonderful degree our hearts. Do you think, then, that you could worship with me in the Presbyterian or any Protestant Church? In our happy country all religions are alike, and your good sense must assure you that forms of faith are of small importance, provided our lives are virtuous. Moreover, dearest, in marriage we must not overlook those less sentimental but more solid considerations which have reference to the prosperous condition of worldly comfort and respectability. There is, as you are aware, a very deep root of antipathy to the faith in which, without any fault of yours, was not a man of very keen observation, but you have been educated, and it would seriously interfere with my successful pursuit of business were I to contract so close an intimacy with a person professing Roman

Catholicism. Should you resolve, however, as I have no doubt you will, to worship the same God, only in another church, we will both acquire a sympathy and regard, the consequences of which will be truly desirable and most propitious to our weltare. I know that, in a matter like this, you will wish to consult your friends, though their consent you know is not at all imperative; yet, in order that you may do so with freedom, I give you my full consent to make known my sentiments privately or publicly, as you may think proper. Though you may call this a business letter-it is so different from our usual correspondence-and laugh at my seriousness, yet I shall expect your answer with great anxiety. In the meantime my heart is ever yours, and your image is daguerrectyped upon it indelibly by love's own warm impress, and with his fidelity to the original. -, to be ever Believe me, dearest -

yours, in life and death, II.

-: I received your letter just ten minutes since, and my judgment tells me to answer at once, without any consultation, because none is needed. When you asked me to give you my heart and its affections I consented, because I admired and respected and loved; but I did not at the same time agree to surrender to you my soul and its eternal hopes. Had you asked me to make such a sacrifice as that, I would have refused not only you, but an Archangel, could any such bright spirit propound a like question to me. Remember, dear ———, that region with us Catholics is not au opinion at an—it is far more, even, than a logical convictiou—it is Faith, which is grand and powerful in proportion to the divinity in which it trusts. Such is my idea of Faith, but I do not pretend to be a theologian. Now, dear-___, I could not, without a horrible contempt for myself, surrender God to win a husband even as accomplished as you, and the only one to whom I Ave plighted vows of love. I would be guilty of an enormous "Shot!" said O'Sullivan; and a shout of orime if I were even to pretend to a conver-aughter followed, in which the Judge himhave learned forbids such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself could I be so easily induced to desert my hopes of heaven. Could I be taithless to God and faithful to man? I knew, dear ----, that you did not agree with me in my religious sentiments, but I never thought of requiring from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose upon

But I must argue the question with you for though you are a lawyer, I am not afraid of entering into a little controversy with you; so now look grave, for I am going to lecture you. You say, dear —, that "in our happy country all religions are alike." Well, granted; why, then, can't you relinquish yours and join mine?

Wouldn't that be as respectable as for me to relinquish mine and profess yours? But you place it on the ground of expediency—on the unpopularity of our Church. Well, you need not change yours; you would do grong to abandon your creed and unite with mine, unless you firmly believe in it. As for the smiles of worldly prosperity, though I would not uselessly disregard them, yet a true born American, with a proper estimate of her honor, would prefer the rags of pover-ty, sooner than clothe with silks a dishonored and violated conscience. Your own good sense and enlightened mind will convince you, dear ____, that I am right; and I am confident that your reply, which I will expect with anxiety, as you do this, will remove this thin mist from the bright eyes of love, whose light I hope will ever beam gracious

Yours truly,

in our lives.

Dear Miss -

III.

-: I most candidly ac-

pointed me. I thought that your superior intelligence had risen above all those antique and musty opinions, whose proper period was the middle ages, and their proper locality in Spain. I have now and then observed among Catholics, educated like yourself, a strange fashion of ascending above the realities of life on the airy opinions of what you call faith. But such theories do not advance the professional man-do not roof a house, or supply the necessities, much less the elegancies of home. I thought on this account you would readily enter my views, but you refuse to do so. Well, I will abandon my request: I am too much devoted to you to allow even a difference like this, serious and most important as it is, to weaken the love which unites our hearts. You ladies, and you are the very first amongst them all, dear -, contrive occasionally to introduce such exalted notions into your beautiful heads, that to remove them would be as eas, as to attempt to chain the zephyrs, or to rob the violet of its perfume. Well, then, in conclusion, I must inform you that I have read your letter to the family. It would be improper to deceive you on the subject of my parents' opinions. Their attachment to the Presbyterian faith is great; and the idea of union with a Catholic, even with you, whom they know so well, and highly respect, darkens their countenances, and distresses me very much. They have, however renewed "A Bed of Roses" is the name of a pleasing | their consent, but they require us to be married by a Presbyterian clergyman. This,

----, I agree with them in asking as a right, because it is a duty I owe them not to distress their hearts nor do violence to their religious principles by permitting the ministry of a Catholic clergyman. As your Church, dear ----, does not consider such marriage invalid, you can have no objection to this arrangement, which will unite us never again to part in life. Understand, dearest, that I am compelled to consider the ministry of a Protestant clergyman indispensable to our union.

Your devoted

Dear Sir: I shall not ask you to "do any violence to the religious principles of your parents," nor will I consent to have any offered to mine. When I consented to marry you, I was not aware that your father and mother, with "their religious principles" were included in the agreement. The care which you have not to offend your parents cannot be greater than that which I must observe not to offend God.

The tone of your letter betrays the spirit of your love. It is not a rosy spirit, as a spirit hedged round with thorns. I think sir, as I am still free, I had better remain so. You will find some one who will readily consent not to "do violence to the religious principles of your parents." If I consented, sir, to be a slave before marriage, by surrender ing my rights of conscience, I feel quite satisfied that I would deserve to be something worse than a slave after marriage. I had little thought that this would be the finale of so many pleasant days, words and letters. If you should feel it as much as I do (for I care | present and who are threatened with eviction not to conceal my emotions), you can have recourse to that world which you fear so much for consolation. As for me, I will try to forget a love which was so unworthy that it refused to be appeased except by the sacrifice of honor and consolence. No more from of Ireland." Yours, etc.,

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

Our Catholic citizens view with pleasure the offers made to complete at an early day St. Peter's church, the future cathedral of the diocese of Montreal.

This church was commenced by the late venerable Bishop Bourget, and for many years the work went on rapidly. Owing to financial reasons it was after a while abandoned, and fears were entertained that the walls, which had been raised to their full height, would be allowed to crumble again into dust Early last spring the work was resumed, and the progress made was truly admirable. The main building was completely covered and floored, and several feet were added to the height of the dome.

This church is a fac-simile of St. Peter's in Rome, on a scale of two fifths. It is 330 ft. in length by 220 in breadth. The portico will be 110 x 30. The heighth of the cupola will be over 200 ft. and each of the four

towers surrounding it 110 ft. With the Episcopal residence, it occupies whole block, fronting on Dominion Square, one of the finest sites in Montreal. Is will be plainly visible from all parts of the city. Monseigneur Bourget, in choosing this position, seemed determined to give even to the material structure of the first church in his diocese an ascendancy over all others. Numerous dissenting temples have of late generated in its locality, but compared with the great St. Peter's their length and breadth will serve merely to illustrate the feebleness of their faith, as their numbers show forth their variety. When completed, this church will be the most interesting piece of architecture in Montreal and the grandest cathedral in Canada.

A mammoth bazaar is being organized in order to procure funds for the furtherance of this work. Every parish in the diocese will be represented. I think that the achool children of Montreal should also be representsearch for silver; they seem to have the tact of squeezing themselves into money holes which are often too small for bigger people. Another laudable means made use of to procure money for the completion of this church is that known as "The Spiritual Treasure. Any person paying one dollar may par-ticipate in the treasures derived from the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered 1,048 times, 145,133 communions, the way of the Cross made 322,280 times, the Rosary recited 515,464 times, and all the indulgences arising from these numerous acts of devotion are applicable to the souls of Purgatory. If these treasures were properly understood, it would not be found necessary to seek beyond them for means to complete St. Peter's Cathedral. If the value of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered even once were known how few there are amongst the 400,000 souls composing this diocese who would not freely give single dollar in order to participate in its

graces. Again there is the honor of having contributed towards the erection of this monument of Catholicity, whose every atom is in itself a new act of Faith, and an open book in which future generations may read and believe in the faith of their fathers.

We long to see the day when the Holy Sacrifice will be offered in this church. Then it is that our Montreal may justly claim to be She has now her the "Rome of America." numerous churches, and institutes of learning, and religious communities, and homes for the sick and the destitute Towering above all these will be seen the dome of St. Peter's, with the tomb of the two great Apostles beneath it, and if she has not a Pope she has a most holy Pontiff who echoes in all things Rome and Rome's teaching.

DEAD MEN EXECUTED.

New Orleans, March 12.-At 7.30 a.m. when the keepers made an attempt to arouse Fordes and Murphy, who were sentenced to be hanged to day, they could not wake them up. After examination the physicians con-cluded that the men had taken belladona. The governor ordered the men to be executed. notwithstanding their condition. At 12.40 Sheriff Butler, accompanied by several sub-ordinate officials, proceeded to the jail, where Fordes and Murrhy were still apparently under the physician's care. The bodies were carefully lifted from their recumbent positions and borne in the arms of the agitated deputies to the scaffold amid profound silence. The ghastly burdens were carried up the steps to the plane of the horrible platform and held in erect positions while the fatal nooses were drawn over and around their necks. No sign of life was observable in either man. When the last sad rite had been performed the trap was sprung by an unseen hand and the bodies were landed into eternity.

As death grimly seizes the king as well as the commoner, so diphtheria is a fee to duchesses as well as the little dwellers in poorly kept houses. The recent illness of the Duchess of Connaught was traceable to sewer gas that got into her bedroom through a hole in a pipe. Dr. Playfair scented the cause and remedied the evil. "The Duchess would certainly have died," says Truth, "if she had remained in the polluted rooms for another twenty-four hours.

IN THEIR UNCERTAINTY.

archbishop walsh's pastoral bids the

IRISH TURN TO THE THRONE OF GOD. DURLIN, March 9 .- In the course of a pastoral read in all the Catholic churches today Archbishop Walsh said :- "With singular unanimity the leaders of all parties in the State have come at length to recognize the pressing need of a substantial reconstruction of that system of government under which we at present live. So much is certain, but beyond this all is shrouded from our view. In the uncertainty of the future the minds of many amongst us are agitated. All around us are heard expressions of anxiety, the fears and the hopes of those who speculate as to what the next few weeks may bring forth.

FOR HEAVENLY WISDOM.

" Amid all this uncertainty it is assuredly our special duty to turn to the throne of the Almighty and Allwise Ruler of the Universe in earnest supplication that the light of His heavenly wisdom, by which kings reign and lawgivers decree just things, may not be wanting to those statesmen and public men by whom the momentous issues now raised will have to be decided, and on whose prudence in council or action in the public Senate of the Empire provision to be made for the future protection of so many and such vital interests, in spiritual no less than in temporal order, must so largely depend." A FEW MONTHS' RESPITE.

From Galway it is learned that the pastoral it impossible to meet their engagements at the from their humble homes may be allowed at least a few months' respite, until they can profit by the legislation which just and enlightened statesmanship will devise for their relief and for the lasting peace and prosperity TRUSTING TO GLADSTONE.

Speaking at Lismore yesterday, Archbishop Croke said that when he next had the pleasure of passing through the town he hoped that the Irish cause would have wonderfully progressed, and toat the great statesman, Mr.

Gladstone, would have not only permanently and satisfactorily have settled the land question, put an end to evictions and restored the Irien soil to the Iri.h people, but would have also carried through Parliament the changes now at hand, which would lead to the restoration of an Irish Parliament.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

THE GRANT FOR MAINTAINING ROYAL PARKS REDUCED BY THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT —The government of India—the situa-TION IN BURMAH.

LONDON, March 11 .- Henry Labouchere, Radical, during this afternoon's debate in the House of Commons on the Government's civil service estimates, moved to reduce the to or used exclusively by royalty or members | and Seigel's Syrup." of the royal family. The motion caused a lively controversy, but it was finally carried against the Government by a voto of 131 to

LONDON, March 11.-The Earl of Kimber ley, secretary for India, moved in the House of Lords this afternoon for the appointment of a committee to enquire into and report upon the state of the Government of India. In reply to enquiries, the Earl stated that Lord Dufferin, the Indian vicercy, did not consider the position of affairs at Yemethen, n Burmah, as seriously alarming, although it had been reported that the place was be sieged by 9,000 rebels, and Gen. Pendergast had been sent with 300 British troops to relieve it. The motion was adopted.

OVER THE FALLS.

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE ENDS HIS EXISTENCE

about eleven o'clock, word was spread that a man had gone over the falls. Upon enquiry it was ascertained that while Messra Leonard McGlashan and H. C. Symmess were exercising their roadsters on Cedar island, a ew hundred feet above the famous Horshoe Falls, their attention was attracted by a young man with light mustache, apparently about twenty or thirty years of age, who rushed to-wards the brink of the bank on the island and threw himself head first into the boiling torrent and was dashed over the falls. Mrs. Johnson and Ma Lymburner, of Chippewa, Ont., who also saw the unfortunate man swiftly pass out of the world, said he had his overcoat on tightly buttoned up, but he had not gone over the falls many minutes before his clothes were torn from his body by the heavy volume of water falling upon him. His coat, turned inside out, was seen floating in the eddy in front of the Prospect House. Up to the present no information has been received to lead to the man's identity.

THE GATINEAU RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, March 11 .- A meeting of some 160 delegates from municipalities along the Gatineau river interested in the construction of the Gatineau Valley railway, was held this afternoon in Hud. The speakers were Messrs. Joshua Ellard, C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., Black and Dr. Duhamel, M.P.P. The meeting had been called to offer a protest against the delay in the construction of the road. The chairman stated that lumbering operations are now less in proportion to population and more remote than previously. What was formerly a forest has given place to prosperous settlements of good farmers and a market must be found for the surplus produce as well as a means to develop the timber and mineral resources. This only a railway can accomplish, and unless one is constructed the future of the Gatineau valley will be seriously imperilled. After discussion the following resolution was adopted :-

"That after having heard the explanations of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M.P., and his promise to continue the construction of the Gatineau Valley Railway by May 15th, 1886, and to rapidly complete the same, this meet ing and the inhabitants of the Gatinueau will be satisfied and grateful if that promise is carried into execution, and that this meeting warmly and earnestly urge the Provincia Government to finally locate the land subsidies and prepare a map showing the same."

Mrs. Chas. Smith of Jimes, Ohio, writes I have used every rememedy for Sick Headache I could hear of for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

REV. MR. DREW'S APPOINTMENT CANCELLED.

LONDON, March 10 .- It seems that the appointment of Mr. Gladstone's son-in-law to a valuable Crown rectorship was a compliment made and sold for 6 cents. quietly paid by the new Lord Chancellor without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. The latter to-day objected, and the appoint ment was recalled, yet not before some papers: had already called, it scandalous to make a

A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND GRATITUDE.

A VOICE PROM AUSTRALIA. Near the village of Zillingdorf, in Lower Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and in-

Austria, lives Maria Haas, an intelligent and industrious woman, whose story of physical auffering and final relief, as related by herself, is of interest to English women. "I was employed," she says, "in the work of a large farmhouse. Overwork brought on sink headache, followed by a deathly fainting and sickness of the atomach, until I was compelled to take to stomach. until I was compelled to take to my bed for several weeks. Getting a little better from rest and quiet, I sought to do some work, but was soon taken with a pain in my side, which in a little while seemed to apread over my whole body, and throbbed in my every limb. This was followed by a cough and shortness of breath, until finally I could not sew, and I took to my bed for the second, and, as I thought, for the last time. My friends told me that my time had nearly come, and that I could that my time had nearly come, and that I could not live longer than when the trees put on their green once more. Then I happened to get one of the Seigel pamphlets. I read it, and my dear mother bought me a bottle of Seigel's Syrup, which I took exactly accord-ing to directions, and I had not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. of it before I felt a great change for the better.
My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the
Syrup. Very soon I could do a little work.
The caugh lelt me, and I was no more troubled
in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured.
And ob, how happy I am! I cannot express
gratitude enough for Seigel's Syrup. Now
I was the state of the state I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seige! pamphiets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that people say they don't want the doctor any more, but they take the Syrup. Sufferers from gout who were confined to their bed and could hardly move a finger, have been cured by it. There is a girl in our district who caught a cold by going through some water, and was in bed five years with costiveness and rheumatic pains, and had to have an attendant to watch by her. There was not a doctor in the surround her. There was not a doctor in the surround-ing districts to whom her mother had not ap-plied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. To-day grant for the maintenance of parks belonging she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies

The people of Canada speak confirming the above.

RICHMOND COMNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1880. RICHMOND COMMENS, N. B., Jan. 10, 1836.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Syrup has done ine.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanacs and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much improved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles.

Every body here speaks well of it.

JOSEPH WARD,

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPIBLD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1985. a. 3. whits, limited,
Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction wherea
ever used. One case in particular (where the cure
of Dyspepsia seemed almost a meracle) was greatly
benefited by your medicine. A. J. WHITS, Limited.

medicine.
Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884.

WHITE. I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in m I commenced using the language Extract in intermity a short time since. I was then afflicted with sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left sid often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaing my health; my neighbors are also astonished the results of your medicine.

Yours, tc.,
MANASSRII E. BRAM

FREDSRICTON, N.I.

A. J. Whirs, Limited,

Gentlemen—Your medicine has done more for than any doctor ever did, and I would not be with

Yours truly, PATRICK McLusky

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1887 TROUT LARP, ONT., May 12, 188.

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlenen—Your medicine is just what is need here for disordered liver. When I was in Lond the doctors there said I was a "gone man," a advised me to travel. I did so, and came acresigel's Syrup, which oured me entirely by continuouse, which proved that sometimes the best of skill not always the only hope. Seigers Synthesis to the seiger use, which proved the seiger use a seiger use of the seiger us

ALEERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. WHITE, Limited. A. J. WHITE, Limited.

Gentlemen—I am now using Solgel's Syrun for Dyspepsia, and find it to be the best medicine I over used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly,

WM. BURKE

South Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.
Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me now relief. any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving

relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills.

I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the vemiting, but I can say that now

my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints. I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS WALBANK South Bay, Ontario. Proprietors: A. J. White (Limited), 17 Far-ringdon Road, London, Eng. Branch office: 67 St. James street, Montreal.

For sale by every druggist in Montreal. A CLEVER IMPOSTOR.

HAVANA, March 6.—An unknown impostor has been filling the position of consul of Chili here for some time past. He attended to business regularly, was made much of in society, borrowed considerable money and departed, presumably for the United States. His oredentials as consul were clever counterfeits.

A Chantauqua County, New York, cheese maker went to Buffalo the other day and brought home a fine imported Swiss cheese. All praised it but his wife, who, after praise had ceased, said she had found her husband's private mark on the cheese. He had paid 38 cents a pound for the very cheese that he had

Dr. Sims, a missionary on the Congo, 17% that the natives are very severe in their tree. ment of thieves, often tying them to trees and had already called it scandalous to make a allowing them to perish from hunger and rector out of a young man only three years in exposure. In the West, horse thieves are holy orders merely because he was the often tied to trees, but they do not suffer more than a few minutes.

*66 THE TRU : WITNESS"

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co., AT THEM OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

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A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITHERS" at 150 per line (again), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, do., 100 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

23'NO DISCOUNT FROM THE RECU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION RICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WEEK PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY..... MARCH 17, 1886

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same meal.

We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning, we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bread. In the evening we can take a collation

which must not be a full supper, and must consist of light, meagre food. On days of fast and abstinence we may

cook meagre food with dripping, even with pork, but pork itself must not be caten. In families where soup is used for dinner,

pork, grease or fat can be put in it (as other kinds of meat). If any of this soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state.

On meagre days pastry cooked with dripping or fat may be eaten. Such as are exempted from fasting from

their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once

The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (circular of Feb. 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

THEY do everything in a go-a-head, nickle plated fashion, in New York. A few weeks ago the Irishmen down there started an Irish Parliamentary Fund, and they have aready \$75,000 collected. In the United States men gubscribe according to their means, but here, well here, the least said the soonest mended.

At the outside calculation there are less than 50,000 souls, white and red, in the North-West Territories. Fancy one-fourth of the population of Montreal scattered over an area of sav eight hundred miles long and five hundred miles broad. But vast as it is there does not appear to be enough to satisfy the But it was no use. He had to take the greed of the speculators.

THE Rev. Dr. Potte, of Toronto, charged the local branch of the Irish National League with "inviting a murderer" to address them on St. Patrick's Night. It so happens that the National League is not going to held a meeting at all that evening, and never intended to hold one, and the question now is-Who primed Potts? And Potts has the

THEY talk about making boycotting illegal. But how can they? Boycotting consists in doing nothing, and how can you punish a man for doing nothing? If an Irish landlord wants a patch put on his riding breeches and an Irish tailor refuses to sew the patch on, how can you make a criminal of the tailor? hat is just what we want to know?

THE London Times says that when Mr. P ruell has passed away "Archbishop Walsh or some other episcopal demagogue will succeed to his power." This kind of talk used to make the Irish people angry, it does still, but it is the anger of conscious strength to-day, when it used to be the anger of impotence. The Times knows that we are now strong enough, not only to rend a Parliament, but, if needs be, to rend an Empire.

We understand that an Irish member is to ask for the papers relating to the appointment of the late John Grey, of Prescott, to the position of Inspector of Inland Revenue at Prescott, in order to ascertain the reason why he was dismissed. It may be remember. ed that Grey was a Catholic, and that the Orangemen demanded that his appointment should be rescinded, for no other reason than because he was a Cathelic. Hard thing to be a "Papist" in Canada.

Then, yesterday, Lord and Lady Aberdeen at | ing in the wate of the Republic, and between | the Orange thirst for gore, and, he added, tended a meeting that was called by the Lord Mayor toconsider means to relieve the distress among the unemployed workmen of Dublin. Let Lord and Lady Aberdeen continue as they have begun, and when they have to leave the country the people will waft them a God's blessing as a farewell.

THE proposal to send a "flying column" through the North-West this spring has, we are assured, been abandoned: Major-General Middleton will lose \$21 a day by this change of policy and the officers, who were to serve under high, will be spared the humiliation of bearing the general call them "fools" or "d----d fools," to use his favorite appella-

GLADSTONE proposes to spend £150,000,000 or £200,000,000 stg., in buying out the Iriah landlords. And the Telegraph and the Times and other papers say he must be mad to think of such a thing. But if Canada could buy out the Seigneurs and the Church lands. and Prince Edward Island could buy out the landlords, what is to prevent Eugland doing the same? The reform was carried on this side of the Atiantic, why not on the other!

LISTEN to this. "Turkey has not such bad government as it is pointed. There is much of 'Home Rule' from the early Greek civilization! much more, and much better, than Ireland has under the light of the nineteenth century, with positive rule in London and at Dublin Castle." And who said R ? Who but the Hon. S. S. Cox, the American Minister to furkey, and he said it in a letter in which he sent his subscription to the Parnell Parliamentary Fund. And Ireland will latures and help them to keep Sir John's paws

CARON, Massor, Langevin, Pope, and Chaplean, all once said that the killing of Scott was no murder. That was when Mackenzie was in power. But now these same men allowed Riel to go to the gallows because of that "murder," and they even plead that "crime" as one of the reasons why Riel deserved death! And why? Why but because under the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald Orangeism has become all powerful and, for the sake of office, the leaders of the people allow their principles to go to the wall.

THE Irish people in the United States send from \$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000 to their selatives and friends in Ireland every year. The greater part of this goes to pay the rent. The produce of the farm is often not enough to satisfy the landlord and he, in turn, relies on the Irish in America for their contributions. And then we see the Irish on this continent sending money to Ireland to extirpate the landlords, through the National League, and to support them through the money they send their relatives. But there will soon be a change, "when the clouds

HON. FRANK SMITH, President of the City Passenger Railway in Toronto, says "he id die first" before he would allow any of his employés to join or belong to a labor organization. Contrast this petty tyrrany of the exclaborer with the noble conduct of a gentleman, Mr. David Hirsch, the well known cigar manufacturer, who has notified his employes that they must join the Knights of Labor if they would remain in his factory. which is one of the largest in New York. Mr. Hirsch believes in giving the laborer a fair wage for his work, and austains his men in organizing for the purpose of obtaining it.

O'CONNELL wore an Orange ribbon once. He was trying to conciliate the "brethren." Orange ribbon off and let the Orangemen go their way. And what was true of the Orangemen in O'Connell's time is true to-day. There is no way of treating Orangeism, as an organization, but to give it to understand and earnest enough, to make it take a back seat, or if it refuses, then we must force it way to treat Orangeism.

THE public debt of Canada is now \$264,-703,607. It has increased \$84,745,339 in seven years, or \$170,657,586 since Confederation. Seven years ago the ordinary expenditure was \$6,070,000, while now it is \$12,594,827. The C. P. R. has cost, in hard cash, \$57,191,845 and the public debt now amounts to \$60 per capita or nearly double what it is in the United States. No wonder the Chicago Herald says that under the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald Canada has become the most "jobber ridden country on the face of the earth,"

REV. DR. Ports is as great a coward as he is a slanderer. When he was in Montreal he was careful not to give his Orangeism too much vent, but now that he is among the brethren in Toronto, he is much bolder in his furibond onelaughts on the Irish Catholic people and the cause of Home Rule. He tries to outstrip that grated coxcomb and literary vilifier of all things Irish, Prof. Goldwin Smith. Dr. Potts' allusion to General Bourke, who is to lecture here to-morrow night, as a murderer is in keeping with his debased character. Orange cowardice and slander go well in hand.

THE railways of the United States have secured 172,000,090, acres of land from the Government. These lands would cover an area larger than England and France combined. Besides these railway lands twenty-LADY ABERDEEN, the wife of the Lord nine English noblemen have obtained, from

the concentrating power of labor on the one smid thundering applause, that "there were hand, and the encreachments of land monopolists on the other, it requires no divining rod to tell where the reeds of revolution are planted in the soil.

TRE ship corpenters of Detroit have had the best part of their demands acceded to by the Dry Dock Company. Their pay has been increased to 25c per hour, eight hours to form a day's work. No discrimination is to be made against any of the men who were out on strike. The system of holding back a week's wages has been abolished. These are substantial reforms, and they show shat the trouble between the ship carpenters and the company was not without good and sufficient cause. The termination of the trouble and the happy result are due to firm and intelligent organization on the part of the men and not to any sympathy of the company with its employés or willingness to deal fairly by

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD is Premier of the Dominion and of Manitoba. Of course Mr. Norquay is nominally Premier of the Prairie Province, but Mr. Norquay is nothing more than Sir John's deputy. That fact is well known to everybody. And the result is that the Premier has been disallowing acts passed by his deputy, and, as a matter of course, his deputy has not taken one step to bring his case before the Privy Conneil, as Ontario did in the Boundary Award, the Streams Bill, and the Licensing question. Now the people of Manitoba are howling against Norquay, and we hope that that howl will be a lesson to all other Provincial Legisoff their local affairs.

THE Post ventured to remark recently that the action of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in exhibiting her dislike for such popular representatives as Gladstone and Charles Russell, would not strengthen or promote the cause of royalty or conduce to her town personal advantage. How true this is may be gathered from an incident which has just happened at a banquet tendered to Mr. Jacoby, M.P., to celebrate his election for Mid-Derbyshire. The gathering was a large and influential one. The chairman requested the audience to open the proceedings as usual by singing the National Anthem, "God Save the Queen," but owing to loud calls of " No, no !" a vote was taken that the National Anthem be not sung, which was carried by a majority. Considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the manner in which Her Majesty is alleged to have treated Mr. Gladstone, and the step aken was done as a protest.

WHILE the Toronto Mail, the organ of Sir John and the Tories, applauded the Orange fanatics of the Queen City in their recent demonstration against Ireland and their wild protests against Home Rule being granted to the Irish people, the Globe, with a courage and a fairness that do it crodit, answered the Orange craw, headed by Rev. Dr. Potts. to all these anticipations of evil. we hold that a bright day is in store for Ireland, and that it will come, not through through that of fair play and evenhanded justice-through a fair settlement of the land question, and through the fair and full extension of the principle of lecal self-government, which in theory cannot be reasonably questioned, and which in practice we believe will be anything but disastrons either to Ireland's well being or to the integrity and progress of the British Empire."

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Whoever lives to see to-day two years from now may see a Parliament in College Green. For seven hundred years the Spaniards fought the Moors, and at last the that we are strong enough, and rich enough, Crescent went down before the chivalry of the Cid. And it will be the same story with our people. The long struggle will soon be into the gutter. That, and that only, is the over and the Castle will sink before the earnestness of Parnell and the people whose cause he represents. It is a healthy subject to think of on St. Patrick's Day, and we can mingle it with the prayer-

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

REV. POTTS AFTER A "MURDERER."

The Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, has corrected himself. At the big Orange meeting at Toronto he said that the Irishmen of that city had invited a "murderer" to speak on St. Patrick night. But Dr. Potts now says that he meant the Irishmen of Montreal, and not the Irishmen of Toronto. Of course, by a "murderer" he means General Bourke, whom Dr. Potts says "was implicated in a plot to murder, but was not tried on that charge." This is something new to us, and which we hope General Bourke will flatly contradict. We have watched contemporaneous events in Ireland pretty closely, but we never heard that General Bourke was "implicated in a plot to murder" before, and we do not believe it. But we know that he was an Irish 'felon," and that the "crime" for which he suffered was the parriotic but inopportune attempt to put in practice the dream of

Erin, shall it ere be mine, To right thy wrongs in battle line?

MR. M. C. CAMERON, M.P.

After the scorohing Mr. M. C. Cameron, Friday, it will be interesting to see how some

greater oriminals on the Government benches still untried." There was a manly ring about his speech that cannot fail to touch a sympathetic chord in the country. Principle, and not cold calculation, appeared to be Mr. Cameron's incentive, and his speech reads like that of an honest man. And now let us ask the Irish Catholics of Canada, for it is to them in a special manner that we have this generous-spoken, liberal-minded, anti-Orange Protestant Cameron as their friend, than some craw-thumping, selfseeking, lick spittle Catholics, who accepts, without doubting, all that Sir John A. Maodonald teaches or says? Which would they rather have—the Protestant Catholic or the Catholic Orangeman? That is, for the Irish Catholics of Canada, one of the questions of

"THE PREVIOUS QUESTION."

The previous question is a trick to prevent the opposition from moving an amendment. In the present instance it is an outrage on the parliamentary debate. It is Cloture and in Canada it means the strangling the liberties of our representatives. Bourinot, in his Parliamettary Procedure says, that "the previous question until it is decided shall preclude all amendment of the main question." And this we see the singular spectacle of Sir John A. Macdonald, forcing the Kaformers to vote on a question, on which he refuses them information, or ot not voting at all. It is a high handed interference with the Parliamentary freedom of debate, and it is an evidence of the weakness of the administration and their fear of letting all be known before they face the judgment of the House pearance and contents to prove a literary boon of Commons.

WHO HANGED RIEL ? . did not demand that Riel should be hanged, therefore the Orangemen are not to blame for the death of the Metis Chief. But we who ing, and in general of the highest type of jourknow the "pious" brethren better, know that their apparent silence is only a preof of feature in the paper will be the publication of their guilt. The danger of Orangeism is its secrecy. It is but seldom that Orangemen resort to petitions or public displays to gain their point. Those are their last resorts, and their last resorts only. What they do, they do in private, and if the truth was known it would be found that every Orange lodge in Canada, through some secret agency of its own, made its wishes known to ex Grand High Mighty Bowell, and that the ex-High made them known to the sympathetic brother Sir John. Some men may be deceived by the "silence" of the Orangemen, but, we know the breed too well to be taken in by horey on

CIVIL WAR, PERHAPS.

If Sir John A. Macdonald lives long enough in the following terms :- "In exposition people, his treachery to his friends, over power, will all some day create such a storm, if he lives long enough, that he will go down the way of coercion and threatening, but amidst the internecine strife and the execration of the people he has so long betrayed. And whether he lives long enough to bring this about or not the next generation of Canadians will curse the memory of the man who, by trickery and fraud, retained power long enough to bring a country, that ought to be the happy home of a free people, down to be the abiding place of Catholic men and women who live on the sufferance of an Orange ascendancy only. If it ever comes to that then welcome the war, and Sir John, dead or alive, will be the first cause of it.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

England never produced a so-called "statesman" yet who was able to grapple with, and understand, the Irish land question. Prejudice, or interest, or ignorance, always stood in their way. No matter what trishman tried to remedy the grievances of the tenants, whether it was Smith O'Brien in 1831, Sherman Crawford in '35 and '52, the Devon Commission in '45, George Henry Moore in '56, John Francis Maguire in '58, down to the Land Bill of 1870, the first that did anything for the tenants, all attempts at land reform were miserable failures. The English Parliament has been tinkering at the Irish land question for the last sixty years, not to Britain never did anything of the kind. She go back any further-and yet it is a burning question at this hour. The Irish people, and the Irish people alone, are the best judges of the relations that ought to exist between landlord and tenant, or whether there should be any relation at all or not, and the only way India where, up to the present hour, there is and as it no doubt voices the sentiments of it can ever be satisfactorlly settled is by a Parliament in College Green.

JUDGE RAMSAY.

Judge Ramsay is reported to have said that Societies for the Protection of Women and Children were most dangerous to the public weal." Coming from a man occupying the position of Judge Ramsay this opinion would attract much attention were it not for the of giving she robbed the Irish people of their the submission of their claims, firmly made fact that Judge Ramsay has said so many strange things in his timethat the people very often take his opinion "by contrary." And in this case he will find very few citizens to for when the Bastile was razed even England agree with him about societies for the pro breathed more freely, and if crimes were also says that there is no danger of their tection of women and children. As for our part, we believe that such societies do enorthe Reform M.P. for Huron, gave the mous good. We have not the statistics of Orangemen in the House of Commons on the society in Montreal at hand, but it is enough for us to know that it rescues the Catholic M.P.'s will handle the Riel question. fallen, protects the innocent, gives good Lieutenant of Ireland, entered Dublin in state, the same Government, an extent of territory Mr. Cameron said that Riel was scarcely a advice to the afflicted, guards the weak that "Ireland could never be a manufacture wearing a spray of shamrock in er bennet. nearly as large as Ireland. Canada is follow oriminal, and that he was hanged to satiste and is often the instrument of punishing the ing country." T tatement agrees with upon a higher plane than any man at present

wrong doer, and we wish all such societies | the hackneyed phrase that "Ireland is purely God speed. To tell us that once in a while pastural and agricultural." Although there such a society is imposed on, and that it then fallacies have been exposed hundreds, age takes up the cause of a charlatan or a blackmailer is as much to tell us that we should have had no Savier because we had a Julas.

SIR JOHN AND THE BISHOPS.

If it be true that "burnt children dread address ourselves, whether they would rather | Ontario ever to believe Sir John A. Macdonald again. After the letter he wrote promis: other mineral treasures are scattered from ing them to take, or assuring them that he had taken the Hon. John O'Donohoe into the gent men now-a-days tell us that Ireland can cabinet, they can never trust the old trickster | never be anything but a cattle ranch, or, again. Fortunately copies of that letter dairy farm for Great Britain! These me are in other hands besides those of the bishons. and it may be our privilege some day to miners, who said that Irish coal was better publish it. And when we do the Catholics and could be worked cheaper than English of Canada will have bona fide proof of the coal; that the iron ore in Ireland was inex. corrupt audacity of this dangerous trifler with the episcopacy. Occasionally politicians her fisheries are among the best in the world: succeed in deceiving a curé or a parish priest, that there are one hundred and thirty-six but we have yet to learn of the Canadian safe harbors on the island; that she har nolitician who boldly lied to, and deceived, nineteen navigable rivers; that water power not one, but three or four bishops, by one is so abundant that windmills are unknown; treacherons stroke of policy. Sir John told and that it is British legislation that choke the bishops that O'Donohoe was either her enterprise in the interest of English going into the cabinet or was already in it, manufacturers. but, when the Orangemen protested, Sir John took his brethren to his heart, and. like Canossa, wished the bishors to the dogs. But we shall see. Catholics have long memories for such insults.

THE " (ATHOLIC WEEXLY."

What has been deemed a long standing want in the city of Trey has at last been filled by the publication of the mitial number of the Catholie Weckly, a journal which bids fair from its apto the faithful of the locality and elsewhere Although the paper in its solutatory claims no they are called "Costle hacks;" in Ametralia more than to be a "local" journal, we venture "cappelers," and, for want of a better name, to predict on its behalf a much wider circula-The Covernment organs want to make it in and influence if its programme is faithfully appear, that because all the Orange lodges adhered to. This promises that the Catholic Weekly shall be clean and lofty in tone, containing only what is purifying instead of pollutnalistic literature. A leading and important the great constitutional struggle now in progress. The paper, we may add, will contain nony very interesting illustrations. It has lready been said that the Catholic Weekly supplies a want of long standing in Troy and its vicinity, and it has been established under the nfinence and with the desire of the clergy and the already strong support of the laity. The brilliant and scorching speech against Orange namer has started well, and we have no doubt Incorporation, they were more, ten time will have as wide a circulation in the neighboring republic as it deserves to have.

A CHANCE FOR THE FARMERS.

We have before this referred to the fact that the latest official reports trom the old country indicate that the cavalry, some 17,000 strong, have only a few more than nothing.

NOT TRUE.

At the big Orange meeting held at Toronto on Monday night, Goldwin Smith is reported to have said that "Great Britain had given free constitutions to all the nations of the world." This is rank nonsense. Great never gave a free constitution to one country on the face of the globe. Did she give it to the United States when her governors trampled on the liberties of the people and labor difficulties and the objects and policy drove them to revolt? Did she give it to of the Knights of Labor, is full of wisdom, neither responsible government nor an this labor organization, and will have the accepted constitution at all? Did she give it influence to control the operations of trades to Canada when the people were goaded to unions and labor organizations generally, it rebellion in '37, and then, and then only, wrenched responsible government from England, much against her will? And Ireland-did she give it to Ireland, where "suspending the constitution" is more frequent than in any other constitutionally governed country int he world? Instead constitution and parliament. No, it was not England, but France, that was the fruitful mother of constitutional government, committed in the name of liberty, they were the seeds from which constitutional liberties grew.

MINERAL WEALTH IN IRELAND. Goldwin Smith is reported to have said

and the state of t

thousands of times, yet they still do duty on the platform and in the press. Although we know that iron has been found in nineteen counties, gold in one, coal in fifteen, copper in seventeen, fullers earth in five, gypsum in one, silver in three, lead in sixteen, marble in nineteen, slate in six, besides amethysis, the fire." it will be difficult for the bishops of antimopy, cobalt, chalcedong, crystals, gar. nites, jasper, manganese, pebbles, chalk and one end of the island to the other, yet intellishould read Lawson or Clarke, English haustible and better than English ore; that

HON. ED WARD BLAKE There is a breed of men who are always fawn.

ing on place and power. Specimens of this breed exist in all countries, and Ireland, as a subject race, has had its full share of it. It is natural to suppose that the breed came to Canada, and it is equally natural to suppose that it crawls, and cringes, and squirms to Power here as it did to Power at home. In foreign countries, as we said once before, these men are called "friendly natives;" in Ireland they are here called "szunks." Some Irishmen belonging to this breed of men ate engaged at the present moment in decrying the Hon. Edward Blake. He did something wrong ten or twelve years ago, and because of that all the good he did since, and all the treacheries of Sir John A. Macdonald, are to be forgotten. We do not defend the way Hon. Edward Blake treated O'Donohos ten or twelve years ago. It was wrong, and his party suffered for it at the polls. But since then Edward Blake has more than made amends. If he did nothing but make that brilliant and inspiring speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and his equally more, than enough, to atone for the error of 1875. Castle hacks may rake up the dead past, but the Irish electors of Canada will pin their faith to the living present, and sustain the man who boasted of having the blood of an Irish felon in his veins.

THE TORONTO LUCK-OUT.

The "lock-out" by the Toronto Street he will drive the people of this country into 10,300 horses to rids. In connection with Railway Company may be amusing to the civil was vet. His desire to see Legislative this we have pointed out that our farmers, Enights of Labor. It can be nothing she Union, his pandering to Orangeism, his en by a little more care in the selection and the conduct of the men shut out indicate croachment on previncial rights, the way be of the mares and sires of the colts that they regard it as of a ludicrous character Rev. Dr. Wild, and Goldwin Smith, squanders the land and timber limits of the they raise, could find an always open market, than the reverse. The course pursued by for a stout kind of "general purpose" horse, Mr. Frank Smith is so illogical, so unjust whose political graves he has walked to as it is at times called. We observe that the and so childish to boot, that it is but cable states that the British War office con peasonable that the men should treat templates the establishment of an agency for it with contempt,, well knowing that the purchase of Canadian horses. This is all the position assumed by that gentleman must very well, but there is a very amusing feature be abandoned in a very short time. The in connection with the despatch, position taken is illogical, because it is clear which adds, that the extent of the enough the men of the company have as purchase is to be some 3000 horses annually, much right to join the Knights of Labor & and that this "will compensate to a certain Mr. Smith has to insare his life or grecery extent the people of the Dominion for the store, or join a benefit society. It is unjust losses they have pastained through the opera- because Mr. Smith has no right to deny his tions of the American tariff." The "certain employés a privilege which he would claim to extent" is cod, seeing that at the customery be his own and feel indignant if is was rates the outside price of the horses called in question. It is childish, because would only amount to about \$500,0001 there is a degree of petulant mock heroics in Ret still the idea is a good one his announcement of his intention to "die and should encourage our farmers to do what | first"—that is, bafore he would persait the they seem usually to be disinclined to do-go men to join the order. He will not "die." to a little more expense in the first instance and the men will return to their work memin dealing with their stock. They ought by bers of the order in question. There will this time to know that "scrubs" are in the probably be another outcome of Mr. Smith's long run the most coatly things to have about | whimsical behavior. The company he reprethe farm. They waste the soil and eat as sents has long monopolized the privilege of much as the finest stock and return next to running in Toronto and have prevented any other lines being constructed, and have only fulfilled the conditions of their charter when compelled to do so. We note that the citizens are indignant at the inconvenience the conduct of Mr. Smith has caused them, and will, no doubt, see that the monopoly of the Toronto street railway is shortly a thing of the past.

MR. POWDERLY'S WISDOM.

General Master Workman Powderly's pro nouncement with regard to the situation in will lead to beneficial results for both employer, and employed. He said that the General Executive Board did not deem it wise to inaugurate strikes unless it could be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them that the exercise of proper moderation in the negotiations of employes with their employers, and properly represented to arbitration, and the avoidance, if possible, of strikes at any time, were the counsels of the Knights of Labor and the General Executive Board. He organization becoming engaged in political movements; that he and his companions were not politicians, and that when they found a man in the organization whose object was political and personal they turned him out. This statement, says the N. Y. Telegram, places General Master Workman Powderly

doctrine and these expressions the creed of skeleton in Sir John's Cabinet. On the other the Koights of Labor, there can be no doubt hand, Mr. Curran praised and congratulated as to the future of the organization. Neither those who remained "faithful to the grand can there be any doubt as to the disappear- old chieftsin, Sir John A. Macdonald, ance of strikes and extreme measures in the K.C.M.G;" he complimented those who near future, for capitalists will see the wis- testified against Riel; he lauded the Orange dom of meeting such wise men half way and averting injury to business by sensible and tiality, putting all the bloodthiretiness on the mutually satisfactory compromises. All men beads of what he was pleased to call Orange should read and weigh carefully Mr. Pow. Grits. derly's statements.

MR. GIGAULT'S ARRAIGNMENT OF THE MINISTERS.

MR. GIGAULT, the member for the county of Rouville, achieved a marked parliamentary success in the delivery of his speech on the motion of censure directed by the government against itself. Mr. Gigault had been a strong Conservative and a firm supporter of Sir John's government during the past eight years. He had not been pronouncement against the administration caused all the more dismay in the ministerial speech, delivered in English, and in a calm, almost judicial tone, was an admittedly able exposition of the case against the ministry. It was void of feeling and sentimentality, but every word, with a ring of honest conviction, told, and every argument carried weight and persuasion. The Ministerial side of the House, struck dumb by the reasoning powers of the speaker, had no interruptions or signs of disagreement or disappointment to offer; they were all eyes and the new recruit a warm welcome and applauded him enthusiastically and frequently. Under these influences and circumstances, Mr. Gigault manfully announced that his political connection with the Tories would cease from that moment, and that he would be trouble if Riel were not hanged, and direct his influence, his energy and his labors | hanged he was. to the task of turning the rascals out. Any Bleu member who does not go and do likewise will have to accompany the rescals.

LANSDOWNE AS A LANDLORD.

When Lord Lansdowne was appointed Governor-General of Canada it was said by some people that he was an excellent landlord! Well, the Commissioners appointed by the Land Act do not appear to think so, for they reduced his rents on his estates seventcen per cent. Here is a complete list of the reduction on all the great Irish properties, among which the name of Lansdowne may be found: Per cent. Per cent.

Earl of Charlemont 19.4	Earl of Norbury 10
Lord Lurgan 24.7	Earl of Bantry 19.0
Duke of Manchester, 28.5	DOKE OF DEVOUSITIES. ID.
Barl Annesley 21.5	Earl of Egmont 20.0
Bari Annesisy 21.5 Marquis of Conynham 17.2	Earl of Kinmare 12.
Earl of Leitrim 30.0	Viscount Liemore 20.
Earl of Leitrim 30.0 Viscount Lifford 23.8	Viscount Middleton 18.0
Lord Templemore 21.4	Marquis Dandsdowne. 15.
Viscount Bauger 11.0	Viscount Ventry 14.8
Earl of Dufferin 27.2	Lord Leconfield 18.0
Earl of Kilmorey 10.5 Marquis Lond'inderry 17.4	Lord Massy 17.
Marquis Lond'nderry 17.4	Viscount Fouthwell 22.4
Marquis of Ely 21.5 Earl of Enniskillen 10.6	Earl of Donoughmore 16.3
Earl of Enniskillen 10.0	Wincomet Kingandon 17 /
Mrrauls of Headfort, 21.8	Lord Normanton 16.
Lord Holland 22.0	Karl of Orkney 21.0
Lord Masscreene 19.2	Lord Muskerry 14.
Earl Russell 30.0	Earl of Portarington 10.0
Mrrquis of Headfort 21.8 Lord Holland 22.0 Lord Masscreene. 19.2 Earl Russell 30.0 Lord Ashbrook 41.4 Lord Castletuwa 19.4	Earl of Ross 20.
Lord Castletown 19.4	Lord Waterford 16.8
Marquis of Sliso 18.0	Earl of Huntingdon., 24.
Lard Graville 19.5	Earl Earlesons
Lord Carew 11 0	Viscount Doneralle., 18.0
Earl of Courtown 11.4	Duke of St. Albans 23.0
Lord Carew	Earl of Bessborough., 22.0
Lord Ardilauu 20.0	Marquis of Downshire 22.0
Lord Ardilauu 20.0 Earl of Clancarty 10.3 Marquis Canricarde 14.8 Lord Mountmorres 40.4	Marquis of Drogheda 12.5
Marquis Canricarde., 14.6	Duke of Leinster 17.
Lord Mountmorres 40.4	Visc'nt Mountgarret 12.
Lord Wallscourt. 22.0 Earl of Albemarie. 21.3 Lord Harlech. 19.7	Lord Digby 10.:
Earl of Albemarie 21.3	Earl of Granard 35.
Lord Harlech 19.7	Lord Bellew 16.
Marquis of Bath 16.0 Lord Itathdonnell 16.0	Earl of Darnley 11.4
Lord Rathdonnell 16.0	Viso'nt Gormansto'n. 26.0
Viscount Templeton 11.2	Earl of Arran 10.0
Duka of Abercorn 12.0	l Lord De Clifford 11.6
Lord Inchiquin 15.4	Euri of Lucan 19.3

And these, it must be remembered, were the reductions made by the "Commissioners," many of whom were friendly to the landlords. How they all sucked away the life-blood of the people! If it be true, as the Koran says, that "Angels will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but what good deed thou hast done in the world, to entitle thee to a seat among the Blessed," what, we wonder, will

MR. J. J. CURRAN'S SPEECH.

MR. J. J. CURRAN, member for Montreal Centre, delivered his expected speech last evening, in defence of Sir John's administraof Louis Riel. A perusal of the speech, as reported in the Gazette, shows that it was even a weaker and and a more Orange Sir John asked him not to injure the party. performance than his letter to the London But, from May, 1882 up to the present month, Catholic Record, which we fully answered at the time of its publication. We have looked through and through the speech for proofs and arguments which would show that the Government were not responsible for and were not the prime cause of the rebellion : that the half breeds had no grievances; that Riel was nothing but a political adventurer, or a revolutionary spirit; that his responsibility for his acts on political and religious. questions existed in spite of his admitted insanity on these subjects; that the execution of Louis Riel was not dictated by electoral calculations and Orange influence. But we have looked in vain. None of the merits of the great question at issue were touched upon; none of the principles, whether of honest government, of ministerial responsibility or of justice, which are at stake, were discussed by the advocate of the Orange ad ministration.

All such weighty questions were conveniently ignored. Mr. Curran, on the conan exhibition of abuse, which he heaped upon mal-administered the affairs of the North West and made a scapegoat of Louis Riel. anything favorable to say of the cause

wielding power over a section of the people of the oppressed half-breeds, and finally he dinal McCloskey, of illustrous memory. Conservatives for their humanity and impar

Taken altogether, the speech, instead of being a pointed and effective defence of the Government's position, was nothing but a piece of special and pitiful pleading on behalf of Orangeism to save it from the squelching which the country has resolved to give it. Mr. Curran's effort will prevent neither the overthrow of Sir John's Government, nor will it save its backone, Orangeism.

RIEL AND THE ORANGEMEN.

"Party exigencies" hanged Riel. The prominently mentioned as a bolter, and his | Orangemen demanded his blood as an "atonement" for the "murder" of Scott, and they threatened to bolt from the Conservative ranks, while it brought comfort and party unless that blood was given to their encouragement to the opposition. The Moloch. But a correspondent puts it this way :---

- 1. Was Riel tried for treason?
- 2. Was he hanged for treason?
- 3. When his case was seat to England was it for treason or for murder?
- 4. Does our law permit that a man shall be tried for one crime and hanged for another? These questions are plainly put and we will give them a plain answer:
- 1. Yes, Riel was tried for treason. 2. Ostensibly yes, but in reality no. He ears for the overwhelming indictment that was hanged for an alleged "crime" for which was drawn up against "the greater criminals | he was never tried, and to escape the consestill untried." The Opposition naturally gave | quences of which Sir John A. Macdonald gave him \$1,500 to get out of the country. It is now too well known that the Government had decided not to hang him; but on Sunday, Nov. Sth. Sir Adolphe Caron telegraphed from Winnipeg to Sir John that there would
 - 3. The case was taken to England because of a technicality, and the Privy Council had nothing to do with the verdict or the charge on which he was tried.
 - 4. No, the law does not allow anything of the kind. But Sir John A. Macdonald overrides the law when the Orangemen insist on his doing so, or when "party exigencies" demand it.

ORANGEISM IN THE CABINET.

The Hon. John O'Donohoe was appointed Cabinet Minister on May 21st, 1882.

Sir John A. Macdonald wrote a letter to each of the four English speaking Catholic Bishops in Ontario, and informed them that such an appointment had or was about

The Orangemen hearing a rumor of the proposed appointment, denounced it, and a deputation from them demanded of Sir John that the appointment should not be made.

Shall we ever know what answer Sir John A. Macdonald gave that deputation?

All we know is that after the Orange leputation saw Sir John, the Premier suggested to O'Donohoe that his appointment as a Cabinet Minister should be kept a secret distinguished sons. for a short time, just to allow the Orange bluster to blow over.

And he also suggested that the Hon. Frank Smith should meanwhile enter the Cabinet, but that in a little while a month or so. when the organ of the Orangemen had cooled down, then the Hon. Frank Smith would retire and the Hon, John O'Donohoe would take his place.

This was agreed to, because the Hon. Frank Smith was not objectionable to the Orange. men and the Hon. John O'Donohoe was.

That, remember, was in May, 1882. The general elections took place the following month, and Sir John was again returned to power.

The Hon, John O'Donohoe gave up his become of men who were bad landlords in practice as a lawyer at Foronto, and made arraugements to move to Ottawa. Months passed. The Hon. Frank Smith did not resign, as understood, and Sir John pleaded tor "time." At every interview he promised O'Donohoe that he would publicly announce his appointment "next month," or "next session." O'Donohoe protested; Sir John tion of the North-West and of the execution appealed. O'Donohoe said that he could no longer be a party to the deception practiced on the bishops and Catholics of Ontario, and Sir John never told O Donohoe that he was not a member of the Cabinet.

The plain truth is that Sir John would not offend the Orangemen by taking O'Donohoe in, and the logic of it all is that if an Irish Catholic wants to succeed with Sir John, he must be first of all acceptable to the Orangemen. It is "Croppie lie down." Now, as for our part we would prefer no such representation at all. We do not want men who are acceptable to the Orange body to "represent" us at Ottawa. On the contrary, we want men whom the Orangemen hate, and the more they hate such men the better we will like the same men, for the likes and dislikes of the Orange and the Green are as opposite as the poles.

CANADA'S FIRST CARDINAL,

When Pope Leo XIII., in his solicitude for the good and wise government of the Church. decided to call to the high dignity of the trary, treated Parliament and the country to Cardinalate the Most Rev. Dr. Taschereau. Archbishop of Quebec, His Holiness conthose who consider that the Government has ferred an honor, not only on the Rierarchy and the faithful of the Church in Canada, but also upon this young Dominion. He attacked the regular Opposition; he The great American Republic, through attacked those who shaudoned Sir John in the voice of its press and of its his evil course; he attacked those who had public citizens, so recognized and appropriate to pay tithes, the Catholic farmer

which extended its congratulations to the honored member of the American episcopate and its sense of gratitude to the Holy See. but all classes of the American people participated in the demonstrations of joy which marked that happy occasion.

We are more than pleased to note and record the same general expression of gratification by the Canadian people at the an. nouncement of Archbishop Taschereau's elevation to the Sacred College of Cardinals. From the time that the Holy See established the precedent of going outside the countries of the Old World for eminent prelates to become Princes of the Church, it was felt and it was hoped that Canada would not remain long without having its representative in the great Executive of the Church. .. Canada is the oldest child of the church on the continent. Its services in the cause of the Faith have been as numerous as they are fruitful. The most beautiful pages of our history are those in which are recorded the works and exploits of Canadian missionaries. The march of beneath the shadow of the cross and under the banners of the church, carried by brave and pious Canadian priests, from the shores of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes to march were marked by the blood and made holy by the ashes of martyred apostles from Canads. The first bishop consecrated to rule over a diocese in America was the bishop of Quebec. The first schools, colleges and university aprang up in the diocese of Quebec. Canadian piety and charity have given to the Church a large number of religious orders. And to-day, the Catholic people of Canada rank with the steadfast Irish in their warm and unalterable attachment to the Faith. With the sons of Ireland and of France, they joined hands in the defence of the rights of

This proud and honorable position of the Church and of the Catholic people in Canada could not but commend itself to the favor of the Holy See. Their claims, if we can call them such, to Papal confidence and favor have been weighed, and they have received the stamp of the Holy Father's highest approval and gracious consideration. In selecting the Most Rev. Dr. Taschereau upon whom to confer this mark of distinction and this weight of responsibility, Pope Leo XIII. has given another proof of the wisdom which has been so singularly characteristic of his Pontifical acts. Archbishop Taschereau is deserving of the honor, more by his personal virtues and attainments than by the exceptional dignity of his position in the

The Canadian people will rejoice at the happy selection of His Grace to be the first of Canada's children to wear the red hat and to enter the sacred college. They will, no doubt, when the proper time comes, take measures to convey, in fitting form, to His Grace their deep sense of gratification at his well deserved elevation to the purple, and their feeling of filial gratitude to Pope Leo XIII. for the princely honor conferred upon one of the Church's most eminent ecclesiastics as well as upon one of Canada's most

hierarchy.

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

The Huntingdon Gleaner bemoans the growth of the French Canadian Catholics in this province. It speaks about the "machinery of Rome" driving cut the English speaking people. And the Mail copies the article from the Gleaner, and says to the Protestants of Canada, behold! See the persecution to which your brothren, Reform as well as Conservative, are subjected by the Church in Quebec! Here are its own words: "We warn them in firm but respectful " language that if they persist in seeking to "control the Executive in such matters a " collision may occur, in which, as a minor-"ity, they would probably come out second " best." And it repeats all this because the Gleaner sees that the French Canadian Catholies are buying out the English settlers from their farms. There is no consideration given Quebec has more guarantees for representation in the Cabinet of the Dominion and in the House of Commons than any other minority in the world. This all important fact counts for nothing, but because the French Canadians increase and multiply the Mail must wield the sword of Gideon and shout-

But in order that there should be no mis take about it, we give the Gleaner's own words, and our readers will then be able to see what grounds there are for the alleged grievances of the Protestant minority in this

Mail. Here is what the Greaner says :-"When from death or other change a farm is offered for sale, a Catholic buys it. The Church authorities provide the money, which is secured by mortgage. That farm while owned by a Protestant yielded nothing to the priest; now it gives him a yearly revenue of from \$10 to \$30. Every farm obtained is clear gain, and therefore more than the market value can be paid. The process goes on steadily for years, and increases in rapidity with each one bought, for when an Old Countryman has lost his neighbor, and sees a French Canadian in his place, he has less inclination to remain. By-and-by it is found difficult to keep up the church, and unless aid is obtained from the home mission fund of the denomination to which it belongs, regular services cease to be held in it. In the Presbytery of Montreal alone there are sixteen churches now dependent upon such aid, which twenty years ago were self-sustaining. The dispersion of the Protestant goes on, and the families left cannot maintain a school."

Now let us look into this. The Gleaner says, that the Catholic farmer is taxed \$10 or \$30 a year more than the Protestant farmer. That is, that while the Protestant farmer is preciated the appointment of the late Car- is. This, to our mind, upsets the Glegner's that the report was so drawn up as to suit factory.

It own contention, for it proves that the Probefore the people. If this be his honest attacked those who exposed the Orange was not alone the Catholic body in the Union | testant farmer has the advantage over the Catholic farmer in being obliged to pay less in the shape of taxation. True, the Protestant farmer may be called on to support his own church, but there is no compulsion, and he can, if he chooses, save this \$10 or \$30 a vear which the Catholic is forced to pay and which he pays cheerfully. That is one advantage possessed by the Protestant farmers of Quebec, and we are glad the Gleaner has drawn public attention to it. But that is not all. The Protestant farmer has another advantage, and one that the Globe points out, for that paper has joined an the controversy, and, we are glad to say, it has taken our side of the right. And that other advantage is this:-The Gleaner says that every farm gained by the Church "is a pure gain, and therefore more than the market value can be paid." That is, that the Church, being anxious to get the Catholics to take the farms of Protestants, assists the Catholics for the sake of the \$10 or \$30 a year that the Catholics will pay in the shape of tithes, and which the Protestants do not pay at all. But if it all results in paying the Protestant farmer civilization against the wilderness and "more than the market value" for savagery of the American Continent was made his farm, where is his grievance? Does the Gleaner not see that it has only made our side of the controversy all the stronger by the statement it has made? It admits that the Protestant minority is not the gulf of Mexico. The movements of that taxed as much as the Catholic majority, and it admits that if the Protestants want to sell out they can get "more than the market value" for their farms. Some men would not object to sell out every year under such circumstances, and if the Gleaner cannot make a better case than it has, public opinion will cling to the old belief that there is no minority in the world treated in a fairer manner than the Protestant minority of the Province of Quebec.

AN OVATION TO SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

The fact that Sir Ambrose Shea was appointed Governor of Newfoundland and the appointment cancelled by the late Tory Government of England, just as it was going out of office, simply because the Orangemen demanded it, and because Sir Ambrose Shea was an Irish Catholic, has thrown further discredit on the fanatics while heightening the prestige of their victim.

On his return home to St. Johns Sir Ambrose was accorded a brilliant and euthusiastic reception by almost the entire population. The St. Johns correspondent of the Gazette gives a brief description of the event, and as it will be found of deep interest to our readers, we reproduce it with pleasure, as it shows that, even in Newfoundland, Orangeism is not allowed to have it all its

The correspondent, who is evidently not a sympathizer of Sir Ambrose Shea or of the cause he represents, writes :- " Had Sir Ambrose returned trlumphant over all his opponents, bearing the title of Excellency and the appointment of Governor of Newfoundland, he could not have received a greater evation than that which greeted him on his return as a private citizen. An immense multitude-numbering sevgatherings ever seen here, composed of representatives of all classes, crowded the wharf where he landed and rent the air with their cheers. There was no mistaking the reality and warmth of such a popular demonstration. It was intended to express strongly the sympathy of the people with one whom they regarded as having been unfairly dealt with, and, without any sufficient reason, deprived of an anticipated honor. He was identified with themselves, by birth and otherwise: he was a representative of the country and one whom the Imperial authorities had intended to place in an exalted position; and as these hopes had been disappointed and he had returned a sort of discrewned ruler, they wished to show that he had not, in consequence, fallen in their estimation, and that they did not approve of the opposition to his appointment. After Sir Ambrose had addressed the assemblage briefly, thanked them for such a marked display of their attachment, and for the honor they had done him, to the fact that the Protestant minority of the horses were taken from his sleigh, and it was drawn by the crowd through the principal streets, accompanied by banners and bands of music, to his residence. The most perfect order was preserved throughout, and not an unseemly word was uttered.

"A few nights afterwards a mass meeting was held in the Star of the Sea Hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Sir Am. brose again met a most enthusiastic reception, and addressed the meeting in a speech over an hour in length, which is described as as having been one of much power and eloquence. He gave a full history of the whole province and the sympathetic threat of the proceedings connected with his nomination Government experts take good care to emas governor, of the representations and pro tests which had resulted in the withdrawal of his appointment, and vindicated his own position and character from the aspersions cast upon both. He did not spare his opponents. Mr. Kent, Mr. O'Mara and other speakers followed, and all expressed warm regard for Sir Ambrose, and testified strongly distinguishing right from wrong on points on to the fact that all through his political career he had been a peacemaker and mediator between contending parties, and ever endeavored to promote harmony. They condemned the action of his opponents which had led to the cancelling of his appointment."

> RIEL'S INSANITY AND IRRESPONSI-BILITY ESTABLISHED BY THE MEDICAL COMMISSION.

THE long delayed report of the Medical Commission appointed to examine into the mental condition of Riel was laid on the table of the House yesterday afternoon. A perusal of the document, composed of three brief epistles, creates the immediate impression

the purposes of the Government, no matter what decision it would ultimately take in regard to the fate of Louis Riel. The three experts appointed to make the examination were Dr. Jukes, surgeon of the North-West Mounted Police; Dr. Lavell, of Rockwood asylum, Kingston, and Dr. Valade of Ottawa. The Montreal Gazette naturally tries to make out that the reports of these gentlemen will be accepted as settling finally the debated question of the sanity of Riel. So far from the report of these ax perts establishing the sanity of Riel, i pletely and without any dissension of opposite establishes Riel's insanity on the very points for which he was made to suffer the death penalty. We will show and prove it out of the mouth of the three experts themselves.

Dr. Jukes reports as follows:-

"I cannot escape the conviction that except upon purely religious questions having relation to what may be called Divine mysteries, he was when first entrusted to my care and still continues to be, perfectly sane and accountable for his actions.

I, therefore, record my opinion that, with the reservation above made, Riel is a sane clear-headed and accountable being and responsible for his actions before God and

Here then we have the solemn evidence of government expert that Riel was insane on the question of religion. Now Riel was tried and condemned for an act which was prompted not only by political but also by religious motives, for the object he had in bepainted in the most lurid colors and denounced view in taking up arms was not only the as a murderer of the worst nature, and his political and social emancipation of the halfbreeds, but also their religious welfare. Consequently, according to this evidence, Riel should not have been made to suffer death for an act which was dictated by the insane side of his mind.

Dr. Valade's report is still more favorable to Riel, for the expert admits that the prisoner was insone on political as well as religious subjects. Dr. Valade says :--

"I have come to the conclusion that he suffers under hallucination on political and religious subjects, but on other points I believe him to be quite sensible and can distinguish right from wrong."

Riel was hanged for a political offence, and the Government knew, on the authority of experts, that Riel was insane on political and the effect of its explosion was, I found, subjects. Riel was tried and condemned on a charge which had no other reference nor any other relation but to political issues. Now, if he was insane on political subjects, and Dr. Valade says he was, Riel could not have been held responsible and accountable for an offence which was purely political.

This argument is irrefragable; it is hard common senso.

The fact of a man being same on some points does not increase his responsibility on other points on which he is insone. That is clear. Consequently, the fact of Riel having been same on some points did not diminish his irresponsibility on a point on which he was admittedly insane. How then are we to characterize a Government which wilfully and deliberately sent a man to the scaffold for an offence which could not be credited to his sanity? The action of Sir John and his Ministry is simply an abomins | division, and doubtless all were secretly with tion and an injustice which covers them with

Besides this testimony of Riel's insanity, there is that of the third expert, Dr. Lavell. who is equally pronounced, and who

"I am of the opinion that the said Louis Riel, although holding and expressing foolish and peculiar views as to religion and general government, is an accountable being and capable of distinguishing right from wrong.

Dr. Lavell says that Riel had foolish views as to religion and government. If the doctor wanted to be plain and blunt he would have said he was a fool on these points. But leaving the question of terms aside, it cannot be denied that it was a question of general government that brought Riel into the field | zar ?" and made him oppose the constituted authority of the country. It was fair, just and honest government he was secking for the half breeds, and the fact of him applying to Sir John for it was an early indication of his or the Duke of Wellington, are being awakfolly in this respect; and the fact of Rie! failing in his constitutional application, of trying to wrest it by physical force from Sir John, only emphasized the felly to which Dr. Lavell testifies.

To all minds capable of scrutiny and of reading between the lines, the report of the to me at the club last evening. three experts offers conclusive evidence that Riel was insane on the points for which he was unlawfully held responsible and inhumanly put to death.

We said in the beginning that the report was drawn up so as to suit the purposes of the Government, and we prove it. The public will remark in the reports that the phasize the fact that Riel was responsible and accountable, capable of distinguishing right from wrong on the points on which he was sane; but they delicately pass over the other fact that Riel could not and should not have been held responsible and accountable, or considered capable of which he was unarimously admitted to be peculiar, hallucinated, foolish, and insane.

When the people of Cavada and of the civilized world come to know and understand that Riel was hanged for an offence which had its root and development in the insanity to which the medical report bears testimony, they will come to understand the degradation and guiltiness of the Ministry that ordered his execution.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisSIR JOHN AND THE ORANGEMEN

THEY WILL NOT CONSENT TO MR. CURRAN'S ELEVATION TO THE BENCH UNLESS HE RETRACTS HIS STATEMENTS AGAINST THE ORDER IN HIS SPEECH ON THE

(From our Ottawa Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 13.-The position of the Government has been made more critical than before by the action of the Orangemen, who had before Sir John Macdonald a very "stand and deliver" kind of ultimatum in connec tion with the proposed appointment

Mr. Curran to the bench. The position assumed by the Orangemen in the matter is very similar to that announced by the order on the occasion of the appointment of Mr. John O'Donchoe to the Cabinet. Sir John Macdonald is plainly told by the malcontents that they will not permit Mr. Curran to go to the bench unless he retracts all the statements made by him against the order in his speech on the proposed Orange incorporation. In order that the Orangemen may be, to some extent at least, mollified, Sir John Macdonald insists that Mr. Curran shall speak with no uncertain words in defence of the execution of Riel.

In no other way, it is pointed out, can the appointment coveted by the member for Montreal Centre be obtained. The latter sees the position, and it is known that the speech of Mr. Curran on Monday on the resumption of the debate on the Riel resolution of Mr. Landry will be a fiery denunciation of the Northwest hero, and he will punishment as only justice to the country. By this it is thought that the angry feeling of the Orangemen may be allayed and their corsent to Mr. Curran's appointment be obtained. Of course, it is not to be expected that Mr. Curran could retract his words in connection with Orange incorporation, but this sop to Cerberus it is fondly hoped by the Government will have

THE LORDS.

LONDON SOCIETY UPSET OVER THE CLOSE DIVISION OF MR. LABOUCHERE'S MO-

LONDON, March 9 .- Sunday during the fore part of the season as well as in the season itself is the great day here for club and five o'clock tea gossip. Mr. Labouchere's torpedo everywhere the absorbing topic of conversation. The strongest expression of astonishment known in English society is "Fancy !" When conversation turned to day on the close vote on Mr. Labouchere's motion, which implied the abolition, or at any rate the reformation of the House of Lords, men and women joined in a chorus of "Fancy!"

Here are some examples of the expressions I heard in the clubs and drawing rooms :-"And then the cheek of Labouchere making fun of the brewer, Allsopp, recently created Baron Hendlip, when the new peer's son and heir was sitting close to him as a member of

the House! To think that five sons of peers—two of them heirs apparent -should vote with La bouchere

These two were the Hon. Bernard Coledrige and Viscount Wolmer, son of Lord Schorne. "Only to think of five baronets being democrats also !"

Among these was Sir Henry Havelrck Allan, son of the great hero of Lucknow. "And besides, do you see, thirteen mem bers of the Government abstained from the Labouchero ?"

It is certainly remarkable that Mosers. Chamberlain, Broadhurst, Morley, Russell and Collings were among those abstainers, and also Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who refused to follow his father, though doubtless at heart he wished to follow him. Other abstainers were Channing, who comes of a Boston family, "Willie" Ingram, of the Illustrated London News, and young Lawson, son of the proprietor of the Daily

Telegraph.

Lord William Compton's vote—himself the son of a Marquis, nephew of a lately created bishop, husband of the lady who is said to have refused the late Duke o Albany's hand, and a regular Mayfair and Belgravia "swell, is especially commented upon in aristocratic

"And did you notice when the vote was announced Mr. T. P. O'Connor exclaimed:— "Tis the writing on the wall for Belshaz-

This sums up the meaning of the lesson taught by that momentous division. The stern facts are that, just as Lincoln aroused the democrate in 1861 from their Bourbon slumbers, the tories of 1885, yet dreaming that they live in the times of Spencer Perceva ened by Parnell, Gladstone and a Commons well leavened with American rather than French democracy.

"I must confess there is an enormous charge since the days when the Commons was made up as a retinue of the Peers-only half a century—or when Sir Francis Burdett was sent to the Tower," said a red hot tory

There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the chest, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful affections.

AN OLD TIME FAVORITE.

APPOINTED BY THE POPE.

ROME, March 12.-The Pope has appointed the Belgian Primate, Mgr. Gossens, to be chief of the clergy in the Congo State. A Catholic seminary is being founded at Donvain, where students will be especially trained for service in the Congo.

RAPID WORK.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsia-could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B.B.B. relieved me-3 bottles cured me." So says John A. Rap-pell, of Farmville. Burdook Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities of the system.

A CATHOLIC CHURCH IN FLAMES.

Quenec, March 10 .- A telegram from S Jenis, Komouraska, announces the burning of the Roman Catholic Church there yesterday. The fire took place at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the sacred edifice was com-pletely destroyed. It is not stated how tie fire occurred.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stineon, of Gorrie, Ont.

Barrier Hilliam Control

The following letter was addressed to and

published in the Richmond Guardian :- | Son.—You have seriously disfigured an otherwise well written editorial on the topic, "Ireland's opportunity," by several mis-statement of facts, as well as by the fallacious and illogical conclusion drawn therefrom. In and illogical conclusion drawn therefrom. In the first place, you say, "as a matter of fact, they ask for separation." No, they don't. The Irish parliamentary party—Parnell and his colleagues—together with their three organs of the press. United Ireland and Freeman's, Journal, of Dublin, as, well as the Irish Nation of New York and their interester the Tays Wirmress of Montreel. inter reter, the TRUE WITNESS, of Montreal, together with all the Bishops and clergy of Ireland, ask of the British Government "Legislative Independence" for Ireland that is to say, a parliament in Dublin, chosen by the electors of Ireland, subordinate with full authority to legislate upon all local affairs in Ireland, upon a basis identical with our Quebec legislature. This is all that is asked for by the legitimate and acknowledged representatives of Ireland; this, it granted, will fully satisfy them, the people of Ireland and all intelligent Irishmen in every land; this and this only, will fully and finally settle and remove forever from the British House of Commons that hitherto intricate enigma, "the lrish problem."
This constitutes the sum and substance of the Irish claim, which is exactly covered by the "moderate demands" which you say will "undoubsedly be granted within a short time." Again, you make a misstatement by saying the Irish "show a disposition just now to back up their demands by threats." No Sir, they don't. There never was a time within the memory of any man now living, when the "Irish problem" was agitated by the Irish with more legal and constitutional methods than at the present time. There never was a time during the century when the political, ecclesiastical and press authorities of Ireland and the great mass of the people behind them were pressing an undoubtedly egal and just claim by more peaceful and civil means than at the present time. You are in error in saying the Irish demands are "vague and indefinate." If they appear so to you that is your misfortune. It is not their hazy vagueness that now troubles Mr. Gladstone and Salisbury, but rather the intensely drastic and practical form in which they have been clothed by the sagacions and statesman-like brains of Parnell, Davitt and Co. All the politisians, journalists and statesmen of Great Britain and America, with but one exception, perfectly understand the Irish claim to be "Legislative Independence." I will pass over for the present your next gush of friendship:—" We have to rescue the masses of the community from a depth of poverty which often reaches positive destitution, and I find you in error again in saying, "there are republicans and repealers among the malcontents." No, Mr. Editor, there are no republicans to-day and no reposters to speak of; the Irish republicans and repealers together are not half so numerous as the republicans in England; and if the government is able to take care of the English republicans, why need they be disturbed by the Irish "malcontents," not half so numerons? The British government might with a free and strong hand oppose and even chastise the illegal and irresponsible factions mentioned, as well as their kindred factions, fenians and dynamiters; but what dismays and paralizes British politicians and statesmen is the fact that Parnell, Davitt and Co. appeals to them peaceably and civilly, backed by a united nation of fighting people, but thoroughly in harmony with their leaders in contending for their rights in conformity with the new watch-word "passive resistance" and relative to the city and state, cost of living constitutional agitation," the logical off-"constitutional agitation," the togram etc., etc.
spring of and the appropriate answer etc., etc.
Though few in numbers as yet, it is exof civilization," now profoundly and desperately in earnest for the achievement of a claim perfectly legal and supported in that demand by the united verdict of all christendom. This is truly "Ireland's opportunity." That is "what's the matter with Hannah." And what is more; Parnell is to-day the Irish archangel who has slain and buried all the shove named rebellious and warring factions, who have for centuries been a thorn in the side of Britain, defying her power and laughing at her authority; all these rebellious factions have either been disarmed or absorbed by the grand national and home rule movement, under the masterly leader-ship and matchless tactics of that profound and indomitable political strategist, Charles Stewart Parnell, a young man of barely forty years, entirely destitute of all material resources and physical force; without police, army, or navy. Yes, sir, you may put that down, and make it a beacon light in all future articles on Ireland, that there are to-day no "malcontents" in Ireland except loyalists (selfstyled) and orangemen; who together constitute about one sixth of the entire population; and they are correctly styled "malcontents" because they constitute the only discordant faction now left in the country, who oppose the national aspiration for legislative indepen-

dence and threaten the country with civil war if it is granted. All other factions are now dead or are ranged in the national movement for Home Rule; and this has been accomplished in two years, and must unquestionably be placed to the credit of the Irish National League and its predecessor the outlawed Irish Land League,—the founders of which are Davitt, Parnell & Co. And this boy statesman, Parnell, can now say to the British Government:-"I have vanquished, disarmed, "or absorbed all discordant factions in "Ireland; I am the modern Canute, the vanquisher of the Irish Heptarchy, and "I will answer for the future peace and tran-"legislative independence,—a local legisla"ture in Dublin, a simple modicum of Jus"tice which has been conceded to be our "right by all responsible leaders in both " political parties in the recent parliamentary " campaign in Britain. In making this de-" mand for my country I have behind me a "united nation, more unanimous in my be-" half than any statesman can boast of in any civilized nation to-day; I ask for no crown, " no sceptre, -no throne, but the legal right " to legislate upon purely local affairs for Ire-"lund; in return for which I offer you a "nation of people loyal to the British " crown.

Now, Mr. Editor, as I am quite positive that I am right, I can only conclude that you are mistaken, and that you have unwittingly erred by drawing your information from the prejudiced organs manipulated by the tra-ditional enemies of Ireland; and, for the future, I would advise you to seek the truth as to the policy and aims of the "Irish National Party" in any of the several organs I have mentioned, if you desire to be correctly posted on that burning question, "The Irish Problem.

Irishmen, that true light begins to permeate

nineteenth century methods and "the resources of civilization;" and we all sincerely hope your abandonment of the "Crom wellian remedy for the settlement of Ireland's burning ills, which you once advocated, and which so many of your former trish Catholic readers and friends so deeply resented, is final and conscien-

Respectfully, DENISONS MILLS, QUE., Jos. P. SCARRY. Jan. 27th 1886.

CANADIANS IN CULORADO.

AN ASSOCIATION FOR THEIR BENEFIT:

To the Editor of THE POST: DEAR SIR :-- As you are doubtless aware, there are every year hundreds of Canadians from all parts of the Dominion obliged to visit Colorado for their health. So ne remain only a few months while others have to make this State their home. Not

a few among the invalids who arrive here come with little money and are truly "strangers in a strange land." The fact that within a few months several Canadians have died here alone, in lodging houses, with no one to minister to their wants, to hear their last requests, or to see that their remains were decently cared for, has moved a few Canadians, who had learned of these things too late to be of any avail, to form a Canadian association.

The first movers in the matter were Prof. R. J. Wallace, of Ottawa, Ont.; Rev. Father Phillipps, of Rimonski; P. L. Palmer, Dr. E. J. A. Rogers and W. C. O'Brian.

After several preliminary meetings at which a society was organized and a constitution adopted, a meeting of Canadians was called for Tuesday, 2nd of February, the date fixed for the annual election of officers. The call was well responded to and a large and enthusiastic meeting held, at which the roll of members was increased to about seventy. The following were elected directors for the

ensuing year;
Rev. Father Phillips, of Rimouski, P. Q.;
Mr. Arthur Gauthier, of St. Dennis, P. Q.;
M. P. Cochran, of Montreal, P. Q.; Rev. M. P. Cochran, of Montreal, F. Q; Rev. Robt. Cameron, of Brantford, Ont.; Rev. Bayard Craig, of St. Johns, N. B.; Dr. E. J. A. Rogers, of Grafton, Ont.; Dr. Bonesteel, of Belleville, Ont.; P. L. Palmer of Belleville, Ont.; W. C. O'Brian, of L. Orignal, Ont.; D. Parkidge of Part Hope Ont. Rubidge of Port Hope, Ont.; and David McCall of Sarnia, Ont. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:—M. P. Cochrane, President; A. Gauthier, Vice-President; D. Rubidge, Treasurer; P. L. Palmer, Secretary; W. C.

O'Brian, Librarian, The society is called the Canadian Association of Colorado. The objects of this Association are: lst. The promotion of friendly intercourse amongst Canadians resident in Colorada. 2nd. The exercise of charity towards worthy Canadians in Colorado. 3rd. The maintenance of a meeting place and a reading room supplied with Canadian publications and periodicals. 4th. The exercise of was Lord Salisbury's declaration that the hospitalities towards Canadians visiting late Government never thought of such a Colorado. Persona visition Colorado. Colorado. Persons visiting Colorado for a short time may become temporary members on payment of a small monthly fee.

Reading rooms are now fitted up at 294 Fifteenth street (up stairs), where all Canadians will be welcomed. It is hoped that every Canadian visiting Denver will call there and leave his name and his city as well as cheme was actually drawn up in the shape Canadian address. They will find Canadian of a legislative bill, and the question never canadian address. papers from all the cities of the Dominion. the leading magazines of the day and the local papers. They can have their mail addressed to the care of the Canadian association, 294 Fitteenth street, where mails are delivered twice a day; and writing materials | certain. will be found in the rooms. At certain hours some member will be in attendance to give them whatever information they may need and relative to the city and state, cost of living and rooms—places of interest to be visited.

pected that many whom it has been impossible to reach and many who were not known to be Canadians, will soon join the association and assist in carrying on this good work. The thanks of the association are due to the press of Montreal, who have placed the association on their free list.

For the information of Canadians it is hoped you will find room in the columns of your journal for this communication, or a part

W. C. O'BRIAN, Librarian.

Denver, March 1st, 1886.

Scott's Emulsion of Pur Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Especially Desirable for Children.

A LADY physician at the Child's Hospital, at Albany, N. Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success, nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone diseases and our physicians find it very eneficial."

A PRESERVED WREATH.

Mr. L. H. Goulet, of 277 St. Lawrence Main street, has long been noted for his skill in the preservation of flowers. His method preserves the original form, color, veins and bloom in so thorough a manner that it is hard to believe the flowers are not almost fresh plucked. He has one wreath in his possession that has been so prepared Hartington's speech was, "I do wish Mr. for thirteen years, which looks as though it Gladstone would let Home Rule alone, but he had only been wreathed yesterday. Goulet has been entrusted with the task of preserving the floral wreath offered by THE Posr establishment on the occasion of the premature demise of the late Miss Katie Whelan. This work was one of great intricacy in its construction, but Mr Goulet has left even the minutest leaves and tendrils in their original positions. The mignonette appears "quility of the country if we are only granted as though newly plucked, and the only flower in the group that indicates treatment at all are calla lilies, which necessarily have to be waxed. The wreath will remain on view at Mr. Goulet's for a few days. It has been encased in a very handsome gilt frame and in the centre has been placed a photograph of the late Miss Whelan.

> Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Diseases of the Bowels.-A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous tains from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ointment repeatedly on the abdomen, a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine ignitability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid Problem."

And now, Sir, in conclusion, allow me to congratulate you on behalf of all true fashioned, though successful treatment, now tribunen that true fashioned, though successful treatment, now from its painfulness fallen into disuse, the your mind as to the true, peaceful and lasting discovery of this Ointment having proclaimed remedy for the settlement of the "Irish a remedy possessing equal derivative, yet per-Problem," in accordance with obristian feetly painless, powers.

CARDINAL MANNING AND ARCH-BISHOP LYNCH.

CORRESPONDENCE ANENT THAT FORGED LETTER-THE CARDINAL, REPUDIATES THE LETTER HE WAS SAID TO HAVE SENT TO LORD MONTAGUE.

TORONTO, March 10.—His Grace Archbishop Lynch has addressed the following correspondence to the Gloke:-

ST.: MICHAEL'S PARISH, March 7, 1885. Mr. EDITOR,—You will please publish the correspondence which I take the liberty of sending you regarding a forged letter pur-porting to be from Cardinal Manning, regretting his entering into the Catholic Church, Dean Harris, of St. Catherines, wrote a tew days before I did to Cardinal Manning to know if the letter to Lord Montague, published in the papers, was genuine.

The Cardinal cabled immediately the following:-

"London, Feb. 20th. "Letter forgery; writing.
"CARDINAL MANNING."

A few days ago Dean Harris received the following letter, dated the same day as the cablegram :-

" London, Feb. 25th, '86. "Very Reverend and Dear Sir,-You are perfectly right in believing that the letter imputed to me was not only never written by me, but contradicted every conviction of my intellect and every sentiment of my heart. Five and thirty years of peaceful and thank ful Catholic life have set a seal to my faith in the only Church of God. I would ask you to be so good as to show this letter to my dear friend the Archbishop of Toronto, with my kindest regards. You are at liberty to make whatever use you will of these words.

" Believe me yours very faithfully, "HENRY E., "Cardinal of Westminster."

You see now. Mr. Editor, that my denial of the authenticity of the letter was perfectly

> tJOHN JOSEPH LYNCH. Archbishop of Toronto.

JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER.

"INACCURACIES" BY LORD RAN STARTLING DOLPH CHURCHILL AND LORD SALISBURY-LORD HARTINGTON'S PECULIAR ATTITUDE -MR. GLADSTONE AT WORK ON A HOME RULE SCHEME-MR. LABOUCHERE'S BRIL-LIANT DENUNCIATION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, March 9.—Justin McCarthy has given the following statement to the press :— One of the most curious features of the past political week was Lord Randolph Churchill's denial that he was ever in favor of any Home Rule scheme for Ireland. Hardly less strange scheme. Une's breath was fairly taken away by these astounding statements. Who could believe that Lord Salisbury really did not know that some of his most influential colleagues were doing their best for a scheme for Home Rule. I suppose the meaning of the whole quibble is this, no scheme was actually drawn up in the shape came to a formal discussion in the Cabinet; but that certain members of the late Administration were anxious to have a Home Rule scheme tried, and did their best to get it accepted by their colleagues, is perfectly

That Lord Randolph Churchill was in favor of such a scheme is as unquestionable a fact as that there is a place called New York. It government in England. There was a time "English gentleman" when an believed as implicitly in politics as in private life, but the time assuredly is not now. Apparently there is one code of honor for private life and another for Parliament. Did the late Government negotiate with the Irish party? Why, certainly, of course they did, whatever Lord Salisbury may say now. So every other Government has done since the Irish party was formed. So every Government will do so long as the Irish party remains in the English Parliament. I distinctly assert that the late Government would have brought in a Home Rule scheme of some kind if the elections had given them, combined with the Nationalists, a large majority over the Liberals. When they found they had not that majority they got it into their heads they would be only working for Mr. Gladstone in that direction, and had better try and get up an anti-Irish feeling and posture as the champions of the

integrity of the Empire. Lord Carnarvon behaved like a gentleman and a man of honor. He resigned his place as Lord Lieutenant. Lord Randolph Churchill remained till our party turned him and his government out. Now he furiously de-nounces the policy he championed before. government out. Never in my time has there been such a flagrant example of political tergiversation, short memory, and, to put it mildly, of in-

accuracy of statement. Lord Hartington's speech proved I was right when I said he would not turn out a formidable opponent to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule policy. The sum and substance of Lord Hartington's speech was, "I do wish Mr. won't. You see he is working hard at it. I don't like the notion, but I dare say we shall have to put up with it in the end.

The most important part of the speech for the outer world is Lord Hartington's statement that Mr. Gladstone is really preparing an actual scheme for Home Rule. I announced as much as a week ago, but the general public in England had not fully realized the fact

until Lord Hartington spoke.
Mr. Labouchere's speech, in support of his resolution condemning the House of Lords yesterday, was the best he ever made. It was brilliant, witty, and andacious, full of good sense, charmingly dashed with paradox, and spiced with humorous personalities. Mr. Labouchere might have had a great political career if he had cared to seek it and consented to be regarded as serious by serious people. He is a perfectly sincere and honest politician. with deep strong convictions, but it amuses him to puzzle dull people and to be taken for a more jester. "JUSTIN MCCARTHY."

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the scalp free from dandruff, prevents the hair from becoming dry and harsh, and makes it flexible and glossy.

Fear of hydrophobia has caused the death of 10,000 unlicensed dogs in Loudon within the last few weeks.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Overworked Professional Men.

Dr. Chas. T. MITCHELL, Canandaigua, N. Y., says: "I think it a grand restorer of brain force or nervous energy."

O'KELLY'S CABLE LETTER.

BRILLIANT 'REVIEW 'OF THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Debat and Sketches by James O'Kelly, M.P.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY, WESTMINSTER, March 9, 1886.

1058 2 2 2 7

The week's proceedings in Parliament opened with what may be termed an intellectual Kent. ish fire from the Ulster Orangemen. Not satis fied with the rebuffs which had attended their former efforts to represent Ireland as plunged in anarchy and disorder, they put a string of blood curdling questions to Mr. Morley, which had they been answered after the manner of Mr. Forster, would not have failed to excite anger and distrust in England toward the Irish "NO POPERY" TACTICS.

had a distinctly religious bias and were intended to create the impression that the nationalists use

their power to oppress their Protestant fellow countrymen. These charges were triumphantly refuted by Mr. Morley's answers, based on information supplied by the resident magistrates themselves—Protestants almost to a man and enemies of the nationalists. ULSTER INTOLERANCE. The effect produced on the House of Commembers desired, and one English conservative members desired, and one English conservative member was overheard to say, "These d——d Orangemen will run our party." That rather forcible expression of opinion represents fairly enough the general sense of the House on the enough the general sense of the House on the

Ulster loyalists as represented in Parliament.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who has caught
the sense of Parliamentary opinion, has put a
check on the operations of his Ulster allies, and now insists that all questions put by them shall first be submitted to his personal revision. By accepting this tutelage the Orange group will no doubt avoid many Parliamentary blunders. In Mr. Morely they have an unsympathetic Minister, whose increased knowledge of the ways of the landlord faction in Ireland tends to confirm him in his dislike and contempt for their representatives in the House of Commons.

MR. SEXTON LOGROLLING.

Considerable liveliness was imparted to the proceedings on Tuesday by an attempt on the part of Mr. Sexton to do a little logrolling on the best American principles. The Belfast Town Commissioners—a body elected by a narrow suffrage—applied for powers to levy \$1,000,000 to carry out a main drainage scheme. This Belfast body is almost a close corpora-tion, and is alleged to indulge in practices which simple people believe were con-fined to the old Tammany ring. Against the ring the majority of ratepayers in Belfast are absolutely powerless, and at the last general election three of the four Orange members elected by the town were pledged to effect an extension in the franchise which would give the ratepayers some power of control over their own

Taking advantage of the precedent created by Sir Charles Dilke last year, when a clause ex-tending the suffrage was added to the Rathmines waterworks bill, Mr. Sexton dexterously made a motion in committee providing for the extension of the franchise in the case of Belfast. Mr. Courtenay, the new charman of the committee, in a violent speech opposed Mr. Sexton's motion, on the ground that it introduced a grave departure from the established procedure of the House, and denounced in strong language the precedent admitted by the former chairman of the committee. Mr. Courtenay, who is a promoted schoolmaster, is remarkable for his self-conceit and bumptious-

AN OLD TIME SCENE.

He managed to give as much offence by the manner as by the matter of his speech. He at once provoked an old time Irish scene. The Parnellites immediately abandoned the quietude and reserve which have characterized them since Parliament met, and fell on the chairman of committee in as hot and furious a manner as Mr. Courtenay had exhibited in resisting Mr. Sexton's motion. Mr. Healy opened with a rasping attack, in which he made several hits which told heavily against Mr. Courtenay and turned on him the laughter of the House. Mr. Parnell followed later in a serried and bitter speech which made the object of it wince.

Mr. Gladstone came in during the progress of the debate, and evidently enjoyed the recrudes-cence of obstruction which had suddenly come to impart a little life to the somewhat monotonous course of business. For six hours the storm raged, affording the new members of the Irush party an opportunity for giving the House a taste of their quality. Considerable new debating power was revealed, and should a confict arise it is certain the new party will not discredit the old.

A curious evidence of the influence of party ties was furnished by the Orange democratic members elected in opposition to the Belfast corporation maintaining an absolute silence during the debate, though frequently challenged by the Parnellites to get up and support the corporation if they dared. In the end Mr. Sexton's motion was defeated by a combination between the ministernalists and con-

servatives.

The chief interest of the week centred on the attempt of the conservative party to force Mr. Gladstone to show his hand on the home rule Opinion in England has been so swiftly drifting toward the acceptance of home rule for Ireland that the conservative leaders felt called on to make an effort to stop the cur-rent of popular opinion. The tory ex-Attorney deneral for Ireland was selected to lead the attack on the government.

A BLOOD AND THUNDER SPEECH.

Mr. Holmes, a loud voiced, dull, desk thump ing orator, opened with a blood and thunder speech and proceeded to draw a lurid picture speech and proceeded to draw a lurid picture of the state of Ireland. It was a kind of Police Gazette illustration in words. As he proceeded to daub his sembre and repulsive picture the House grew impatient and angry, and finally, recognizing its absurdity, grew obstreperously hilarious, so that the concluding half of his tiresome address was accompanied by a running chorus of invaled cheese and morking laughter. The of ironical cheers and mocking laughter. The English conservatives, who cheered the orator at his rising, grew silent and looked bored, and his only support was derived from the thin Orange cheers, which were promptly drowned by counter demonstrations from the Irish and beral benches. Lord Randolph Churchill grew sickly pale under the evident failure of the attack and tugged at his mustache, while Sir Michael Hicks Beach winked nervously at the

rate of about eighty winks a minute.

Mr. Holmes based his attack on the government chiefly on events connected with the Curtin murder, and Mr. Parnell at once spiked his guns by asking him to state the date of the murder. This he professed himself unable to murder. This he professed himself unable to do amid the laughter of the House, although the Curtin murder took place while he was in office and he prosecuted the men convicted of the crime. The point of Mr. Parnell's question was to show that the Ourtin murder, which the Conservatives are trying to use as an argument against the friendly attitude of the Gladstone Government, did not prevent the Conservatives from entering an alliance with the Parnellites in order to obtain their support at the general election. Mr. Parnell's adroit question destroyd the moral position of the

Conservative party
Mr. Gladstone alone replied to the Tory attack. His rising was the signal for enthusiastic cheers from the Liberal, Radical and Irish benches. In words of grave and lofty eloquence, illuminated by flashes of delicate and sarcastic humor, he exposed the hollowness and dishonesty of Mr. Holmes' speech, which, amid much laughter, he characterized as "irresistible," stating emphatically he would be no party to further coercive legislation. He declared

that Mr. Holmes' speech was calculated." to stir up every ancient controversy and to aggravate and inflame every animosity." Mr. Gladstone's speech was crushing, and the cheers from the liberal benches told plannly that his indictment against the late government would secure a solid liberal voter against the tories.

CHURCHI. L'S INTRIGUES. Perhaps most interest was centered in Lord Randelph Churchill, who looked nervous and ill at ease. Mr. Holmes' speech was felt to be more an indictment of the noble Lord than of the Gladstone government, and members, were curious to know what defence he would make for his intrigues with the Irish party. An ominous paragraph, evidently inspired by some Parnellite members, had appeared in the public

journals threatening revelations of a piquant nature, and Lord Randolph Churchill evidently felt the House was watching him.

The Irish party was present in great force, and was evidently in a dangerous mood. More than one honorable member sitting silently, could tell a tale that would damage Churchill irretrieably. Lord Schichurs had heldly told. irretrievably. Lord Salisbury had holdly told in public what was not in accordance with strict veracity, but there was no Irish member present then. Would Lord Randolph Churchill Following up the "no Popery" tactics of Lords Salisbury and Bandolph Churchill, nearly all the questions put by the Orange members

venture to deny boldly his intrigues? The time had at last come for him to speak.

After the cheers of his friends had subsided he was listened to eagerly, and from the Irish benches mockingly. For this occasion he resumed the most selection of the product of t sumed the mock solemnity of deportment put on while he was Minister of the Crown. He spoke slowly and cautiously, feeling his way and picking his words with the greatest care. He admitted that he had hoped to be able to work with the Irish party, but dexterously declared that that hope was based on the expectation that Mr. Parnell would imitate O'Connell and barter home rule for concessions on the and and educa tion questions.

He took care not to enter into details, and confined his explanation to what was in his own mind, a point on which no one could contradict him. By this clever manœuvre he avoided any provocation to the Irish members which might compel them to break silence, but he had made a partial confession which will be used against him and his party at the forthcoming elections

with damaging effect.

The Tory attack proved a complete failure.

Not a Whig nor a Liberal voted with them. By a crushing majority the House of Commons de-clared confidence in Mr. Gladstone and took a long stride on the road to home rule. JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.

SHAMROCKS FROM IRELAND.

J. T. GALLAGHER.

Sweet sister, oh, sweet sister! send, oh, send across the sea.

For the coming Patrick's morning, send some sharmrocks green to me, How I'll prize them from thee, sister, God alone

can ever know, For I love them, oh, I love them, and the land in which they grow.

Yes, old Erin's faithful daughter, wheresoe'er the exiles stray, Whether in the ice-bound Arctic, where's but one night and day, beside the gates of morning, or where daylight sinks to rest,
The green shamrock hills of Erin fond are treas-

ured in each breast. And thy name, sweet sainted sister, in the South, North, East and West, Of all Erin's faithful children, is beloved the dearest, best;
And thy voice, where'er 'tis echoed, it but more

thy name endears, And the exile, weary-hearted, cheers or floats his eyes in tears.

But thy letter, ah! to read it—the sad tale of Erin's woes—
The great suffering of her children and the tyranny of her foes; Thy great efforts to redress them in the past and present years—
Ah! 'twould wring from hearts of iron floods of salt and scalding tears.

And they've threatened thee with murder! Oh, most valiant men and brave! Land of warriors and of heroes! Land that never nursed a slave ! What? A proud and mighty empire, on which never sets the sun. Claims the honor first to threaten murder to a saintly nun!

And the cause! Oh, mankind, hear it! Hear, God, in heaven above! That she strove through years of famine to feed the hungry of her loved; Told the kind and list'ning world how the landlords flung the poor,
When they had no more to plunder, starving,
naked, from their door.

And they'll murder thee for telling? By that God that made us all-By the grave of every martyr, from Cork's Cove to Donegal,

By our hopes and by our sorrows, if they lay a hand on thee, All the world cannot save them from being swept into the sea.

For, though Ireland is down-trodden, robbed and starved and begoing there,
And her tyrants fast have bound her—even taxed the very air; Though her sons are broken-hearted, are nigh driven to despair,
To avenge thee, noble sister, there s an Ireland

everywhere. And you say, dear loving sister-glorious news for all and me, Who were driven, broken-hearted, from their

country o'er the sea,
And who are longing, longing, longing, that bright land again to see—
Though they've taxed the periwinkles, still the shamrocks yet are free.

Then, while they're free, oh, send me, for the coming Patrick's Day

One bright wreath, and night and morning ever,
ever shall I pray That you'll rise as bright and happy as the sun

yet ever rose On the wings of glorious triumph o'er. your mean, unmanly foes.

THE FATE OF RIEL.

THE INFURMATION WHICH A QUEBEC NEWSPAPER SAYS WILL BE LAID BEFORE THE HOUSE. L'Electeur, of Quebec publishes the follow-

ing: "You can not form any idea of the

strange and startling news that is being ciroulated daily among the members at Ottawa. A Conservative member assured me that it was the famous banquet at Winnipeg that decided the fate of Riel. Sir John was then still undecided, when Caron telegraphed to him from Winnipeg that it was absolutely necessary to hang Riel or else there would be a rising of the Orangemen of Manitoba, It is also known that Sir John provided funds for the trip of Father Mo-Williams to Regina to watch the Metis chief, beseeching him to furnish compromising in-formation to the press, and in fine to look after the interests of the Government. On the occasion of the departure of Father McWilliams, Sir John had resolved not to hang Riel and he had prayed his delegate to telegraph that Riel was crazy. This was exactly what the rev. gentleman did. But in the interval Sir John, having received a despatch from Sir Adolphe Caron about the threatening attitude of the Winnipeg Orange-men, changed his mind. It is hinted that all these facts will be brought before the atten tion of the House."

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES MAY 1886.

Prospectus on Ametication to Very Rev. W. Ring, Provincial, O. R.L.

LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE) Stillorgan, Dublir,

IRELAND.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act to adult me to practice at the Bar of the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on passing an examination without serving the usual time.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1886. JOHN NAPIER FULTON, 30-4

NOTICE. Felix Brien die Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife, Alphonsino Gauvreau, under Number 785 of the Records of the Superior Court sitting in Montreal.

Montreal, 23rd February, 1886.

LONGPRE & DAVID,

Attorneys for Plaintin.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 531. Dame Corinne Collin, wife of Charles Normandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueuil, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the Said Charles Normandin, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 1st February, 1886.

27-5 Piaintiff's Attorneys

Plaintin's Attorneys

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte
Joseph Vincent, Ballway employee, of the Parish of
Vaudreuil. Petitioner for envoi en possession. The petitioner hereby notifies that he has this day petitioned to
have possession of the estato of his late wife, Dame
Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of
Vandreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the
estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to exerclese said claims within two mofiths from date.

Montreal, February 1th. 1886.

27-10

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ONTREAL. In the Superior Court,
Dame Isabella Brown, of the City and District of Monttreal, wife of James Walker, of the same place, trader,
to the effect hereof duly authorized en justice, Plaintin,
s. the said James Walker, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted in
this cause.

An action en out-this cause this cause, 23rd Feb., 1886. CRUIKSHANK & CRESSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife os Ambrolse Teiller dit Lafortune, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly an'horized en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ambrolse Teiller dit Lafortune, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1886

An action on separate it is cause.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1886.
ETHIER & PELLETIFR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. No pay saked for pretent until obtained, Write for Inventor's Guide, 23-13

GRATEFUL ... CUMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,

BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately fiavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. If no dreds of subtle maisdles are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purse, no saive no suppository. Suderers will learn of a simple remedy Eree, by addressing C.J. MASON, 78 Nassau SL, N. Y.

CORDIII FUCY Recipe and notes how starvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge wnatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to FC. RUSSELL, Req., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq. London Eng.

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To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE,
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JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Reef.

-ABK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no natrition, be palmed off on you.



"Maryland, My Maryland"

Lovely daughters and noble men.

- "My fa:m lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and
 - " My wife !"
- " Who ?" " Was a very pretty blonde!
- Twenty years ago, became
- " Sallow !" " Hollow-eyed !"
- " Withered and aged !" Before her time, from
- "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasiness.
- "A short time ago 1 purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it ocvery severe attack of biliousness. my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had
- " Lost !"
- "Her sallowness and looked as fresh as new-blown daisy. Well, the story is soon of office; a duty to perform to their Queen told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old—and to their country, and that duty they be time beauty with compound interest, and is lieved they had performed, and they believed now as handsome a matron (if I do say it that the House, when they had been heard, myself) as can be found in this county, which and history as well, would say that they had is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.
- "The greature just looked over my shoulder, and says I can flatter equal to shoulder, and says I can natter equal to session of randament the Government the days of our courtship, and that reminds had called on the militia to go me there might be more pretty wives if my to the relief of the settlers. Every fabrother farmers would do as I have done." cility was given to the prisoner to Hoping you may long be spared to do good, present his defence; delays were granted, Hoping you may long be spared to do good,

I thankfully remain, BELTS: HLE Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

Es Kone genuine without a bunch of green Hops or he white label. Shun all the vile, polsonous stuff with 6 Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 11. Hon. Mr. Chapleau laid on the table printed copy of the Queen vs. Louis Riel, and

also the report of Sir Alexander Campbell, then minister of justice, on the case.

THE RIEL RESOLUTION. Mr. Landry (Montmagny) moved, seconded by Mr. Labrosse, "That this House feels it its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death, passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution." The hon. member gaid that ever since the execution of Riel there had been an agitation in progress and the reason of this was that the execution of Riel was regarded by some people as an act of venceance, by others as an insult to a nationality and by still others as an infraction of the laws of justice, and a sign of

There were several important documenst, such as the judge's charge to the jury, the argument of counsel and petitions for or against the commutation of the sentence, which they had weakness on the part of the Government. It had been made a national question, and as down. They were kept perfectly in the dark, even though it was a question of the life of a man or the administration of the Government such it had forced itself upon the appreciation of the people of the Province of Quebec. It was also appreciated much the same way by in the North-West. Perhaps the Government would prefer that the public should know the other provinces, and if Ontario reproached Quebec for its popular manifestations, Quebec might also point out the incendiary writings of Ontario's great newspapers. It was his duty as a member of the House, and as a been a fair one and censured the Government for ignoring the petitions for mercy. He Conservative to protest against these attacks, attributed the cause of the rebellion to the and he did so in the belief that his protest maladministration of affairs in the Northwest. would find an ech in the hearts of all-no and to a concerted plan of driving out the matter to wit in nality or province they might belong incerely desired that our half-breeds. He charged the Government with dealing with Riel's case not on questions country might continue to prosper in harmony and reace. It was to be regretted that the of justice, but in a cool, calculating way, the struggle between those who condemned Riel's would be lost or won by their course. No execution and those who defended the action party ties, he said, would induce him to of the Government should be placed on so support any Government who would hang a dangerous a ground us that of nationality, man because he was a French Canadian, and and which might result in consequences more because fanatical Orangemen petitioned them grave than the hanging of a man or the downfall of a government. But thank God they were spared to us, and he hoped they would be to do so. Mr. Royal moved the adjournment of the

convinced that a noble cause could be defended without appealing to sentiment, but by placing it on the ground of justice alone. This was his duty to day, and it was for this reason that he presented his motion in this form. His motion was merely an expression of regret at the action of the Government in executing Riel, and this expression of regret did not include any particular motive, so that

peculiar reasons, for regretting the execution, would be at liberty to vote for it. This was not working in the interests of the Government, as stated, and if he had done that the local property in the land of ment, as stated, and if he had done that, he breeds had been neglected by the Canadian would have added to his motion, an approval authorities, and particularly so by the Governof the Government policy, and then the entire opposition would have voted it down, and a few members would have been crushed by the weight of the whole house. He had largely for this reason sought to have no understanding with the op-

of August last, asking for the mercy of the

tion of the jury. It must not be forgotten,

position as no benefit could have arisen from this course. Having repudiated the statements that he was in collusion with the Government the hon, member said that his motion had been drafted without indicating any motive, but there existed more than one reason for its presentation. The first was the recommendation of the jury, given on the 6th

Crown. This recommendation was given by a jury whom nobody could charge with being in sympathy with Riel, and was sent to the executive at Ottawa, who had also since received a number of petitions from different | Metis. parts of Canada, from the United States, and even from Europe, all asking for a commutation of the sentence. He had himself asked the Government for the commutation of the sentence in the name of his constituents, but what was the answer? An order-in-council was passed on the 12th

which had been the cause of two rebellions to continue without his protest against it. While he did not believe the half-breeds' grievances were sufficient to justify the rebellion, he thought they were sufficient to have justified the Government in exercising the processing the Government in exercising the prerogative of mercy for those who resisted the authority of the law. He condemned the execution of Riel of November last, directing that the law should take its course, that was to say that on three leading grounds; because the insur-rection was provoked by the had administration of affairs in the North-West; because he be-lieved that Riel was irresponsible for the crime of which he was convicted, and because the jury the Government put aside the recommendahe continued, in what position Riel stood before the jury, who looked upon him as the source of the disorders in the Northwest. He had recommended him to the clemency of the Crown, a fact which the Government did not appeared as a false prophet. He pretended to justify the movement of which he was the take into account. It had been urged that the French Canadian members of the House soul, and to render responsible for the and their constituents were influenced in this maladministration of the Northwest the difand race, but he pointed out that the first to ask for mercy for Riel was the jury before whom ferent Governments which had been in office during the last ten years. But he was a during the last ten years. But he was a monomaniac, and the jury could not find him guilty without adding a recommendation to meroy, and this was done. This recommendation was ignored, and he asked the house to express its regret at the execution. This scaffold had been erected at Regina and history was sufficient of itself, but there were others. Would record that it was the mismanagement of the scaffold and been erected at Regina and history was sufficient of itself, but there were others. was sufficient of itself, but there were others. Having expressed regret at the selec-tion of the medical experts in the case, Northwest affairs which caused the execution of

Northwest affairs which caused the execution of Riel on that scaffold.

Mr. Wallace (York) said the course of the Orangemen of Canada upon this question had been a dignified and a patriotic one. (Hear, hear.) Out of two thousand lodges in Canada not more than six even brought up the subject at all in their receiping and no nations were on the ground that medical men should have been selected from Great Britain or foreign countries, the hon member said the report led to the conclusion that Riel was subject to political subjects. Justice, reason and science all repelled the theory of the responsibility of that clars of lunatics called monomaniacs, even when they go outside of their delirious ideas. A third reason in subject at all in their meetings and no petitions were ever sent to the Government praying that Riel was a monomaniac the best authorities agreed that criminals of this cleaning that Riel was a monomaniac the best authorities agreed that criminals of this cleaning the reason in subject. wantacs, even when they go outside of their agreed that criminals of this class aldelirious ideas. A third reason in support of ways committed crimes without ac-

complices, which was not the case with Riel There was no truth in the statement that his execution had been in satisfaction of an Orange cry for vengeance.
Mr. Cameron (Huron) followed, holding the

his motion was found in the fact that Gen.

Middleton, who represented authority in the

North-West, considered Riel as a belligerent,

as the correspondence between them would show. His fourth reason was that the days

of capital punishment for political offences

had passed away. He cited the cases of Jeff

Davis, Arabi Pashe, Cetewayo, Abdel Kader,

(in France) and others. For the reasons he had cited, he asked the House to support his

Sir Hector Langevin said he found it hard

to be silent during the recent public attacks

on the Government in his Province, but he

thought the proper place to meet their accusers was on the floor of Parliament. The

French members of the Government were

denounced as traitors to their race, traitors

to their nationality, and traitors to their country. He thought that, after having been

twenty-nine years in public life, having had

should be remembered that they had an oath

only done their duty. Now, before the people's

representatives, they could explain their

action. It was in consequence of the grave

rumors that had come during the last session of Parliament the Government

the expenses of witnesses were paid by

trial he was found guilty of high treason. The stipendiary magistrate had no option under the act of 1868 but to pronounce sentence of death. The jury, in

recommending the prisoner to mercy, knew

perfectly well that their recommendation

could not modify a sentence for high treason

under that act, and if they had any doubt

as to the prisoner's sanity or as to the evidence or proceedings at the trial, they

would not have found a verdict so severe. The full court at Winnipeg had rejected the

plea of insanity. The Government in Council

considered carefully whether there were

any additional tacts to warrant interfer-

ence, but there was no such contingency. The

prisoners' counsel rested whoolly on the

question of insanity and a medical commis

sion was ordered. Its report was such that

the Government came to the conclusion with

some reluctance that the law must take its course. As a result it had been vilified day

by day. He regretted that the motion had

been made, and, seconded by Sir A. Caron,

Mr. Amyot spokestrongly incondemnation of the Government's course. He regretted that

he was forced to discuss this question without

having before him the necessary documentr.

OTTAWA, March 12.

Hon. Mr. Thompson presented the return of

letters of instruction sent to Mr. Richardson and the counsel for the Crown in relation to the

THE RIEL EXECUTION DEBATE.

ment preceding the present one. (Hear, hear.) The history of the Metis showed that there was

a blank from 1873 to 1878, so far as receiving any attention from the Government was con-

cerned.
Mr. Landerkin -- How many reballions were

there in that time?
Mr. Royal—The late rebellion was not in-

stigated by the Metis, but by white settlers who were not friendly to the present Government. For many years they had not received the attention they thought their interests de-

manded, and the agitation they carried on for their rights was a purely constitutional one till

they were instigated to revolt by designing and unscrupulous whites. On the 4th of March,

1885, the Government telegraphed to Fathe

André an assurance as to the settlement of the

Metis grievances, which, but for the interven-

tion of outside parties, would have been suffi-cient to allay all feeling in the mind of the

Mr. Gigault said he could not suffer a policy

moved the previous question.

o'clock.

Crown, and after a fair and impartial

Government responsible for having caused the rebelliou and for now seeking to hide their mismanagement by refusing to bring down the papers. He said that the Government had not given Louis Riel a fair trial. The trial was not only grossly unjust, but the defence was ob-structed by the Government in every way by refusing the production of very necessary papers.
He did not mean to say that in the eye of the law the half-breeds were justified in resorting to arms, but he did mean to say that the rebellion was provoked by the maladministration of the Government, and, therefore, all the facts in connection with it should have been submitted to the court in order to mitigate his punishment. A third reason for which he would vote for the motion of censure against the Government was that Louis Riel surrendered with the firm belief and clear understanding that he was to receive protection from the Dominion Government. The recommendation of the jury for mercy must either have been because the jury took in o consideraonly been used by a minority of his province and the country. He denied that the term was justified, and said that the Government had only done its duty. It tion the criminal neglect of the present corrupt Government, or because they did not consider Riel responsible for his actions. The example of bad faith set by the present Government in this case was most atrocious, unheard of, unjustiable, and unparalleled in the civilized world. He was entirely in sympathy with the half-breeds in their long, earnest, and gallant strug-gle with the Government of this country to secure the rights to which they were justly entitled. (Opposizion cheers.)
The House adjourned at 11.18.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

CARPENTERS GET WHAT THEY WANT.

For three successive years the journeymen carpenters of New York have agreed upon \$3 50 for a day's work of nine hours. Lately many bosses, it is alleged have endeavored to cut down the scale of wages, paying some of them as low as \$2 for ten hours' work, bo cause they say the men are not first-class workmen, and do not earn the standard

Last Saturday night delegates from the United Order of American Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners met and decided that the bosses must agree on Monday to the standard of \$3.50, nine hours for five days and eight hours for Saturday, besides agreeing to pay the men employed on jubs at a distance from the shops for the time spent in reporting at the shops. About 3,000 men held themselves ready to strike yesterday morning if these terms were not acceded to. The committee chose Saturday in order that the bosses might have a day to consider the demands. In many shops the full wages were being paid. Yesterday morning the threatened trouble melted down to small proportions, and all day the bosses kept yielding, until at night not more than 100 men were on strike,

EIGHT HOURS WORK ENOUGH. Eight hours for a day's work with the same wages as paid for ten hours now is the true solution fo the present, not only for the labor question, but of the trusiness question as well. It would give every man work; it would put every mill, mine and foundry at asked for but which had not yet been brought work; it would enable every man to purchase his wants, and thus create a market; it would raise the price of every stock of goods, of every piece of real estate, of every farm and farm animal, of all personal and real property 20 per cent. It would put pictures on the walls of the poor; carpets nothing of those papers. The Government put pictures on the walls of the poor; carpets were under an obligation to go over the whole on their floors; music at their evening gathof the record. He denied that the trial had erings, books and newspapers on their tables. It would take the children away from their laborious work and off the streets and put them in school; it would do away with much drunkenness, and poverty, and wretchedness, the dreadful result of overwork and under pay. It will bring harm to nobody, and be a

benefit to all. CHILD LABOR. According to the United States consus of 1880 there were then at work in the mills, shops and factories in this, the richest country on the planet, no less than 1,180,000 children under fifteen and sixteen years of age, the number having increased in the ten years pre-vious about 55 per cent. If the census was debate, and the house adjourned at eleven taken to-day there would be found a million and a half of these little ones employed at manual labor of the hardest kind, and most of them working at least eleven to twelve hours per day. Child labor has grown to enormous proportions in the last twenty years, it being almost unknown before the war. During the same period, wealth to the amount of \$750,000,000 had been accumulated by twenty individuals. Nothing shows so clearly the pernicious results of our system of industry, which kills off tens of thousands of our chil dren every year, and causes men and women of the coming generation to grow up in physical as well as moral degeneracy, atterly unable to discharge their duties to the state

THE BOYCOTT.

and society .- The Trades Union.

There has been a great hue and cry raised against the boycott, and men and women hold up their hands in horror at using such a weapon. We admit that the boycott is a strong, yea, terrible weapon (and a poor weapon when not used with the utmost good judgment), but there are diseases which sometimes demand heroic treatment, and the workingman is often placed in a position where there is no other resource as a weapon of defence but the boycott.

The temperance advocate would have you boycott intoxicating liquors. The Christian gentleman would have you boycott all kinds of evil, and so on through a long list.

The boycott should never be-and we believe has seldom been—used by the Knights of Labor, only in cases where harsh measures have been necessary for self-

protection. It is used by the manufacturer quite as much as by the laborer. Here is a firm in Maine, Keene Brothers, who says, "No man who joins a labor organization can work for us." There is one Spinney, of Norway, Maine, who says to six girls who board with a poor widow lady, "You must leave your boarding piace or our employ," and all because the widow woman's sympathy is with the Knights of Labor. Was ever there heard so despicable a piece of boycotting as that? The question can only be answered in the

negative. Come nearer home. For some sentiment expressed or for some action taken in connection with the labor movement, several work men are told, "There will be no more work for you." Thus is the boycott carried on within the confines of our own town.

Two wrongs never make a right. But is it wrong for organized labor to say to the firms who employ convict labor at ruinous prices: Geatlemen, we shall prevent the sale of your goods in every manner possible, and to take come measure for self-protection against men who are fighting to restrict the personal liberties of those whom they employ? We believe

it is not. The boycott is a weapon only to be used in extreme cases, and is only adopted as a last resort to maintain the laboring man's rights. while on the other hand it is used daily and indiscriminately by some manufacturers.-Rochester Leader.

WONDERFUL REMEDY.

in the protection it affords from the dangers Mass., says: "I commenced using Ayer's of pulmonary disorders, cannot be over- Cherry Pectoral about the year 1842, as a estimated. Mr. C. K. Philips, Pittsburg, family medicine, for Coughs and Colds, Pa., writes: "About three years ago I and have always kept it in my house since had severe Laryngitis, which resulted in that time. I consider it the best remedy chronic hoarseness. By the use of Ayer's that can be had for these complaints." Cherry Pectoral I have since entirely re-gained my health." Mr. Henry Russell, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Excelsior Printing Co., New York, Pectoral, in my family and practice, for a writes: "Influenza became epidemic in number of years, and have no hesitation my neighborhood. Soveral members of in recommending it. It is an admirable my family suffered severely with it, preparation, and well-qualified to do all all of whom took Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, that is claimed for it." E. J. Styers, Gerand were cured by it in a few days. It manton, N. C., writes: "Ayer's Cherry is a wonderful medicine for Influenza. Pectoral is the best Cough preparation I

The value of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, | E. M. Sargent, 41 Andover st., Lowell. Too much cannot be said in its favor." | ever saw. It gives instant relief."

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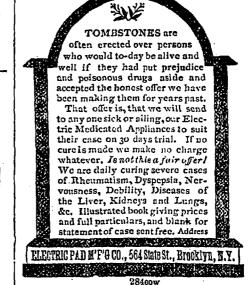
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OTTAWA, March 8, 1886.

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Ottawa, March 8, 1686.

Leaving all other questions aside, the financial record of the Macdonald administration should alone receive their condemnation in Parliament and at the polis. To the people of a young and poor country existing conterminously with a wealthy and established nation this is a question of paramount importance. A question of paramount importance. Imagine what must be the ultimate result should the process continue of Canada multiplying her debt and taxation while the united plying her debt and taxation while the united the propers will make little difference of the propers will make little difference in the ministerial case. Even about the papers will make little difference of the struggle for existence must increase with them, till a time will come when a disastrous financial collapses shall "samah Confederation into its original regiments." But although the prospect excited gen feelings of alarm among the more thought of our public men, I find among in the propers will be more must be altered in the propers will be appeared by a private of the propers. But apart from this, stately are purvising this policy altered the propers will be a proper in the propers will be a proper in the propers will be a proper propers. The public accounts to take \$23,000 every year in the public accounts to take \$23,000 every year in fact, they have give play the public accounts to take \$23,000 every year in the public accounts to take \$23,000 every year in the public ac consider these things we cannot wonder at excessive waste, extravagance and corruption in the government, with paralysed business, increase of debt, excessive taxation and a huge deficit. Every man in Canada, especially those men who have to work for a living, the working classes, whose articles of consumption are taxed far in excess of what are used by the wealthy classes, ought to ponder on these figures till their immensity and true meaning is burned into the mind. Our Dominion debt has now reached the collowal figure of \$264.703,607! an increase of \$34.745,339 since the Tories returned to office in 1878! During the same period, which was a \$34,745,339 since the Tories returned to office in 1878! During the same period, which was a veritable saturnalia, the ordinary expenditure has more than doubled. When the Tories came into office it was about \$6,000,000, it is now \$12,594,827, and so on throughout the whole record of the administration. Ministers and members of parliament supporting them unvanted and the administration. Ministers and members of parliament supporting them invented and projected railways in all directions, and forthwith subsidized themselves from the public chest a la John Henry Pope. Never was a more shameless record presented to any people on earth. And then to see these very men concocting acts of parliament whereby they may so manipulate the franchise every man supported. manipulate the franchise every man suspected of opposing their villaines completes the spectacle of humiliation and disgrace. Were those facts related to us concerning any other nation in the world would we not be justified in saying that a people who would submit to such government and sustain the men guilty of such crimes would be deserving of the disgrace, disaster, poverty and ruin which must surely

A TORY MISTAKE.

Something very like a serious funk is felt in Ministerial circles over the effect of Mr. Landry's motion regretting the execution of Riel. A a matter of fact, the trick was too transparent. It deceived nobody here and can hardly deceive anybody outside. It has not forestalled and cannot prevent the great fight towards which all the forces of parliament are tending. Nor can it give anything like a forecast of the final divisions. The Government missed their point. They had calculated that their gains from Ontario would compensate for their losses in Quebec, but they have discovered that this attempt to catch a verdict in advance has neither secured friends nor satisfied enemies. They have gained nothing, while their losses stand confused with a probability that almost amounts to certainty of further defections from Quebec as public their gains from Ontario would compensate for their losses in Quebec, but they have discovered that this attempt to catch a verdict in advance has neither secured friends nor satisfied enemies. They have gained nothing, while their losses stand confused with a probability that almost amounts to certainty of further defections from Quebec as public capproach of dissolution. The feeling also is growing that a dissolution may take place a year in advance of the expiration of the Parliamen tary term. Sir John has played so many surprises on his followers that they have little to soothe their apprehensions for the future save to grab all they can while the chances of plunder to the boards. To morrow will and the content of the set of 50 per bag.

Yearta at \$3.70.

We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, to \$4 per bol. Potatoes are plectiful, with sales at 45c to 50c per bag.

American, \$4.75 to 4.90; do, Manicoban, \$4.15 to 4.90; do, Canada, \$4.15 to 4.90; co, Canada, \$4.15 to 4.90; do, Canada, \$4.15 to 4.90; d grao an they can while the chances of plunder are open to them. As the motion cannot now come up till Thursday we may possess ourselves in patience for a blast that is sure to go off at half-cock.

A BIG CLAIM FOR EXTRAS. A BIG CLAIM FOR EXTRAS.

Mr. Onderdonk, contractor for the Kamloops Moody section of the C. P. R. in British Colum-bia, is here with a claim for a million and a half dollars, extras. The Ministers demur at the claim, but as Onderdonk is merely a representative of D. O. Mills, of New York, Sir Charles Tupper's particular friend, his demands will be worth watching, in order to see what will came

SANITY-MURDER TO HANG HIM-PROOFS OF MINISTERIAL GUILT

OTTAWA, March 9 .- Sir John Macdonald was absent from the House all day to day. The reason is obvious. He desired to avoid inconvenient questions relative to North-West affairs. As Landry's bogus motion is first on the paper for Thursday (the House does not sit to morrow) and the Premier has persistently withheld the papers required to enable parliament to form a correct judgment on the conduct of the ministry, his absence was part of the general scheme of how not to do it. Mr. Blake called attention to the fact that the necessary documents were not before the House, while the ministry by allowing the motion for their production to pass admitted the obligation to bring them there are from the Govern. them down. No reply came from the Govern-ment side which is another proof that ministers are determined to force the debate and the division without giving Parliament the means

RIEL'S SANITY.

The report of the medical commission ap-pointed to inquire and report upon Riel's sanity was said on the table of the Commons by Sir H. Langevin this afternoon. Drs. Jukes, Valade and Lavell agree that with the exception of his views on religion and politics, Louis Riel was an accountable being, capable of judging between right and wrong. Most people accustomed to weigh evidence in connection with judicial action will regard this report as fully sustaining the contention of those who hold that Riel was not responsible as a perfectly sane man for his conduct in the late rebellion. What, may we ask, was be tried for? Was it not for high treason—a purely political offence?
And if he was not same on political matters was it not murder to hang him? There is no escaping this conclusion; therefore, the report, instead of justifying the government, convicts them of as foul a crime as a government could commit. Rut the hanging of Riel and the suppression of the fact connected with the uprising, the trial and the execution are justly regarded as may be sure that before the question will have been decided every means for obtaining the suppressed information will be exhausted by the constant will be exhausted by the cons by the Opposition. The whole proceeding is an outrage on Parliament and the public. It is strange logic, indeed, which permits the argument that a Government

may commit crime for party purposes and when arraigned therefor select the time, manner and means of their trial. It is consoling, however, to reflect that no government which ever yet attempted this sort of proced-ure escaped unpunished. I am not aware of

The difficulty, however, is that these interested advocates do not propose schemes that are likely to increase the revenue, while there can be no doubt but that their business would be improved at the expense of the general public. They understand perfectly how Government can raise taxes without bringing funds to the treasury Mr. McLelan understands that, too, so the question may be left between them. At any rate it is now pretty certain that for McLelan to try Tilley's exploded game would only lead to greater financial SIR JOHN'S CAME,

relative to Landry's motion, as usual, partakes of the character of a threat and a bribe. By giving it precedence over all other business, be as much as says, "Settle this affair as I want it settled or there is no pay, and if you defeat me I will send you packing, minus your sessional allowance." It is said that the debate will be mostly sustained by members speaking French. There is, no doubt, an amendment in pickle, or several perhaps, for it is scarcely probable that the bald and wholly unsatisprobable that the bald and wholly unsatisfying motion put in Landry's hands by Sir John will go to a vote without an effort to extend its scope. Another view is that those who are determined to bring the government to book will abstain altogether from taking part in the debate and allow Sir John and his hirelings. to run their own motion as they please. By following this line of action the Ministry would be placed in a ridiculous position, the division would come on immediately, and it they would follow up their silence by not voting, they will reduce Sir John's little game to its lowest dimensions of a parlia-

that, as usual, they have been cowod at the prospect of a Tory defeat, and sooner than see Sir John kicked out they are willing to haul down their "No surrender" flag and take another dose of the dirt which their leader made them swallow when they abandoned their demand for incorporation.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS are getting interpreted strongly in Canada We have a Senate responsible to neither SIR JOHN OUT OF THE HOUSE—TO FORCE COWN nor country, composed almost wholly of defeated Tory partizans, who do nothing but what Sir John Macdonald orders them to do. And in the Commons we have a majority that sustains an administration in refusing justice and withholding information on which a fair judgment alone can be formed. Bismarck himself could not act with more autocratic defiance of Parliament than Sir John. The method pursued by our Minister may be more dubious, but it amounts to the same thing in the end. Meantime, the country is paying dearly for its whistle. When Mr. McLelan has added a few more millions to our taxes, and Tilley's breakfast table" will have disappeared, and war prices are put upon everything, we will begin to realize how the promise to create good times and retain them has been fulfilled by the conspirators who to their misdeeds of misgovernment, jobbery and corruption have added the last crime of taking life-

THE FLOWERS THAT BLOOM IN THE

SPRING are no less welcome than the result of the 189th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, on Tuesday, February 9th, 1886, at New Orleans, La. It is continued thus :- The First Capital-\$75,000was drawn by No. 57,705, sold in fifths, each at one dollar. One was held by Annie Smith, a colored cook at No. 113 Liberty St., New Orleans; one by Andrew Doyle, care of Thos. Sheahan, 59 Broadway, New York city; one by Fred'k Schart, a Garman shoemaker at No. 704 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyu, N.Y.; one by W. R. Jones and five friends at Murphysboro, Ills., &c. The Second Capital was drawn by No. 78,298 sold also in fifths (at SI each) one was held by Gottfred Anderson, on steamer Onward at Market St. wharf, San Francisco; another was paid to Wells, Fargo & Co., Express Company; another to a party in Mem-phis, Tenn., &c. Third Capital Prize—\$10,-000—was also sold in fifths; one to D. B. Huntly, Carlisle, New Mexico; one to W. F. Rudolph, No. 1418 West St., one to W. M. nected with the uprising, the trial and finnacane, both of Oakland, Cal., all colthe execution are justly regarded as lected through Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express, proofs of ministerial guilt, and part etc., etc. Fourth Capital Prizes; \$6,000 each. of the general scheme to enable ministers to were drawn by Nos. 27,846 and 89,882 sold escape the consequences of their crimes. This generally all over—Vicksburg, Miss., San Parliament may contain a venal, subservient majority, ready to vote black is white at the ly. The 191st Grand Monthly Drawing will

> The 80,000 travelling salesmen of this country cost about \$200,000,000 a year, including about \$120,000,000 for expenses alone,

FINANCE

	-	<u></u>	llers.	зубия	Sales
Hontreal Ontario Paupio Molsons	174	77	113	208 ¹ 2 112 77 122 ¹ 2 190 ¹ 4	296 165 108 164
Moiseus	*****		192	1914	£80 510
Nationale Maetern Townships Union Commerce	1994	igia	1224	1913.	621
Pederal imperial			•••••		
Dominion	80	80			1
MISCHLAMBOUS. Intercolonial Coal Montreal Tel Western Union Dominion Tel	68	11114 66	65 2		2545 650
Rich. & Ont. Nav City Passenger R'y	611 131 1961 054	603, 1303, 1953, 053,		61 ¹ 4 130 194 ¹ 9	660 175 644 2975
Can. Pacific Ry			1	1.	
Canada Coston. Montreal Ootton. Hochelaga Cotton. Stormoni Cotton. Dundas Cotton. Coaticooke Cotion. Loan & Mortgage. Building Associa'n. Canada Shipping. Canada Shipping. Can. Guarantee. N. W. Land. Bell Telephone. Accident ins. Mont'l 4 p.c. stock. " 5 p.c. "					
Canada Paper	784	77	763	721.	350
Bell Telephone Accident ins Mont'l 4 p.c. stock 5 p.c. "	70	70			70
Boxps. Canada Cotton	107	107			3530
Dundas 4 Champlain & St. L. Canada Central Can. Pacific Land	100 112	100	100	198. ⁷⁷	8000 1000
Inter. Coal					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

It is impossible to announce any noteworthy increase of activity in wholesale trade of late, but there is a moderate healthy movement and the general feeling is one of hopefulness. Groceries show considerable stir, and dry goodsmen are doing remarkably well. Remittances show some falling off, but failures are not any more numerous.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. -The market during the past week has retained its former dull characteristics, business being restricted almost exclusively to the local trade. Several lots of Medium Strong Flour have been placed at \$4.25 to \$4.35. Choixe Superior is getting scarce and firm at \$4.20 to \$4.224. Ordinary Superior can be bought at \$4.05, Extra at \$3.95 and Spring Extra at \$3.70.

SEEDS.—There have been sales during the week in Canadian red clover at 121c per lb. Very little timothy is being brought in by farmers. Canadian timothy is quoted at \$2 60 to \$2 70 and American at \$2 40 to \$2 50. WHEAT.-What business has been put through during the week had reference to car lots for local milling purposes which sold at 90c for Canada red winter, and at 80c @ 90c

for spring wheat. OATMEAL .- The market rules quiet and steady. We quote: bigs \$1.90 to \$2.171; in barrels \$4.00 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to \$4.60 for granulated. Commeal \$2.85 to \$3.10 per bbl. Moullie \$23.00 to 23 50 per ton; Pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.50 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 per bbl.

BUCKWHEAT.-We learn of no change ain this cereal. Prices as usual, namely, 40c to 45c per bushel.

MILLIFEED. -The scarcity of bran is as pronounced as ever, and saks have been made during the past few days at \$14.50 to \$15 00 in car lots and an \$16.00 in smaller quantities, quotations ranging from \$14.50 to \$16.00 per

OATS.-For May delivery 34c per 32 lba has been asked afloat here. PEAS.-For May delivery peas have been

offered at 76 c per 66 lbs affoat. MALT.—The sale is reported of a good sized lot of Ontario malt to arrive on p.t. Montreal No. 1 mait has been placed at 90c.

SEED WHEAT - White fyfe wheat is quoted

at \$1 to \$1.20, and red fyle at \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. White Russian \$1 to \$1.15. BARLEY, -Good to choice Lower Canadian barley has changed hands at 56c to 58c per bushel delivered at breweries, and poor feed qualities at 46c to 50c

CORN. -There is no business doing, and we quote purely nominal at 580 to 60c, duty

Rys.—There is no change in this grain, quotations ranging trom 55c to 57c per bushel.

FRUVISIONS

PORK. LARD, &c .- Business is beginning to show better volume under a gradually improving demand for most descriptions of hog products. Oaders for mess pork, as well as for lard, have been fair. The smoked meat trade is also commanding a little more attention. We quote: — Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13.75 to 14.25; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 13 75 to 14 25 Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 50; India mess beef per tee, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, Ilc to 120; Hams and flanks, green, per 1b 7½ to 8c; Lard, Western, in pails, per 1b, 9½ to 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 95 to 9½c; Bacon, per 1b, 10½c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 53c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-A good local enquiry still exists for fine to finest fall creamery. Choice dairies and fresh rolls are also in good request at steady prices. Considerable quantities of Western butter have been shipped from here percent below the acreage of 1885. A considerand from points West of Toronto to the crable part of the crop suffer from winter Lower Provinces. In a small retail way select killing. tions of Eastern Townships and Morrishnrg crop with favorable weather during the next

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, March 16:—

Reported for the TRUE WITHERS by Meerrs. L. J. Forget & Co., Brock Brokers, 1715 Noire Dame street.

Is not as firm. There is a plentiful supply still of medium and stale goods, although a better enquiry has been experienced of late for even these qualities. We quote prices as follows:—Creamery, 20c to 25c; Eastern Townships, choice, 21c to 22c; fair to fine, 15c to 19c; Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 21c; fair to fine, 15c to 19c; Reported for the TRUE WITHERS by Meerrs. L. J. Forget Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 21c; fair to fine, 15c to 19c; Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 20c. 14c to 17c; Brockville, choice, 19c to 20c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Western, 8c to 15c as to quality. Low grades, 51c to 8c.

CHEESE.—A very decided change for the

better set in since our last report. There is a much more hopeful feeling among holders who are not anxious to sell, as they look for a better market a little later on. We quote prices firm and advancing as follows:—Fine to finest September 91c to 91c; do August 71 to 81c. French—Fine to finest September and October 8½c to 9c; do August 7½c to 8c; earlier makes 6c to 7c. The cable is firm at 48s. ½c to 1c per lb. may be added to above prices for selected jobbing lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Hors.—The market continues to drag under a light demand, at 70 to 710, whilst 6c is about all that buyers care to pay for a round lot. Growers of Canadian hops are still very loth to place their goods upon the market. We quote choice qualities in one and two bale lots at 7c to 8c, and in round lots at 5½c to 8c. Inferior qualities 3c to 4c.

EGGS.—The easier feeling has been more

pronounced under larger receipts and prices

have declined 3c per dozen. HAY AND STRAW.—A good trade has been done at slightly easier prices, which at the moment, however, are steady, business having been done at \$12.00 to \$12.50 for the best loads of timothy, whilst ordinary qualities have sold at \$9.50 to \$11.00. Pressed hay is in good enquiry with sales reported at from \$14 to \$15 per ton in car lots as to quality. Loose straw is quiet but firm at \$4.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed

straw \$3 to \$9 per ton.

MAPLE SYRUP—Old product is in good supply and limited demand, with business reported at 65c to 75c. In large cans genuine syrup is quoted at 90c to \$1.

DRESSED POULTRY.-There is a good demand for dressed poultry. We quote turkeys and ducks 10 to 11c, geese 7½ to 9c, and chickens 8 to 9c.

Honey.-Receipts continue to arrive from the country, and as the enquiry is light, sales are slow at prices which favor the buying interests.

ASHES. - A moderate business is reported, and we quote \$3.40 per 100 lbs for first pots. BEANS.—Choice handpicked mediums have been sold at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel for country shipment but the ordinary run of prices is from \$1.00 to \$1.25. Car lots are quoted at 85c to \$1.10.

MAPLE SUGAR. —Sales of old sugar have been made at 7c to 8c per lb. Extra choice small cakes are quoted at higher figures. DRESSED Hogs.—The market has been quiet

and prices have been pretty well maintained.

APPLES.-Western fruit has been offered at \$1.25 per bbl in car lots without meeting with

buyers, and we quote \$1 to \$1.50 for poor to medium stock at \$1.72 to \$2.25 for fair to good stock. ORANGES .- The market is quiet with business reported at \$4.50 per case for Valencias.

VEGETABLES.—Onions are still firm at \$3 50 to \$4 per bbl. Potatoes are plentiful, with sales at 45c to 50c per bag.

BANANAS.—The only kinds arriving are Yellow Aspiawall by express, which sell at

There has been no change of any great im portance in the market for the past week or a.. Travellers report a fair trade, and remittances could be improved, but on the whole a good city business is transacted.

GROCERIES.—General trade is rather brisk just now. Sugars are quiet. Teas are very brisk in all descriptions.

HARDWARE. — Pig lead is considerably firmer. The rapid rise in this artice is gaid

to be due in some measure to the price in the immediate past not paying for smelting except the advantage that was derived from extracting the silver. Tin plates, ordinary brands, are still depressed. Ingot tin remains firm. There is a fair sorting-up trade in shelf goods. FLOUR AND MEAL.—It is usual at this season of the year to look for some activity in flour, and there does not seem just now to be a break in the prolonged dullness. Spring wheat, extra, rules at \$3.45 to \$3.50, and superfine \$3.10 to \$3.20. Oatmeal and cornmeal meet with only a small jobbing evquiry. Bran is in good request at \$12.50 to \$13

GRAIN. - Since our last review the price of fall wheat has advanced about a cent per bushel on all grades, and we now quote No. 1 at 84c to 85c; No. 2, at 82 to 83c, and No. 3 at 79c to 80c. Spring is unchanged. Barley is in good demand at previous prices. Oats and peas show no important change.
Wool.—There is little or nothing doing in

fleece, the market being almost bare or stock. Prices remain steady. Tallow continues very dull.

PROVISIONS .- There is a good demand for butter which meets with a ready sale at 18c. Fancy qualities command from 1 to 2 cents more. The stock of inferior is pretty well reduced. Cheese is dull and steady. Hog products meet with only a jobbing enquiry and long clear sells at 7½c, hams 11½c, lard 9c to 95c. Eggs are easier.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The market for hides s described as quiet. Sales are reported at Sic for cured cows and 9c for steers. Sheep skins \$1.10 to \$1,25 for best fresh.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Freight via Portland to Liverpool nominally unchanged, as follows:—Flour 2s 6d @ 3s # brl., and 20s @ 25s P ton in sacks. Ashes 30s pots, and 37s 6d pearls. Apples 4s: butter and cheese 35s; cattle from Portland 35s @ 50s per head.

THROUGH FREIGHTS.

Grain from Stratford and vicinity to Liver ool 274c \$ 100 lbs, and east of Brockville 25c 100 lbs. From Stratford to Glasgow via Boston 33c & 100 lbs. Through rates on No. 2 frosted wheat from Winnipeg to Glasgow via Boston 71c \$\varphi\$ 100 lbs. The rate on sound grain has been reduced 3c \$\varphi\$ 100 lbs, being only 5c more than frozen stuff instead of 6c ss

AMERICAN CROP REPORTS.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Times reports on winter wheat crop from Ohio to the Pacific slope show the acreage of 1886 is from 8 to 10 Prospects are fair for an average have sold at 20: to 22:, and choice selections 30 days, but there are no indications of a full of creamery at 25c to 26c. These kinds are or excessive crop. The most encouraging very scarce, but on lower grades the feeling outlook comes from the Pacific slope.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

NEW IRISH POPLIN .- "Pim Brother

JUST RECEIVED.

Discontinue of the control of the co

& Co. Fabric," in al the most desirable

S. CARSLEY.

NEW FANCY STRIPED SILK VEL-VET.—"French Fabric," in all the leading shades and designs. S CARSLEY.

NEW BLACK DRESS SILKS.— "French Fabric," in Gros Grains, Gros Royal, Glace, Demi Gros Grains, Cashmere, Diaper, grease proof, &c., &c.

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS. —
"French Fabric," in Black Henrietta Silk Warps.
Black Paramatta Silk Warps. Black Poplin, Silk and Wool. Black French Cashmeres.

S. CARSLEY.

BLACK CROISE FOULE. BLACK CANVAS CLOTH. BLACK BOUCLE CLOTH. BLACK INDIANA GAUZE, &c., &c.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS.— "British Fabric," in Spring Tweed Home-spun, Plain Serge, Diagonal, Bradford Serge, Brocaded Mohair, Fancy Serge, Fancy Cloth, &c., &c. S. CARSLEY.

NEW SKIRTING.—Special line of New Spring Skirting—"English Fabrics," in all the leading designs and shades, to be sold at Special Lew Figures. S. CARSLEY.

New Colored and Black Dress Satin, from the best European Manufacturers.

S. CARSLEY.

REFRESHMENTS.

A Ladies' Refreshment Room is now added to our Waiting Room on Second Floor. Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Fluid Beef, Cake Roll and Butter, always ready. All of very best quality and charges moderate.

S. CARSLEY.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM If the system is properly cleaned by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and Light grades are quoted at \$6.70 to \$6.90 and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferers will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases 3,000 pounds of imported chicken feathers at the sufferers will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil promptly to the treatment.

Samuel Davidson, of Corydon, Ind., failed to supply his family with enough wood to keep them warm. A lot of his neighbors seized him the other evening, hitched him to a sled and forced him to haul wood all night. When he lagged he was well whipped with limber switches.

A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN. "For ten years," says Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility. Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did.'

In the Episcopalian cemetery at Tallahassee lie the remains of Prince Murat, the son of the King of Naples, and his wife, the latter the daughter of Colonel Bird C. Willis, of Virginia. A monument marks the spot, which was erected by his widow.

WILL TAKE OATH TO THE FACT. Edward cousins, of Ranson, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements.

GENERAL

Pilgrimage & Lourdes

MAY, 1886.

Under the Special Sanction and Blessing of Our Holy Father, LEO XIII, and of many Bishops.

COMPENDIUM OF PROSPECTUS:

I. Motives and Objects of the Pilgrimage:—(1) To Worship God. (2) To make reparation for sin. (3) To honour the Blessed Virgin. (4) To pray for the intentions of the Holy Father, the welfare of the Church, the wants of Nations, the particular intentions of all individuals taking interest in the

Organization: — It is proposed to include two classes of persons: (1) Pilgrims, who will visit Louides. (2) Associates.

Regulations Regarding Pilgrims:—(1) Each individual or party will make all personal travelling arrangements to and from Lourdes. (2) All will assemble at Lourdes, lany 28th, and take part in special devotions till the 31st.

(V. Associates:—All who promise prayers and good works (*) will be enrolled as Associates and will participate in the spiritual benefits of the Pli-grimage.

Spiritual Benefits:—(1) Holy Mass offered at Lourdes, at the Shrines of Our Lady in care of the Oblates, at Montmartre, Paray-le-Monial, Our Lady of Victories, Loretto, La Saletto, Our Lady of Perpetual Succour, Our Lady of Good Counsel, and at other Sanctuaries. (2) The Prayers of Pilgrims visiting those Shrines. (3) The privilege of sending to Lourdes by the Cheplain, ex-votes and Personal Petitions to be placed in the Basilica or Grotto.

VI. The General Arrangements will be under the super-vision of a Council. The spiritual direction is con-fided to the Oblates of Mary Immaculate.

Prospectus and information on application to

1886

VERY REV. W. RING, O.M.I., LOURDES HOUSE, Stillorgan, Dublin.

(*) See Prospectus.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5.00. *hares in proportion



Louisiana State Lottery Company. LOUISIANA DEBUT LOUVERY COMPANY.

"We do hereby certify hat we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawing, of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we suithorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of the signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bauk. S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank

A. BALDWAN, Pros. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. A, BALBWAN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature
for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over
\$550,000 has since been added.
By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise w
made a part of the present State Constitution adopted
December 2nd, A.D. 1879.
The only Lottery over voted on and endorsed by the
people of any State.

It nev3r scales or postpones. It netse series or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Brawings take place Monthly, and the Extenordinary Brawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-tannally as heretofore, beginning March, 1886.

A SPLENDIO PP ORTUNITY TO WIV A FORTUNE, SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, April 13, 1886—191st Monthly Brawing.

Capital Prize. \$75,000.

100,900 Tickets at Five by lars Each, Fractions in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES.

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MOTICE.

A bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, with the object

A bill will be submitted to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next sessior, with the object of levying, by assessment, on the Roman Catholic Freeholders of the Parish of Sacred Heart of Jesus, of Montreal, a sum not exceeding forty cents per ammin per hundred dollars of the value of the properties assessed during ten years, for the purpose of finishing the construction of the Catholic church of the said Parish.

The bill shall be founded on certain resclutions adopted at a meeting of the resident Freeholders of the said parish, the seventh day of December last (1885), the principal dispositions of which being that said assessment shall be based upon the valuation roll of the City of Montreal, without being subject to the homologation by Civil Commissioners, and that for the ends of said act syndies will be elected to act Johnly with the Curate and the presiding Churchwarden.

J. A. DAVID.

Attorney for Petitioners.

MARRIED

HEANY — DOHERTY. — At St. Mary's Church. March 8, by the Rev. Father Kiernan. M. P. Heany to Sarah Ann Doherty, all of this

ROSS-FCLEY-In this city, on the 4th instant, W. L. Ross to Mary F. Foley, daughter of John Foley, Esq., all of this city.

DIED. MARTEL.-At Quebec, on the 9th instant, J. B. Martel, aged 40 years. REARDON .- At Quebec, on the 10th just.

Josephine Reardon, daughter of the late Patrick Reardon, ared 18 years. McCARRON.-In this city, on the 11th inst., Charles, aged 1 year and 7 months, youngerson of Bernard McCarron.

BELANGER.—In St. Henri Municipality. on the 11th instant, Maxime Belanger, barber, aged 35 years, 6 months, 11 days. CONSIDIAE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Joseph, aged 2 years and 2 months, youngest son of Martin Considine.

CARROLL.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Jane Collins, aged 67 years, relict of the late James Carroll.

RYAN.—In this city, on the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain, Gertrude, aged 1 year and 8 months, youngest and beloved daughter

of John Rvan. HAINES.—Killed, while discharging his duty, at the St. Paul atreet fire, this city; on the 10th inst., Frederick Haines, aged 49 years, Guardian of No. 3 Fire Station, a native of Bath, Somersetshire, England.

DOOHER.-It is with feelings of the deepest sympathy we chronicle the death of Eliza, beloved wife of Mr. M. Dooher, Reeve of South loved wife of Mr. M. Dooher, Reeve of South Elmsley Township, and daughter of Mr. Thos. O'Rielly, clerk of the same township, who died on Sunday evenine, February 28th, after an illness of about two mouths, which she bore with Christian patience. Mrs. Dooher died in the bloom of youth, aged 26 years. She was of a kindly disposition, a loving and faithful wife, a dutiful and affectionate daughter and sister, a kind and obliging neighbor, a strict member of the Holy R. C. Church. She was prepared for death by the Rev. Father Kelly, assistant priest of Smith's Falls. All the members of her family, of Smith's Falls. All the members of her family, except one brother, who is in Dakota, were around her when she died; and as her last hours approached she bade them an affectionate and sorrowful farewell. Her death was happy and

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