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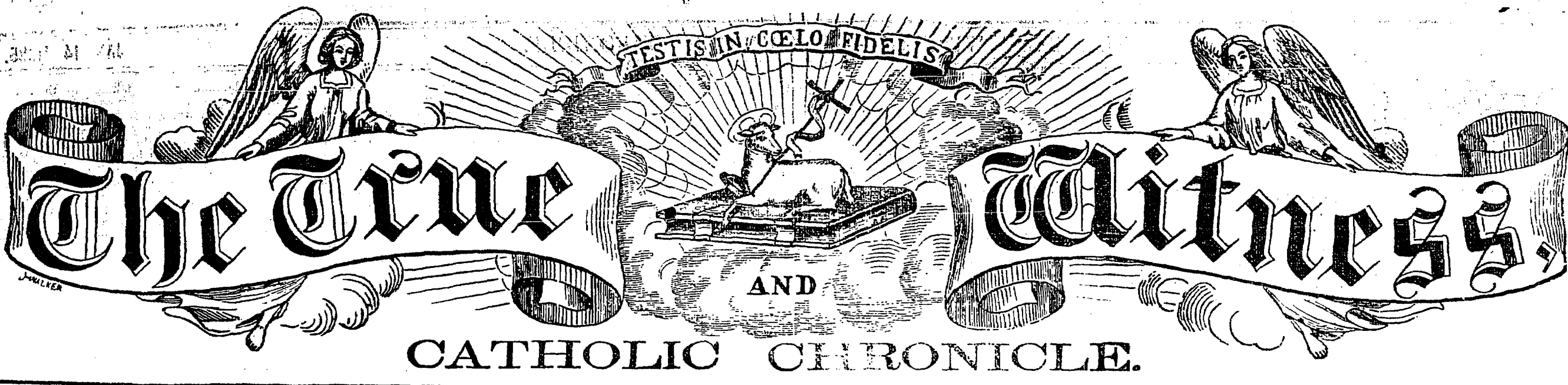
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SIR JOHN.

MONTREAL'S RECEPTION TO THE VETERAN PREMIER.

A Big Turn-out—The Torchlight Procession—The City's Address and Speeches—Sir John at the Mock Parliament—The Principal Events of Last Monday Night.

The Conservatives of Montreal have every reason to feel gratified with the success of the demonstration on Monday. Immense crowds lined the streets and there was a very large number of men in procession, but for popular spontaneous ovation, as a straight party paper says it was, there was rather a lack of enthusiasm from the public. However, this may mean very little, as Canadians are not over demonstrative except, perhaps, when the songs of a banquet are ringing in their ears. At the Bonaventure depot the throng was great and most of the prominent citizens of the city were congregated to welcome the hero of the hour. The private car of Mr. Hickson was occupied by the Premier and Lady Macdonald, and directly the train stopped, Mayor Beaudry, Mr. G. A. Drummond, Mr. W. Drummond, Madame Caron, Madame Rivard, and a number of gentlemen entered and greeted Sir John, the ladies presenting Lady Macdonald with beautiful bouquets. A moment later the Premier appeared on the car platform and bowed his acknowledgments. The procession was immediately put in motion and the carriages in waiting were entered. Passing up St. James street the procession viewed from Victoria Square looked like a perfect sea of fire, and colored lights added greatly to the general effect. At this square, at Place d'Armes, at Champ de Mars, and at Dominion Square, there were grand displays of fireworks and illuminated devices. The crush was frightful going up St. James street, and at the Bank of Montreal and other leading banks there were special guards of watchmen and police. Almost the best display of fireworks was made at Dominion Square. When the procession reached this point it was met by a discharge of over one hundred rockets of the largest kind and a number of bombshells of various sizes, beside candle batteries, flights of miniature rockets, chain lights, with long chains of beautiful colored stars and fire balloons with colored attachment. Then, as if to cap the climax, all at once there burst forth from the Ice Palace structure a flood of red light which cast a lurid glare over the heads of the spectators, and illumined the whole surrounding locality. This arose from a mammoth Bengal light placed on the top of the pile, one of the largest lights ever brought to the city, weighing no less than ten pounds, and furnished from the establishment of Mr. Hunt, the well known pyrotechnist, of Boston. The light gave a vivid illumination of the square for fully ten minutes and the scene was one that would have been hard to surpass in novelty and picturesqueness of effect. The drill hall was decorated and looked cheerful and bright, there being no less than eight electric lights. At the entrance to the hall and over the doorway was a beautiful evergreen grotto; and from the roof were long lines of bunting of all colors, intertwined with evergreen wreaths and lanterns. On the western side of the hall in the centre was erected the grand canopy, draped in crimson cloth, and containing seats for the distinguished visitors. In the centre were the arms of the city of Montreal on a background formed of the English and French flags, while above the canopy were the arms of the Dominion. On the masts supporting the canopy were the coats of arms of the various provinces and banners bearing the words "Welcome" and "Forty years in political life," while the Union Jack, the tricolor of France, and the Star-Spangled Banner were neatly intertwined at intervals. Running in front of the platform from end to end was a blue and crimson background, on which were inscribed in white letters, "Welcome—1815 to 1855—Sir John," and below two small banners bearing the words, "To Sir John." On arrival, the large building was immediately filled, and fully 10,000 persons must have listened to the speeches. Sir John Macdonald was loudly cheered on coming forward to reply, and said:—Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of Montreal, I cannot hope that my feeble voice will reach all this vast assemblage of the citizens of the city of Montreal, and I cannot hope that my few and feeble words can reach you all, but if my voice were strong as it is otherwise, if I could speak with the voice of a trumpet, I could not sufficiently thank you for all this magnificent demonstration, for this compliment to myself, for these hearty congratulations from this enormous assemblage. You must therefore, gentlemen, understand me when I say that my voice and my expressions will altogether fail in conveying to you the deep sentiments of gratitude that I feel. It is in my heart although it may not be in my expression. Here, gentlemen, in the city of Montreal, it is perhaps the most fitting place in Canada, if I have been of any service to my country, if I have deserved anything at the hands of the people of Canada, that I should receive this testimonial here on the anniversary of my birthday. Seventy years ago, gentlemen, I first began my natural life. I first saw the light of my political birth in the city of Montreal. Here I first entered parliament. Here I first took office as a Minister of the Crown. Here I made my maiden speech. I was surrounded years ago—40 years ago—by the people of Montreal when I first came here a young man to offer my services to my country, and it is a great and glorious crowning reward to me to be amongst the people who 40 years ago assembled around the first parliament that met in Montreal, and that I should meet not the same people, for many of them have gone to rest, but to meet some of them who still linger, their

sons and their grandsons coming here to tell me that I have not altogether lived in vain, that I have been of some service to my country, is the greatest compliment that could be paid to any man. It is a great comfort to me in my declining years—to the end of a long political life to be greeted with such an unexampled demonstration. Ah! gentlemen, no man is more cognizant of his many failings, no man is more aware than I am of the many errors that he has committed (cries of no, no) during my long political life, of his follies of commission and omission, but you, the people of Canada, have been generous spectators and observers of my course and you have forgiven those failings. You have condoned those faults because you believe that with all those faults I was earnestly and to the best of my judgment employing such abilities as God had given me for the good of my country. Let all other men who think of going into political life take courage from a meeting of this kind. They will feel that the man who honestly and to the best of his ability applies himself with a single heart and single mind to what he considers in the advancement of his country that his countrymen will generously judge of him. To such they will be "To his faults a little blind And to his virtues always kind." Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen,—What a different scene there is in Montreal to-day when I visit it, and the position of Montreal when I first entered parliament. It was then the chief city of Canada, it is true, but it was a mere village in comparison to what it is at the present time. I see everywhere signs that this city is developing. But great as Montreal is now, magnificent as it stands in its position, magnificent as it was when I first came here, I say that even now this grand city is only in its infancy. Gentlemen, I have promised my opponents—my political opponents—that I shall be in parliament and in the government ten years hence. I am generally supposed to be a man who carries out his promises, and ten years hence, when I come back to this city, I will have a greater demonstration and I will find a much more magnificent city than I find to-day. Gentlemen, prosperous as Montreal is, when I arrived this evening at the depot I turned round to a friend and said, "Montreal is all gone to blazes." Everywhere I saw the light of the torches flare; everywhere I heard the hallooing of the people of Montreal (cheers), was a noble sight—it was known to all the world—there was no dark lantern about it, for there was plenty of light in the demonstration, Gentlemen, all I can do is to thank you from the bottom of my heart for all your kindness. I can carry the remembrance of this meeting to my friends, and my children after me will speak of it, and my party—the whole Conservative party of the Dominion of Canada—will look with pride on this grand meeting—this grand reception given to their chief by the great city of Montreal. Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., said he was not going to allude at any great length to the career of Sir John Macdonald, as that had been enlarged on in the addresses at Toronto, not on the present occasion. In the right hand of the people of Montreal had met to honor they had a combination of talents which everyone admired. The people of Canada admired him for his wit, for his eloquence, his industry, and for his great statesmanship, which brought together the different people of various origins and different languages of this great country and made them brother Canadians, that great statesmanship which had brought us all Canadians together standing shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of the best interests of this great Canada of ours. Sir John had shown that he had studied the lives of the great men that have gone before him in the statesmanship of the Empire. He has shown that by ignoring his own personal interests, by always putting those interests aside, by relinquishing as he has remained—although millions in the millions of money have passed through his hands in the public service—a poor man that he is to-day. He has shown his great disinterestedness for the people of Canada and they loved him and admired him and venerated him. Sir John had shown his statesmanship by always seeking to bring about him the ablest and the best men. He had never been jealous of any man, and he had always honored and sought the alliance of men who possessed talent and ability. Sir John's object had been to gather around him all men who were able to work for the advancement of Canada, and in this he had given a noble example to future statesmen. The speaker, on behalf of his friend, Mr. Gault, who represented Montreal West, wished Sir John welcome to Montreal. On behalf of his friend Judge Gosselin (who was unfortunately ill), the worthy representative of Montreal East, he said to Sir John:—Gentlemen, speaking on behalf of that race for which he had a right at all events to speak in the city of Montreal, he would not say *bienvenue*, he would not say welcome, for the noble and generous heart of that people was too great, was too enthusiastic to permit its expression of welcome in a single word. In the name of the Irishmen of Montreal he would say to Sir John, *God Milte Fáilte*. The hon. gentleman was repeatedly and loudly cheered during his speech. Congratulatory speeches were also made by Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. J. A. Chapleau and Mr. Thomas White, M. P., and the party then returned to their sleighs and witnessed the display of fireworks on the Champ de Mars, and the procession passed to the Windsor Hotel by way of Craig, St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLE. RIOTOUS ORANGEMEN COVER BEFORE A BRITISH WAR VESSEL. Quiet Again Restored—How the Redeemtorists Narrowly Escaped Mob Violence. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 7.—The Redeemtorists failed in their mission at Bay Roberts and left for St. John's to-day beneath triumphal arches and waving flags, accompanied by enthusiastic cheering from crowds of Roman Catholics. This ends the troubles for the present. Some of the fathers to-night scathingly denounced the action of the Orangemen. They say when the war-ship *Tenedos* and the St. John's police arrived the Orange arches and flags came down and they completed their mission at the point of the bayonet and at the muzzle of Gatling guns. Their progress from Bay Roberts to St. John's was an ordeal. St. John's, N. F., Jan. 9.—The excitement occasioned by the Orangemen at Bay Roberts has subsided, at least for the present. At a summons from the commander of the British war vessel *Tenedos*, which had been despatched to the scene of disorder by Governor Glover, the Orangemen pulled down the obnoxious arches and flags which they had suspended across the street near the Catholic Church, and the Redeemtorist Fathers commenced and concluded their mission. The fathers arrived here by a Conception Bay train this afternoon. Along the line of route from Bay Roberts to St. John's the recently besieged priests were made recipients of the homage of the Catholic people. Triumphant arches had been erected in their honor, flags waved in every direction, and enthusiastic crowds cheered the priests as they pursued their journey. PERILOUS EXPERIENCE. This evening the New York *Herald* correspondent waited on the Redeemtorists, and from Fathers McGovern and De Lary the following account of their unpleasant experience in Bay Roberts was elicited:—"Having determined," said the Fathers, "to complete our mission, which was interrupted last month by the Orangemen of Bay Roberts, we left Holyrood on Sunday morning early and arrived at Bay Roberts about ten o'clock. Here we had arranged to meet the Right Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor Grace, who was to celebrate pontifical mass and inaugurate the mission. By the time the bishop had arrived crowds began to assemble in the street, all dressed in their working clothes. Orange arches and festoons of flags were suspended across the street along which the Bishop and the Fathers had to pass to the Catholic Church. Threats against the priests were loudly and savagely uttered, and the intention was announced of throwing the missionaries over the embankment into the ocean. A man in a crowd drew a sheath knife and made a lunge at Father De Lary. REMOVED BY A MOB. The Orangemen now numbered about two thousand, collected from all the little neighboring villages into Bay Roberts. Many of them were armed with sticks. Bishop McDonald addressed us and said:—"Well, fathers, I cannot say much for you open the mission to-day with such surroundings. We are here surrounded by a menacing mob, who threaten our lives and our liberties, and we are not going to walk to the church under Orange arches or banners." "Neither shall we," was our instant reply to the Bishop. "We shall seek the protection of the United States government and the Stars and Stripes." He immediately sent for a telegraph operator and communicated with the American Consul at St. John's. Bishop McDonald telegraphed to Governor Glover, describing the situation and peremptorily demanding assistance and protection for his life. In response to Consul Mulvey, Governor Glover despatched the British war-ship *Tenedos*, and a large force of police came to our aid from St. John's on Monday morning. These men were not capable of dispersing the Orangemen, and it not till the arrival of the *Tenedos* was any sense of safety for us restored. MISERABLE WORK UNDER DIFFICULTIES. "Judge Bennett summoned some sixty Orangemen in the Queen's name to act as special constables, and only six responded to the call. When the Orange arches and trophies were removed, in company with Bishop McDonald we proceeded to the church, commenced and completed our mission, all the time guarded by the civil force. For a long time we considered our tenure of life a very precarious one. The savage brutality, cowardice and treachery displayed by the Bay Roberts Orangemen could not be paralleled by the worst exhibitions of cruelty and ferocity among the islanders of the Pacific. They, while numbering hundreds, directed their insults and threats against two missionary priests engaged in a work of peace and mercy among their own co-religionists. We make," added the missionaries, "a sworn statement to-morrow before the Consul of the United States."

FIGHT AMONG DYNAMITERS.

Captain Phelan Stabbed in Rossa's Office—Alleged Deliberate Assassination—The Victim's Anti-Mortem Statement—O'Donovan Rossa's Surprise—Phelan's History.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—"Captain" Thomas F. Phelan was stabbed, perhaps fatally, in O'Donovan Rossa's office in New York, and afterwards shot his assailant, one Richard Short. One belief is that Phelan had been giving away the secrets of the Fenian Brotherhood, and been induced to come to Rossa's office, where it was intended to kill him. The details are as follows:—At a late hour this afternoon several men rushed out of No. 12 Chambers street, in which building is located the office of O'Donovan Rossa and the United Irishman. In a few seconds afterward, a man covered with blood tottered down the stairs to the hallway and sank on the front stoop, while his blood covered the sidewalk in a stream. Most intense excitement at once took place and crowds flocked to the scene. Several police officers rushed up and seeing a few men making toward the city hall, followed them. One of them was captured and brought back to where the lying man was lying.

A WOUNDED MAN'S REVENGE.

"Is this the man who stabbed you?" asked the officer. "Yes, that is the man," said the bleeding man, "but, by heavens, if I'm going to die I'll die game, and there will be two of us." Before the bystanders could realize his intentions he drew a revolver and fired two shots in quick succession at the man standing before him. One of the balls took effect in the thigh of the would-be murderer. This still further increased the excitement and the neighborhood became wild with all sorts of rumors. The man who was stabbed proved to be "Captain" Thos. F. Phelan, of Kansas City, aged 49, and his assailant gave the name of Richard Short, of 861 Tenth avenue. Short, who is a butcher, denied all knowledge of the stabbing. He acted as one offended by his arrest. When asked:

HOW BLOOD CAME TO BE ON HIS HANDS

he replied insolently, with a strong Irish accent:—"Sure, didn't I tell you I was a butcher; that's bloody work, you know." Phelan was taken to the hospital. He is stabbed in the neck and breast and several other places. Phelan arrived in the city only three hours before he was attacked. When he reached here he went to J. F. Kearney's house and the two went at once to O'Donovan's office. A few minutes after he entered the office he was attacked. A printer, who has a composing room on the same floor next to Rossa's office, said: "While at my work I heard a noise in Rossa's office with the upsetting of a table, followed by loud angry words and curses. This continued for some seconds, when something heavy was thrown against the wall. A man cried out something that sounded like 'help.' The door was banged open and four men ran down stairs, each trying to push the other out of the way. Blood was trickling down the face of the last man." The printer could not say whether Rossa or Joyce were among the other men who hurriedly left Rossa's office. The police claim to have

A LETTER FROM ROSSA

to the wounded man telling him to come on to New York to his office, that he had important business for him to attend to, and it is said the intention to kill him has been premeditated for weeks for his giving away the secrets of the Fenian organization. Phelan was asked if he wanted a minister or priest. "No," he replied, "I don't want any of them. I don't believe in any religion. I am a follower of Bob Ingersoll." The news of the stabbing and shooting spread rapidly and inquiries were made on all sides as to who Phelan and Short were.

THE WOUNDED MEN.

Phelan appeared to be known to many men identified with several revolutionary movements. Rossa was condemned by a number of his compatriots for giving publication in his paper this week to an interview printed in the Kansas City *Journal* purported to be had with Phelan, giving a detailed account of the operations of the dynamiters in England. Threats were made against Rossa's life, and it was said that his immediate friends had determined to form a body guard to protect him. Short came to this country with the man who, in the summer of 1882, shot at Jim McInerney in Captain Ryan's bar-room in Chambers street. He is said to be a native of Cork, where he was one of the principal leaders of the movement directed by O'Donovan Rossa.

AT THE HOSPITAL

Phelan said he was a native of Ireland. His clothing was cut in several places. Four stabs in the back were slight; two just below either shoulder were two inches deep; a second was in the right side of the neck; another penetrated the chest and each arm had received a thrust. The right arm was aimed severest at the shoulder. The patient showed great vitality during the dressing of his wounds. Governor Moran came to the hospital to take the wounded man's autopsical statement.

THE STABBED MAN'S STORY.

Phelan said he would give a true story and proceed:—"On last Sunday week an interview between myself and the head editor of the Kansas City *Journal* was published in the *Journal*. I afterwards received a letter from John F. Kearney asking me to come to this city. I telegraphed him that I would be here on January 8th. When I arrived to day I called on Kearney, and together we went to Rossa's office. Rossa was not in. A man named 'Recky Mountain' O'Brien came in while we were there. He shook hands with me in a friendly way and asked how I was. He then left and a man whose name I think is in his hand. He immediately approached and struck at me about the chest. I was seated in a chair at the time and warded off the blow. He made more thrusts and stabbed me several

times. I sprang to my feet and ran down stairs. Barker cut me again and again. On the street Barker was brought before me. I recognized him as the man who stabbed me, and, supposing he would stab me again, I shot him. I first met Barker on my return from Europe in August or September last in Rossa's office. I met him there afterward. Kearney and two other men I don't know were present when I was assaulted. The identity of the two men spoken of could not be established. They, with Kearney, fled when the butchery began. O'Donovan Rossa's offices are on the third floor of the building, which is an old structure and occupied by people of various occupations. Rossa has two rooms. The assault occurred in the larger room. In this, an overturned chair and spilled bottle of ink were signs of a disturbance. There were also numerous spots of blood on the walls and floor. Along the walls of the stairway more blood blotches were seen. The police found a knife with which the crime was committed on the top of the second flight. The blade was five inches long and sharpened on both edges; the handle was twisted with twine to give a firmer grasp. The police are after additional facts. Three letters, found in Phelan's pockets, they will not allow to be seen.

ROSSA CAME TO HIS OFFICE

afterward and pretended ignorance of the whole affair. When told a man had been hacked to pieces in his office he smiled incredulously. Afterward he showed consternation and asked for all particulars. He was told to go the station-house for information and suddenly locked his door and disappeared. The shot fired by Phelan at Short struck the left side of his abdomen and his force, after penetrating the clothing, was too far spent and Short was only slightly injured. He was locked up. O'Donovan Rossa could not be found this evening. A friend of his said he had lately heard talk of treachery among certain parties, but was surprised that the man should so far forget themselves as to fight. He was sure Rossa knew nothing about the affair, and if Rossa had been present the stabbing would have been prevented. At a late hour to-night Phelan's condition had not improved. His physicians think he will die.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—At one o'clock this morning the surgeons entertained hopes of Phelan's recovery. Three additional wounds were discovered in the patient's head, making twelve in all.

PHELAN'S HOME.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 9.—The news of the stabbing of "Capt." Phelan created a strong excitement here. His absence was not generally known, and only a few friends were aware of his visit to New York. Phelan took exception to the comments in Rossa's paper upon the interview published here, and left for New York on Tuesday night with the intention, it is stated, of asking an explanation or retraction of them. He represented to his wife that he was going to St. Louis, and she was not aware of his mission until informed this evening of the encounter there. Phelan has been a resident here since 1864. He served in the federal army during the war, and has figured conspicuously in local politics. He has always been an ardent supporter of the Irish cause and a man of violent temper. He has been superintendent of the work house for nearly a year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Richard Short, who stabbed Phelan, was arraigned in court to-day. Short appeared calm and collected. The knife with which the stabbing was done was put in as evidence. The prisoner, at the request of his counsel, was remanded to await the result of Phelan's injuries.

LATER—He was seen in the cell by a reporter, but refused to say anything. Phelan's condition has improved, and it is barely possible that he will recover.

NEW YORK, January 12.—Phelan expects to prove a conspiracy on the part of Rossa, Kearney, O'Brien, Joyce and Short to lure him here for assassination. He declared yesterday he would try to expose the dynamiters and how that Rossa and Kearney are English spies. He said he had documents that would prove this.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Phelan today denied the statement that he announced himself as the follower of Ingersoll while lying on the sidewalk after the stabbing. He said someone in the crowd suggested sending for a clergyman, when a spectator said, "Send for Ingersoll." On his arrival at the hospital Phelan received the rites of the Catholic Church. He further says:

The interview in the Kansas City *Journal* is in part incorrect, and was not intended for publication. It is also absolutely untrue that I stated (as published) that I could show or prove that Rossa and his adherents are in the employ of the British government. I do not believe such to be the case." Considerable comment has been excited by the fact that so many of Phelan's Kansas city friends should be in the city at the time he came here. It is intimated that Phelan came here expecting trouble, and that his enemies got the better of him, as the room in which the attack was made was so small and he was so cramped in behind the table that he could not make a proper defence. The theory that Phelan was held by the other men while Short made the attack upon him thus many believe. Phelan's condition is still improving.

The hospital authorities, fearing an attack upon their patient, have had a guard of policemen stationed at the institution.

THE TERRESONNE MURDER.

Friday evening a preliminary investigation was held at Terrebonne, and the following four men were returned for trial to the St. Scholastique assize charged with murder in the first degree:—Louis Briere, Pierre Briere, Henri Emund and Louis Leclere. The prisoners were taken in custody by High Constable Bissonnette and lodged in St. Scholastique prison. Detectives Naegole and Gladu, who had charge of the case, returned to town this morning. The body of the unfortunate quarryman who was murdered will be interred this evening.

TORONTO LETTER.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS—TAX-EXEMPTIONS—SEPARATE SCHOOLS—POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

(From our own Correspondent.) TORONTO, Jan. 12.—The excitement of the municipal elections being over, those specially affected are investigating the cause which in many instances produced unexpected and surprising results. The return of Mr. Manning for mayor by a majority of 142, was undoubtedly achieved by the Conservative party, which had almost the undivided support of the liquor interest. Mr. Manning and his friends worked earnestly and systematically, in fact they determined to win and were well supplied with "the sinews of war," while Mr. Withrow depended on what he considered the people's gratitude for past services, his organization was defective and the result was a narrow defeat. The council elected is an improvement on that of 1883. The three most notorious jobbers, viz., Ald. Lobb, Mellechamp and Farley being left at home. Of the thirty-six aldermen only three are Catholics, and the only one holding a prominent position is Ald. Defoe, chairman of the executive committee, whom it is rumored will be a candidate for the mayoralty next year. It is high time that the Catholic people of this city aroused themselves to the necessity of taking a more active part in municipal affairs in which for years their influence has been insignificant, and altogether out of proportion to their numbers, much less so than any other municipality in the province. The people of this city are almost wholly excluded from civic positions. At present there are no Catholics in the police force occupying a position above that of a private, and it is said that there is not a single Catholic in the fire brigade. This is a state of affairs which should be remedied without delay.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

For the P. C. Separate School Board there was only a contest in St. James Ward, where Dr. Cassidy opposed the old incumbent, Mr. James Horwood. The former was elected by a vote of 100 to 75. The recent report of the secretary-treasurer of the Separate School Board shows that the board is financially embarrassed, and at present unable to meet its obligations. The secretary-treasurer gave it as his opinion that either of three things would have to be done, viz: reduce the salaries of the teachers, increase the rate of taxation, or amalgamate with the common schools. As neither of the three courses is desirable it is to be hoped that some other means of overcoming the difficulty may be devised. There are many who hold that the management of the Board is at fault, and that body is subjected to severe criticism by anonymous writers in some of the daily newspapers. It is very doubtful if those who write such communications are Catholics, as their apparent object is to injure, not to benefit the cause of Catholic education. In the present crisis it is the imperative duty of every Catholic rate-payer to hold the Board in place. His schools in a sound financial position.

EXEMPTIONS.

The question of the abolition of tax-exemptions will in all probability be brought forcibly before the Legislature at the coming session and doubtless a sweeping measure will be passed. The overwhelming majority against exemptions in the vote in the city on the 5th inst., is an indication of the feeling in the matter. This is scarcely to be wondered at in a city where the exemptions from taxation aggregate over eleven million dollars. The same injustice also prevails in most like proportion in the other cities and towns of Ontario. In the City of Guelph for instance, with a total assessment of \$3,939,000, there are exemptions to the amount of \$611,700.

POLITICAL.

The Conservatives are elated and the Liberals dejected over the defeat of the Liberal candidate in Kennox, which constituency so frequently affords an opportunity for the opposing forces to meet. Mr. Blake will endeavor to revive the drooping spirits of his followers by addressing the Young Men's Liberal Club at St. Hubert's Hall this city, Tuesday evening. Some important declarations regarding the principles and policy of the party are looked for on the occasion, and such is certainly very much needed at the present time.

The South Renfrew election for the Local

South Renfrew will be held on the 27th inst., and it is evident that both parties will put forth the best efforts in order to secure the seat. After the present contest South Renfrew should take a rest for a few years.

MISCELLANY.

Archbishop Lynch has returned from Philadelphia and lectured on the Bible at St. Michael's Cathedral last night.

Rev. P. Rey, of Upergrouse, Township of Maria, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination on Thursday last. A large number of the clergy of the diocese took part in the ceremonies. Father Rey was the first priest ordained by Archbishop Lynch after his appointment as Bishop of Toronto.

Merchants, manufacturers, and traders generally report improvement in business, and predict a revival of trade especially in the present of the recent advance in the price of grain being maintained.

THE SCOTT ACT IN FRENCH

QUEBEC, Jan. 12.—In accordance with a resolution adopted the other night at the annual meeting of the Victoria Association, on motion of Dr. Marand, arrangements have been made for the printing in the French language of 100,000 copies of the Scott Act. His Grace the Archbishop having kindly granted permission for the use of his imprimatur upon each copy as a certificate of the genuine character of its contents.

the rest. From that day my grandmother pined away, and some vague rumor later on, that he had been lost at sea, caused, I think, her death; for, next to her deceased husband and her children, that twin brother was more to her than all the world."

The stranger's eyes grew dim, yet displaying a row of teeth in a broad smile, he said: "Well, I can tell you some news of your grand-uncle Antonov. The whale that swam down Jonas, having died long ago, did not swallow him; he'll be glad to see you, and he's as poor as Job, and any pecuniary aid you can afford him will be thankfully received. So what message shall I take him?"

"If you will allow me I will be my own messenger and go with you to my grand-uncle," eagerly exclaimed Father Fitzpatrick. "Where does he live? I yearn to see once more the dear old fellow."

"Come along, then;—and what do you say, young lady?" to Alphonse, who diffidently made answer:

"I should be very glad to go with you and Patrick to see my grand-uncle; but I fear Miss Hodgens may not be pleased to let me."

"Tut-tut! Miss Hodgens won't object, she's a kind. Put on your bonnet, child."

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I will object," screamed Miss Hodgens, no longer in awe of official functionary or influential visitor. "Go up to your school, Miss Fitzpatrick; Lady Alicia will be here immediately for her music lesson; and I'm astonished at the impudence of your brother, the priest, and this other individual, to intrude into my parlor, and take up my time and yours with such idle gossip, as if I had nothing to do but stand and listen to a talk of people I know nothing about, and forsooth I must be bullied to fetching you to help to entertain such company; all I can say is, if it happen again, out of this you go, my lady, and find shelter somewhere else."

Alphonse, dismayed, abashed, and pained, turned in consternation to the door, while the priest, equally distressed, cast a timid, deprecating glance at the irascible mistress, venting a pensive humor and exercising her petty authority with tyrannical force upon his helpless and unresisting object.

At this juncture the stranger, rising, advanced, and intercepted Alphonse. Taking her cold and trembling hand in his he said, looking full at Miss Hodgens: "It shall not happen again, madam; the young lady accompanies me; pray fetch her apparel?"

"And who, in the name of the Lord, may you be, sir, that presumes to behave in this manner in my house?" vociferated Miss Hodgens, every feature swelling and glowing with rage.

"You have my card, madam," said Don Antonio, concisely. "If you desire to know more, I am Miss Fitzpatrick's grand-uncle."

"The pauper!" sneered Miss Hodgens. She turned to the astounded Alphonse: "If you choose to go and earn and help to support this man on what wages you may get, of course I've nothing to say against it; but first you must fulfil your engagement to me for the food and shelter I bestowed upon you when, turned out of your aunt's house, you besought an asylum here."

"Here, Patrick, hold my hat and gloves!" exclaimed Don Antonio, thrusting those articles into the hands of the gasping and staring young man, while impetuously flinging open his overcoat he extracted from a recess in his bosom a large Morocco pocket-book, fastened with golden clasps, and taking therefrom a roll of bank notes he handed it to Alphonse. "Now, my dear, pray satisfy whatever obligation in which you may stand towards this lady"—he laid a strap upon the title that conveyed a sense of irony—"after which get on your things and say good-bye to an establishment to which you will have no further need to return."

Alphonse, unable to move or speak from emotion and overwhelming astonishment, stood passively, as one mystified, looking at all in turn. Perceiving her helpless bewilderment, her brother advanced, took the roll of notes out of her hand, and addressing Miss Hodgens, now utterly collapsed, said gently, but firmly: "How much do you demand, Miss Hodgens, in requital of your claim upon my sister?"

"I don't know;—I can't say;—I'm sure 'tisn't money. 'Tis very ungrateful;—I should have got timely notice;—I was quite unprepared for this emergency. It will be the value of a hundred pounds to me, stated Miss Hodgens in a querulous and with excited manner, nothing to be done with, but hearing Lady Alicia Luttrell's voice just entering the hall.

"Give the lady a hundred pounds in liquidation of her claim, and let us be going," impatiently cried Don Antonio, throwing open the door. He stood still, and bowed to Lady Alicia on the threshold; and the latter, scornfully acknowledging the stranger's courtesy by a contemptuous toss of her head, exclaimed testily:

"Please don't delay my lesson, Miss Fitzpatrick; I am in haste for the promenade."

Don Antonio's bass notes answered the shrill treble: "Here, boy, call to the maid for Miss Fitzpatrick's bonnet and mantilla. Go on, Patrick, to the carriage, whither we shall quickly follow you. My friend the consul must be out of patience; I owe him many apologies for delaying so long. There, Alphonse, that will do, child; never mind firing your ribbons just now; when we get home you can make your toilet and rest to your satisfaction." Allowing not one moment for leave-taking or explanation, Don Antonio hastened the still completely abstracted girl along, handed her into the carriage, entered himself, closed the door with a bang, gave order to the footman, and the equipage rolled away, pursued by the gaping eyes of Miss Hodgens, Lady Alicia, the menials, and many more of the establishment, whom swift tidings had congregated in haste to witness the transformation scene, and the poor governess, the homeless outcast, lying in a chariot to resume once more her station among the magnates of the court.

Disappointed of her music lesson, but with sense of disappointment in matter far less trivial than her brow, and the farbed never mind firing your ribbons just now; when we get home you can make your toilet and rest to your satisfaction." Allowing not one moment for leave-taking or explanation, Don Antonio hastened the still completely abstracted girl along, handed her into the carriage, entered himself, closed the door with a bang, gave order to the footman, and the equipage rolled away, pursued by the gaping eyes of Miss Hodgens, Lady Alicia, the menials, and many more of the establishment, whom swift tidings had congregated in haste to witness the transformation scene, and the poor governess, the homeless outcast, lying in a chariot to resume once more her station among the magnates of the court.

Shylock in all the vindictive hatred of his Christian adversary never more cruelly yearned for the pound of flesh, the pound of flesh, than did she, Lady Alicia, thirst for one draught of the heart's blood of this Polish Irish girl, her bane and torment. While she lounged on a silken divan in the saloon, chafing nerve and pulse into a fever, and empoisoning the tide of life, with aroid humour fermenting it into gall, the door opened, and her familiar, Susan Gubbins, came in.

"What ails my precious Alicia, my dearest friend; is it a headache? 'Till now for the aromatic stimulants, the otter of rose, or *sal volatile*, cried with *empressment* the humble parasite, who retained her place in the sunshine of favor by ministering to the pleasure of her patrons or by serving their need—one of those appendages tacked to wealth and station, who waiving salaried stipend, are privileged to hold the minor place of humble friends, and pick up what crumbs may drop from the capricious bounty of their entertainer—a gerdona sufficient for service graciously acknowledged as obsequiously rendered, and of which constant adulation and perennial endeavor to keep the divinity in good-humor and pleased is the most essential.

"Psha!—no; let it alone. Can't you stay quiet a moment; you are always for a row somewhere; I never saw such a one as you are, Susan; enough to fidget one to death," petulantly responded Miss Gubbins' divinity, at this moment fuming in a state of temper the satellite perceived it would task her most adroit skill to appease into a more flexible condition. "Come in and shut the door, and don't look so bothered, as these vulgar Irish do." Did you hear the news about Alphonse Fitzpatrick, and if you did not, guess it?"

Now, Miss Gubbins, for the life of her wouldn't you see she did not hear the news about anyone or anything, else she'd have been revived, as old experience told her, as a bore, a stupid dunce, and by other epithets equally terse and explanatory; so to sustain the reputation she ambitioned of omniscience and postal celerity of despatch, she briskly made answer: "Just what I always knew would be the case, the aunts have taken her back."

"Well, you see you are not always an oracle, Gub," testily exclaimed Lady Alicia, not sorry in her present unamiable mood, to flout her friend, and disparage her vaunted ability. I darsay they'll be sorry enough now they didn't; the poor fag has become all of a sudden an heiress, with no end of wealth to her purse."

"You don't say so?"

"Yes, I do say so; I saw it with my own eyes. That steady old Lear we met with the South American Consul the other day at Lady Moira's turns out to be a Nabob and her granduncle. He handed Miss Hodgens a present of a hundred pound bank-note for her charity to his grandniece; she told me so herself, and showed it to me. All the while I thought if he but knew how abominably she treated the girl he'd have been more chary of his liberality. At any rate, I suppose Miss will now turn out from head to foot a blaze of diamonds."

"Yes, and make a fool of herself by marrying some fortune-hunting spendthrift, like Caroline Damer;—they all do it. What a fool Guildford Colandisk was, after all! What will he say now? He married for money into a family that well know how to hold it; and little of it they give him."

"You're wrong, dear," said Lady Alicia, upon whose ruffled neck the speech of her friend had poured not a solitary drop of oil to soothe its heaving, but bathed it in a delicious shower of balm, "you forget that Guildford got two thousand guineas on his wedding-day, for his sole use and pleasure, independently of a nice yearly income."

"And what was two thousand guineas to a profligate such as Guildford! He hadn't one shilling of it by that day week;—and he and his wife quarrel like cat and dog."

"I knew they would, Caroline always had a bad temper," said Lady Alicia, pleasantly.

"And did not ameliorate it by too much indulgence in stimulants," observed Miss Gubbins. "Guildford made a great mistake in marrying her. A man with his extravagant propensities should have looked for a discreet wife, such a gambler as he is to him. Alphonse Fitzpatrick was just the one for him. He has made a great miss!"

"Poor fellow! I'm very sorry for him," murmured Lady Alicia, with that peculiar smile of satisfaction that plays upon the lips of those whose principal happiness is mainly derived from the misfortune of others; then, as another idea germinated in her fertile mind, an indescribable glittering light that was absolutely terrific shot into her eyes, and quickly rising, she said:

"Come, get on your bonnet, Sue; I'll go and pay a morning visit to the Colandisks, and break the news to them. Poor things! they'll be glad of a little friendly sympathy; and it is a duty to comfort those that are in trouble. Make haste! I don't know what's come over me; I feel so upset by this event, and put out of my usual composure. I feel all like yourself, dear, on the fidgets, which is not becoming to a lady. I must take a glass of wine, and cool down, before I can venture out."

While the ladies dress, take their glass of wine, and cool down, the newly-wedded pair marked out for their impending visit, seated in the honeymoon bower of their residence in Gloucester street, and not many days returned from their brief wedding-trip to Banniskerry—the golden gates of Paris and London, and the high-roads leading thereto were in those days of slow progress not so open to hyemeneal trains as in our more favored time—were holding earnest colloquy; but, to judge by unguarded words and unwary sentences, that full open transgressing limited boundaries were waited beyond closed portals to the ears of ginning menials and vagrant passers to and fro, in the amorous endearments of conjugal affection were those stray phrases or syllables cooed, which sounded much more like a vulgar wrangle between Mars and Bellona, but louder, clearer, and more distinctly swelled the duel harangue, when to the masculine elocution, delivered with emphasis:

"By Jove, I'm over head and ears in debt; and if the old curmudgeon, your father, doesn't come down handsome, there's no use minding the matter, Carry, I must bolt or go to prison. There now, you have the pith of it," a feminine echo reverberated: "Then bolt or go to prison. My father, I know well, won't give another farthing, Guildford; so it's no use to worry him or me with bluster."

"And how, in the name of Pluto, woman, does the old Curvus suppose I'm to keep up a wife and establishment in respectability if he don't allow the means for it?" vociferated the bass, in which there was no music.

"Ha! ha! ha! 'tis the wife and establishment that keep you up in respectability; 'tis my money, sir, you are living upon, and which I enjoy before ever I saw you, and will enjoy to the end, in spite of your extravagance," shrieked the treble, in tone of jarring discord, a substitute of melody. This was followed an hysterical burst of reproach, interlarded with sighs: "You never loved me, Guildford" (sob); "you never cared for me; 'twas for my money you married me. Day after day, and night after night, you spend away from me" (sob, sob) "with your disolute companions, and at the gaming-table,

You took my jewels to pay your gambling debts" (sob); "then you borrowed whatever ready money I had, while you grumbled at my keeping a maid, and refused to let me have a box at the theatre, and found fault with my milliner's bill, and other necessary expenses" (sob, sob, sob) "while there's no end to all the duns pressing for your own debts, and to the lengths you go for your own nasty self-indulgence."

"Go on, madam; let me hear the rest of your eloquent invective; or have you exhausted your fluent vocabulary? But I might expect it; for the d— as I made of myself in marrying into a vulgar plebeian family, that never could appreciate the advantages of a union with aristocracy, and a spirit of penurious parsimony would degrade their connection to the gutter," retaliated the injured youth, with the pathetic peroration, "it was a confounded mistake!"

In high contrast, running up the gamut, and sustaining the vocal duet with energy, madam made passionate response: "It was, indeed, a sore mistake; but on my side, not on yours, Guildford; I that had no end of eligible suitors—lords and gentlemen of wealth and character—and that was besought in holy alliance by that sweet young fellow, Epimandros Pomfret, and that refused the proffered hand of that godly man, Nathaniel Lamo, to go and throw myself away upon a beggar and a spendthrift" (sob, sob, sob).

In the interlude of the temporary subsidence of the wordy war, a carriage was heard rattling up to the street door; then a thundering coachman's knock waked the startled echo from basement to garret, and a shoking down the choleric explosion of his wrath, and "coining her cheek to smiles," the wedded couple, adjusting their ruffled plumage, prepared to receive the visitors, who were speedily ushered in by the tall lacquy.

With every demonstration of extreme affection, Lady Alicia and Mrs. Colandisk flew into each other's arms, and enthusiastically embraced, while Guildford and Miss Gubbins shook hands with friendly warmth. Then ensued on all sides an interchange of compliment, couched in stereotyped phrase, by fashion approved as genuine tribute rendered in good faith by sincerity, but which a skillful critic would define as mere verbiage, the shallowest simulacrum of the bona fide affection by which the world expresses its hollow interest in its votaries. At length, all being seated and general topics entered upon, Lady Alicia hastened to ease her burdened bosom, brimming over with the news she was so eager to disclose, and, having offered her final congratulations to the disomfitted Guildford, she said:

"By-the-by, dear friends, I have something wonderful to tell you. You remember that spindle of a girl, Alphonse Fitzpatrick?"

"Yes; what about her?" demanded Colandisk, with a gesture of awakened interest that did not escape the vigilant eyes of wife and visitors.

Softly smiling, Lady Alicia made answer: "Well, it seems Fortune, in a frolicsome fit, has made her an heiress. Yes indeed; I am quite serious; and the news is authentic, since I myself have been witness to it; and a grand-uncle, instead of an uncle, is this time the price of the fair lady. It seems, being of the girl's own creed, a Papist, he took huff at the poor thing being so badly treated by her Protestant relatives; and to manifest his displeasure, and indemnify her for the loss of her Uncle Jeremiah's fortune, he makes her the inheritor of his own wealth, which, I hear, enormous. So we shall have Cinderella once again queening it among us—ha, ha, ha!—to be sure, what a reverse for her, poor creature! Apropos, Guildford, take care you don't lose your heart a second time to the enchantress. Carry, dear, keep a good watch over him, for I can tell you she's an insidious elf, and was, and is still, I know, infatuated about him; and I don't know but that they might have been very well suited, notwithstanding Guildford, under the circumstances, did better. Now, dear, don't look cross and uppity. I know of an uncle, who's fortunate enough to speak the truth and say what comes uppermost in my mind. Nor should you be angry with Guildford; for we all have our first loves, which, if not adversely thwarted, we might have sped with happily. Don't I remember, not so long since, the pretty little flirtations between you and handsome Epimandros Pomfret, who still, poor dear! the slave of a fatal passion, vows he will never marry, and die young? Alas! what a thing this love is! How happy they are who are exempt from the misery of disappointed affection!"

"Heigh ho!" yawned Guildford Colandisk, recovered from the shock of consternation that had well-nigh prostrated him at the tidings of Alphonse's good-luck; and quite restored by Lady Alicia's assurance, she still thought his wife's love, he enhanced his value in her own eyes to think himself adorned with such power of fascination, and flattered in his vanity by her devotion, without counting the cost or anticipating obstruction, he felt he loved her more than ever.

"Very true," sighed Mrs. Colandisk, gratified to think she still had it in her power to outrun one heart and fire another with jealous rage. "I had always a esteem for young Pomfret, and had fate so willed, I darsay we should have been well matched. I'm sorry the poor fellow takes it so to heart; but what can't be cured must be endured. But," she added, piqued with vexation against Lady Alicia for her spiteful blunder, intimating to her husband that his jilted *hande* still deplored his inconstancy to her, and bemoaned his transferred vows, thereby weakening, to say the least, her influence over his very plastic mind, "my dear, you are quite mistaken about Alphonse Fitzpatrick. It is quite true that Guildford had paid her some attention, and—"

"They were absolutely engaged," abruptly chimed in Miss Gubbins.

"Well, yes, such was the *ou di*; yet I can tell you for certain she liked O'Driscoll, and he made no secret of his devotion to her; but the girl, at that time a supposed heiress, was ambitious, or her friends were, of wealth and station, neither of which had Maurice. Besides, she was a Papist, and he a Protestant; so on no point would such a union have been possible. Nevertheless, they are positively attached to each other."

"Nonsense! nonsense!" cried the irritated Alicia, with emotion. "How ridiculous you are, my dear, to believe every idle rumor as gospel, or to suppose a man of O'Driscoll's sublime nature could be pleased with a frivolous, vain, little insignificant puppet like Alphonse; and she appeared with a pining glance to Guildford, who, feeling a pleasing glow to any mention of a correspondence of her own, and deeming it an opportunity to give such expression to his sentiments as should make a salutary impression upon his parsimonious *cara sposa*, and the money-grudging Damer family, cried:

"You're right, faith, Lady Alicia. Alphonse never did care for anyone but me, and, cock's soul! I had no thought but of fulfilling my engagement to her—for engaged we were, beyond doubt—till that rascally Uncle Jeremiah put an interdict between us; for, as you justly observe, Alphonse, with all her attractions and virtues, wants ballast. She has no head, no more

than—a needle, and, like all such, is obstinate as a mule; so she refused to make the concession that would put her in possession of Jerry's bank, what was a fellow in my position, to whom money is as indispensable as the staff of life, to do, but bolt out of an engagement that would have reduced him to penury, as I consider five hundred a year only to maintain a wife, would be—

How could we keep a house in town on it?—how could I keep a horse and groom?—

(To be continued.)

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted:—Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys by become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise anyone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully,
R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882.

Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,
(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
15th August, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,
Mr. White. Chemist, Galne.
September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Goldsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist.
Merthyr Tydvil.
Preston, Sept 21st, 1883.

My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) W. BOWKER.
To A. J. WHITE, Esq., (limited) 67 St. James street, Montreal.

A worthy citizen of New York was surprised recently to receive at his home two funeral wreaths and a cross, and subsequently came friends to condole with his family. It was a man with the same name who had died, but the residence had been omitted.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion by its stimulating action upon the organs of digestion and assimilation, and by its powerfully alterative tonic and nutritive properties, purifies the blood from all taint, and increases its solid constituents. Always ask for **Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion**, and be sure you get it.

Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion is a valuable medicine for all cases of indigestion, dyspepsia, and general debility. It is especially recommended for children, and for those who are suffering from the effects of a cold, or from a general weakness of the system. It is a powerful tonic, and will restore the system to its normal state of health.

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Leitch's Piles—Symptoms and Cure

The symptoms are moisture, itchy perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, as when the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, crusty Skin Diseases, Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists. 7 G

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McGale's Compound Butternut Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box, five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 96 st

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A clever sell of the cholerae siege at Paris was *L'Anti-Trac* (the anti-scare), when the newsboys cried vigorously as the only journal which doesn't mention the cholera. It was only after the public had invested their pennies they found *L'Anti-Trac* to consist of four blank pages.

The name of N. H. Downs still lives, although he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public.

All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rub Amica & Oil Liniment on the chest.

The cost of building and launching the Great Eastern was over \$4,500,000. An outlay of \$3,650,000 broke the original company before she was launched. Another company took up the work, spent \$600,000 and collapsed. Then a last company, with a capital of \$300,000, finished and launched the Leviathan of the sea in 1859.

RUSSELL SAGE

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

A terrier with a broken leg came the other day to the Charing Cross Hospital in London, and when he was admitted held up his broken leg and barked. It was set by one of the surgeons, after which the terrier departed happy.

For The Complexion—For Pimples, Blisters, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prof. Low's Magic Sulphur Soap.

Mr. Gladston's health continues to improve.

Pretty as a Picture. Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 10c. each. A child can use with perfect success. Get at once at your druggist, Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

The Quebec legislature is further prorogued *pro forma* till Monday, the 9th February.

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch.

A half-yearly dividend of three per cent. has been declared by the Bank of Yarmouth.

Do not delay in getting relief for the little folks. Mother Greys' Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and safe cure.

Bismarck has abandoned his proposed journey south at the express desire of the Emperor.

The best medical authorities acknowledge the great value of Ayer's Cathartic, and frequently prescribe their use with the utmost confidence, well knowing that they are the most effectual remedy ever devised for diseases caused by derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Arrangements have just been completed at Halifax which will greatly expedite the sailing of vessels.

Worms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Low's Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effectually.

The seventh cargo of grain from Ontario is being shipped at Halifax through the Inter-colonial elevator.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water is probably the simplest and purest perfume ever made, being absolutely nothing more than the delicious fragrance of rare flowers, preserved and made permanent, and it is doubtless to this purity of composition that its immense popularity is in a great measure to be ascribed.

A large number of young men have arrived at Quebec to join the military school. They are mostly from the lower provinces.

There are many Cough Mixtures, but only one Allan's Lung Balm; try it.—See adv.

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable and these little pills cure both.

The total vote polled by Mr. McDougall in the majority election at Ottawa was 2,049, and Mr. Errol's vote was 1,355. The total vote cast was 3,375 compared with 2,191 in 1884.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Glad tidings.—Some constitutions have a tendency to rheumatism, and are, throughout the year, borne down by its protracted tortures. Let such sufferers bath the affected parts with warm brine, and afterwards rub in this soothing Ointment. They will find it the best means of lessening their agony, and, assisted by Holloway's Pills, the surest way of overcoming their disease. More need not be said than to request a few days' trial of this safe and soothing treatment, by which the disease will ultimately be completely swept away. Pains that would make a giant shudder are assuaged without difficulty by Holloway's easy and inexpensive remedies, which comfort by moderating the throbbing vessels and calming the excited nerves. w f

Miss Annie Boyer, an eccentric English lady, has just died at Middleton, Del., at the age of eighty-two, with toe-nails three inches long.

Jacob Lookman, Buffalo, N.Y., says he has been using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for rheumatism; he had such a lame back he could not do anything, but one bottle has, to use his own expression, "cured him up." He thinks it is the best thing in the market.

NEWS ITEMS.

The two largest firms in the Austrian sugar trade have failed.

Lord Garmoyne has arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong.

The record of deaths for London last week includes one from cholera.

Arthur Smith, builder, of Rotherhithe, has failed; liabilities £170,000.

The German corvette Gneisenau has proceeded to Zanzibar on a special mission.

The mild weather is retarding lumbering operations in the woods on the Ottawa.

It is said General Courcy will go to Tonquin to act in concert with General de la Moite.

A thousand shipwrights at Harfopool have struck against a reduction in wages of 7 1/2 per cent.

Malignant diphtheria prevails in Bedford county, Va. The mortality among the children is great.

The majority in favor of the abolition of tax exemption in Toronto at the recent election was over 8,000.

The French Government will prosecute the *Cri de Peuple* for its recent article inviting sedition among the troops.

Wm. Alexander, jeweller, Toronto, has assigned. His liabilities are placed at \$7,000, with assets about half that sum.

Judge Smith, of Winnipeg, who has been ill since his arrival there, has been taken to the hospital, the work being too onerous for him.

Detectives have been placed on duty at the underground railway stations at London, and persons carrying parcels are carefully watched.

The Abyssinian army has commenced hostilities against the Halhab tribe which recently pillaged several villages in the vicinity of Massowah.

The will of the late Mrs. Peck, widow of Philander Peck, bequeaths an estate of \$400,000 for the foundation of a home for incurables at Chicago.

A Berlin correspondent says Bismarck has informed England that he must contest England's claim to the protection of Santa Lucia Bay, Zululand.

L'Evenement understands that Dr. Larue, formerly M. P. for Portneuf, will be called to succeed the late Hon. Mr. Panet in the legislative council.

While under the influence of liquor, a lad named Mattatal crawled into the "dust catcher" at the Acadia iron mines furnace and was suffocated.

It is officially stated that 900 lives were lost in the earthquake at Granada. Many of the country villages suffered severely and the inhabitants are destitute.

The Rome *Directo* wishes General Woleley success, and remarks that the flag of civilization now floats over Khartoum, but if once removed will never be rehoisted.

President Grevy has ordered a medical report upon the mental state of Louise Michel. If she be declared insane he will liberate her under guarantee of her friends to provide for her.

Duff and Webber, the Hamilton Marriage Aid Association Managers, have been awarded 10 cents damages against Mr. Gardiner, who caused their arrest on a charge of swindling.

Capt. Nehemiah McCray, of Capo Sable Island, Barrington, has been appointed consular agent for the United States at that place, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gabriel Robertson, late consular agent.

The German government is being urged to publish the sixth conference protocol in order to show the isolated position France has assumed, thereby impeding commercial and humanitarian interests in the Congo country.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, have received the sum of \$17.42, being their proportion of the collection made by the members of the mock parliament who solicited alms from house to house on New Year's eve.

Mounted Policeman Ross was fatally frozen in attempting to walk from Golden City to the third siding on the C.P.R., in British Columbia. He was exhausted and lay down beside the track. He was a native of Scotland, and has no friends in Canada.

British Minister West gave a brilliant ball at Washington last night on the occasion of the introduction of his second daughter into society. The assemblage consisted of the most distinguished members of Washington society, including the full diplomatic corps.

Wm. Black, aged 16, attempted to jump on a Hamilton, Ont., street car which was coming down the mountain at a great speed. The driver warned him, but he made a jump at the front platform and was thrown under the wheels and cut to pieces. He was taken to the hospital.

Several changes have been made in the British Diplomatic service. Mr. Edwin Corbett, at present Minister accredited to Brazil, has been appointed to Sweden and Norway. Colonel Charles E. Mansfield, Minister to Venezuela, goes to Peru, and Frederick R. St. John, Minister and Consul-General to Colombia, goes to Venezuela. Hon. Edmund J. Monson, Minister at Buenos Ayres, is transferred to Denmark.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

With the close of the year it is well that all old accounts should be settled. We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be.

This scandalous stories which were circulated a few weeks ago about the Italian clergy now turn out to have been invented by the lowest papers in Rome, which have been forced to retract them.

In 1883 Great Britain had 550 war vessels, France 354, the United States 130 and Germany not quite 100.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture have issued an address to the landowners and farmers in Scotland. The effects of the land agitation are visible in this document, which traces briefly the gradual decrease in the price of agricultural produce of all sorts since 1871.

Now that Michael Davitt has finished his volume on the prison life of England's convicts, he desires a period of rest to recruit his weakened strength.

from selfish motives had led the Protestants into hostility to the Irish cause, they would have to pay the penalty of political obscurity. With these words Davitt brought five years of unceasing labor to a temporary close.

The London World seems to think that Mr. Gladstone's ministers do not put in a sufficient day's work for their day's pay and grumbles accordingly.

It was most fitting that the celebration in honor of the seventieth birthday and of the fortieth anniversary of Sir John A. Macdonald's entrance into public life should have taken place in Montreal, for it was here that he first stepped into the arena of public life and broke his first political lance.

It is quite a common occurrence to have goods shipped from seaports in the United States to Central and South America via Liverpool, but it is rather a surprising piece of news to hear that certain classes of goods are forwarded from Liverpool to London via New York, because it is the cheapest way.

The question of establishing a fund for the payment of Irish members of Parliament is about to receive a practical solution. Steps are being taken by a number of prominent Americans to found an organization which will be known as the American Irish Parliamentary Club, and which will be composed of 20,000 members, who will agree to pay \$5 per annum each toward the support of Irish members of Parliament so long as constitutional methods, as conducted by Mr. Parnell, are maintained.

Mr. PARNELL'S visit to Tipperary has been attended with the most gratifying results. His presence was sufficient to restore harmony and to secure for the representation of the gallant county a trusted and able Nationalist in the person of O'Connor.

A serious charge is brought against the Post Office Department for tampering with the mails. It appears that on December 28th ult., Sir Richard Cartwright mailed a letter from Kingston to Hon. L. H. Davies, M.P., the Liberal leader in Prince Edward Island.

was more than an ordinary communication, and that its contents were of a political nature. To make sure of what was in it, some of the post office officials deliberately tore the letter across the end, appropriated the contents and then resealed it; but the re-closing was so clumsily done that detection became inevitable.

PROHIBITION AND CRIME.

The criminal record of the Prohibition State of Maine for the past year is not an agreeable one to contemplate, and affords very little encouragement to Prohibitionists. There have been 1,145 first-class criminal prosecutions. Exclusive of all prosecutions for violations of the liquor laws, there has been one criminal prosecution to every 1,000 inhabitants of the State.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION IN THE STATES.

If there is business depression in Canada there is considerably more of it in the neighboring States. The enquiries instituted by Bradstreet's throughout the twenty-two States in which the manufactures and mining of the country are mainly located, show a decreased employment of operatives for the year to the number of nearly 350,000.

TAMPERING WITH THE MAILS.

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duced, and the managers as well as the employees are quite apprehensive for the future. Fifteen bankrupt roads, according to the Railway Age, have been sold under foreclosure. Receivers have been appointed for forty-three companies, several of them of much importance, while many others are struggling to keep from sinking.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION IN THE WEST.

There are few works which obtain to-day greater attention among the Catholics of the United States than that of colonization. A number of the most able and distinguished bishops are at the head of the work, such as Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, and Bishop O'Connor, of Omaha.

RECEDING BEFORE BAYONETS AND GATLING GUNS.

Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness gets over the indelicate and ungentlemanly proceedings of the Newfoundland Orangemen as wisely and smoothly as possible. It says:— We have waited for a day or two for a correction of the reports from Newfoundland of the attack by Orangemen on a Redemptorist mission, first accounts from that quarter having in former cases turned out to be maliciously exaggerated and falsified.

have seen more than the hanging out of a flag that was "inexcusable." Orangemen only learn to behave themselves when they are subjected to severe chastisement and correction.

NOT ALL TOLD.

The recent experience of the Redemptorist Fathers at the hands of the Orangemen of Bay Roberts is quite remarkable, and will, no doubt, form an interesting chapter in the honorable record of this tolerant and liberty-loving organization. The outside world has only been made acquainted with half the facts. It would be a pity to let their plucky and gallant doings go unnoticed, so we propose to give the rest of the story as related by the Redemptorist Fathers themselves.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Our Federal and Provincial Legislators do not appear to be thoroughly educated up to the constitution under which the Dominion and the Provinces are supposed to exist. The British North America Act, which defines the position that the Dominion and the several provinces thereof should hold towards one another in regard to matters of legislation in their respective parliaments is, an instrument which our Federal and Provincial Governments do not know how to handle without injuring one another.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT AND CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

Sir John A. Macdonald's threat, uttered in a moment of enthusiasm, to shoulder the musket of his youth and shoot down any Canadian that would dare to talk independence to assert Canada's right to it, does not appear to have inspired much dread, or in any way to have produced the desired effect.

There is a true and genuine ring in that address; there is nothing in it calculated to deceive, mystify or lead astray. The truth is plainly told and under unusual circumstances. It is an avowal of a sentiment and of an aspiration that cannot be smothered and against which it would be vain to direct all the muskets in the country.

A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

- The following subscriptions have been received for the National Tribute to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan:— Edward Murphy \$10 00 James O'Brien 10 00 M. Longman 10 00 T. G. Shaughnessy 5 00 Edward Tansy 5 00 Alderman Farrell 5 00 J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P. 5 00 Owen McGurkey 10 00 William S. Murphy 1 00 P. Wright 5 00 Denis O'Connor, Diamond, Perth. 1 00 Frank Stafford 10 00

WHAT OUR READERS HAVE TO SAY.

DEAR SIR, I know not whether the following will be deemed worthy of an insertion in your next issue; still, although its fate may consign it to the waste basket, I cannot help adding my humble tribute to the vast amount of good the Post and True Witness are doing towards the elevation of our Catholic population in this "Canada of ours." Look where we will; the influence of even one independent Irish Catholic newspaper is seen, and now as the Post Printing Company have established a daily, every Catholic should subscribe for either one or the other. For my part I do choose between my breakfast and the True Witness, I would say give me the True Witness, I have been taking it since 1875, and then, as to-day, I have always found it an active and true exponent of the glorious history of our ever triumphant Church.

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 satisfactory.

BOOK NOTICES

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE—PROSPECTUS FOR 1885.

Among the chief periodicals of the country, Lippincott's Magazine has acquired the distinctive reputation of being "eminently readable." Arrangements have been made for many contributions of special interest during the coming year. Among these particular attention is invited to a serial story entitled "On This Side," by F. C. Bayler, author of "The Perfect Treasure" (commenced in the January number), in which the experiences of an English baronet and his friends during a tour through the United States are related with a mirroring humor, a knowledge and appreciation of national characteristics, and a perfect fairness of tone and freedom from caricature that cannot fail to secure critical approval and wide popularity. Miss Tinker's beautiful novel, "Anora," will be completed in the summer, and will be followed by several stories in two or more parts, including "The Lady Lawyer's First Client," by the author of "A Letter-Div Saint."

The January Magazine of American History is strong and interesting in all its varied features. The frontispiece is a fine portrait of Count De Vergennes, illustrating an exceptionally well considered paper by Hon. John Jay, on the life and character of the great French statesman; a paper which illuminates with fresh light the chapter of diplomacy preceding the signing of the treaty that invested our republic with boundaries and resources unequalled in extent. Through Mr. Jay's skillful treatment of the subject, the reader is made acquainted with the dangers that were discovered and avoided by the American ambassadors, and may note the influence of Count De Vergennes on the destinies of America. The "Manor of Gardiner's Island" is an illustrated paper by the Editor, sketching not only the romantic career of the founder of the first English settlement in the state, but the growth, development, and general history of the manorial property, and its successive proprietors. "Puritanism in New York," by Rev. Charles A. Briggs, D.D., will attract distinguished attention, as he traces the origin and growth of this religious force until the middle of the XVIIIth century. The "Building of the Monitor," by Rev. Francis B. Wheeler, D.D., of Poughkeepsie, is another paper presenting new facts of special historic value. A notable contribution to the number is the illustrated "Diary of Dr. John Jeffries," the first aeronaut who crossed the English channel in a balloon. Original documents contain new unpublished letters from prominent men of the revolution. Charles Loring Norton furnishes the second chapter of "Political Americanism," and Minor Topics, Notes, Queries, Replies, Societies, and the other departments are even more highly entertaining than usual. Price, \$3.00 a year in advance. Published at 39 Broadway Place, New York City.

MORRILL ON RECIPROCIITY.

THE PROPOSED TREATIES DENOUNCED IN THE U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—In the Senate today, Morrill called up his resolution declaring that the so-called reciprocity treaties, having no possible basis of reciprocity with nations of inferior population and wealth, involving the surrender of enormously unequal sums of revenue, and immensely larger volumes of home trade than are offered to us in return, and involving constitutional questions of the gravest character, are untimely, and should everywhere be regarded with disfavor. Morrill spoke at length in support of his resolution, taking the ground that reciprocity treaties were unconstitutional; that apart from their unconstitutionality they were "incapably wrong," and that they were at war with the "best favored nation" clause of all other treaties; that the so-called reciprocity treaty with inferior nations entailed much home trade in return, and that real reciprocity with such nations is impossible. When the question of a reciprocity treaty was first presented to the senate forty years ago, it was unanimously decided that it would be a grave and dangerous invasion of the prerogative of congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations, as well as the prerogative of the house of representatives as to its exclusive power to originate revenue bills.

DANIEL WEBSTER HAD SAID, "I hope to know the constitution of my country better than to think a reciprocity treaty constitutional." If such treaties were unconstitutional when that declaration was made, they were no less so now. It is an inviolable principle of the constitution that the power of the house of representatives over all revenue bills, with an ambitious executive, become obsolete and utterly valueless. A reciprocity treaty necessarily abandons protection by any tariff upon all articles enumerated and equally abandons all revenue and power to obtain revenue therefrom during the existence of the treaty. It is a hedge-pole free trade with special favorites only, and invites restriction against all others. For the solid and enduring reputation of the Senate itself, sound policy dictates a prudent exercise of constitutional powers clearly granted, and the avoidance of all suspicious embargoes and complications. We cannot afford to demolish the accepted policy of a republican government by sanctioning the initiation of revenue bills by the executive. We cannot afford to change the constitution by a merely nominal modification. Every fresh example in the line of a possible future settlement of policy of SELECT AND SPECIAL FAVORITISM will be found dangerous and in conflict with our pledged faith given in treaties having the "most favored nation" provisions, with "between thirty or forty other nations." Any of these foreign powers, strong enough to assert its rights or enforce its compacts, will scarcely fail to make any grievance of this sort known and to seek prompt redress. National wealth, Morrill maintains, must mainly be created at home. We could follow the advice of Washington and place our people at the summit of civilization and prosperity by cultivating peace with all nations and outwitting alliances with none. When relations were made in our tariff we could tender the benefit of them to all nations alike, and so excite the ill-will of none. Morrill continued his argument at great length. No action was taken on the resolution. The consideration of the inter-state commerce bill was resumed, and the senate adjourned without action.

IRISH NEWS. PARNELL'S CANDIDATE SUCCESSFUL.—PRESENTATION TO HEALY. DUBLIN, Jan. 7.—Six delegates, favorable to Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell's candidate, have been chosen from Tipperary to attend the convention to be held at Thurles, last Friday's convention there having been declared by Mr. Parnell to be irregular. The Ryan, or Opposition candidates, were all defeated. The electors of County Monaghan have presented Mr. Timothy Healy, M.P., with a purse of \$5,000, in recognition of his eminent public services to Ireland. In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Healy expressed the hope that in the day when Ireland shall be free his name may be remembered as that of a humble soldier in her cause.

DUBLIN, Jan. 8.—Mr. Parnell addressed a meeting in Tipperary to-day. Four years ago, he said, the men of Tipperary helped him to unfurl the banner of the league. Their movement became historic, and proved of great service to the Irish people. A similar point in the history of Ireland had now been reached. What agitation had already gained was infinitesimal as compared with the full reward to be secured by it. Parnell said he believed the great powers of the franchise recently conferred would be judiciously used. Although in an alien parliament he promised the farmers the full fruits of their toil, and a much larger reduction than the pretended fair rents of the present, which meant bankruptcy would give them. Landlordism must disappear, when really fair rents were obtained. He looked forward to an extension of the laborers' act to give the laborers a share in their national heritage, and advised tenant farmers, in justice to the laborers, to avoid coercion. It was impossible, he declared, for home rule to be long delayed.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Mr. Parnell has crushed the Tipperary revolt. He went from Dublin to Thurles yesterday accompanied by a number of his supporters, appeared at the recalled convention and made a stirring speech, after which O'Ryan withdrew in favor of O'Connor. O'Connor was then nominated by acclamation amidst much enthusiasm. Seventy-five branches of the National League were represented in the convention by 600 delegates, and all were exhibited in their enthusiasm for Mr. Parnell and Archbishop Croke.

WITH HIS DARK LANTERN.

HOW A LIBERAL AGENT "MESMERIZED" THE LENOX ELECTIONS TO VOTER FOR HAWLEY.

NAPANESE, Ont., Jan. 7.—The developments in the Hawley election trial to-day were startling. It was shown that a man named Stock was brought from Watertown, N.Y., by a prominent girl named Miles, and that hundreds of dollars were paid in Richmond and other places by this mysterious stranger. James O'Brien had had a man named Stock in his hotel at Roblin in a dark room, the voters being sent into him. He then turned the bulb of a dark lantern on them, and after being satisfied they were the right parties, paid the money. Six bench warrants were issued against witnesses who had run away, and summonses were ordered by O'Brien to appear in court. Judge Rose against eight men who carried on systematic bribery. The trial was then adjourned until the 22nd, Thomas Anderson, the chief delinquent, not appearing, having gone away to Toronto. The utmost consternation has spread through grit circles, and every respectable person denounces the infamous proceedings.

A FOOLISH STORY.

ABOUT DYNAMITE FOR ENGLAND AND MURDERERS THAT DID NOT OCCUR.

WESTMORELAND, Penn., Jan. 7.—A rumor is current here to-night, that English detectives have obtained evidence that a powerful secret society of dynamiters exists within the boundaries of this country, and that the society is directly responsible for the recent explosions and assassinations in England. Detectives have been on the track of the society for several months and found it well and thoroughly organized, somewhat under the plan of the Mollie Maguire. Some of the recent explosions have been traced directly to this country, as well as a number of assassinations committed in England. The London papers of the 1st inst. suggested to be at Irwin, a small mining town west of this place. Resident Irishmen have been shadowed to England and return, by detectives. It is ascertained that large number of tickets have been purchased to and from Europe during the past year at Irwin. It is said that these secret spies have mingled with the suspects for over a year, and have become so in sympathy with their number. Agents have departed with evidence for Washington, where they will lay the facts before the English authorities. It is claimed that evidence in possession of the detectives will show beyond doubt that citizens of this country have been and are now engaged in sending to England trusted men with large quantities of dynamite and men who have the nerve to use it after it is there. Several Irish Americans were seen to-night, who looked at the idea. They say such a thing would be impossible here.

THE WHEAT DEAL.

MONEY MADE BY MONTREALERS.

It is estimated that fully \$100,000 was made by Montrealers during the sale in wheat at Chicago beginning at the opening of the New Year. The highest prices were reached on Monday and Tuesday when most of our local speculators unloaded. On the 23rd of December May wheat sold at 78c and to-day it changed hands at 86c. The highest point May wheat touched was 88c. Grain merchants and the regular brokers view the principal operators as the outside speculating public is now much smaller than it was a year or even six months ago. Our reporter heard encouraging reports from the leading offices transacting business with the States, namely, those of Maciver & Bareilly, L. J. Fongit & Co., McDougall Bros., and C. J. Meeker.

SPORTSMEN IN TROUBLE.

CORR, Jan. 8.—A number of gentlemen returning from a shooting excursion were met by a party of men in Mill street last night who endeavored to stop their car. Failing to do this they assailed the party with stones, injuring several. It is believed the assailants desired to get possession of the guns and ammunition of the sportsmen. They escaped.

THE POPE ON SOCIALISM.

ROME, Jan. 7.—The Pope, replying to an address by a delegation from the Young Men's Catholic Societies yesterday, said that he feared great dangers to society were impending. He impressed upon his visitors the imperative necessity of guarding the masses against the insidious doctrines of socialism. The manner and utterances of His Holiness were mournful.

SCOTCH NEWS.

David Strong, an old man who for many years drove the mail between Aylth and Coupar Angus, was on Tuesday found burned to a cinder before the fireplace in his cottage, near Blairgowrie, where he lived alone.

NIGHT POACHING AT CUPAR.—At Cupar Sheriff Court on Tuesday three salmon fishermen were sentenced to three months imprisonment for night poaching, and bound over in £15 penalties not to repeat the offence within a year.

SALE OF GRANTEMOUTH OLD TOWN HALL.—On Tuesday the Old Town Hall was exposed to sale by auction, the upset price being £1000. After a spirited competition it was knocked down to Mr. Andrew Fleming, draper, Rutherglen, at £1290.

LAND FARMING COMPANY IN ABERDEENSHIRE.—A land farming company has been formed in Aberdeenshire to farm a thousand acres on the Haulkerston estates of the Earl of Kintore. It is proposed to divide half the profits above 4 per cent. among the chief employees.

THE ESTATES OF CULLODEN.—Mr. Forbes, of Culloden, has just instituted his tenancy on the estates of Culloden and Ferintosh that they are to get a reduction of ten per cent. on the year's rent from Whitsunday last. Five per cent. will be deducted from the rent now payable, and five per cent. again at Whitsunday.

THE LARGEST STEAM YACHT IN THE WORLD.—A Genouk correspondent states that Mr. G. L. Watson has been commissioned to design a new steam yacht for Mr. N. Stewart, who recently disposed of his steam yacht Amy. The vessel will be built by Messrs. Henderson, Partick, and will be the largest steam yacht in the world.

In Montrose, on Friday week, two London entertainers who had announced a dramatic performance in the Assembly Hall were compelled to retire by the hissing and shouting of the audience. A large number of men and lads followed them to their dressing-room, demanding the return of their money, and were on the point of assaulting them when the police appeared.

On Monday, David Watt, an old marine, who had nearly reached four score years of age, died at Lockerbie. "Auld David," by which he was best known, was a general favorite in the town, and for many years subsisted mainly from the patronage of ladies and gentlemen in the district. He served under King George, and used to boast of having seen most of the foreign countries.

LAND MEETING AT KIRKISTILLOCH.—On Monday night a meeting for the discussion of land restoration, on the lines laid down by Mr. Henry George, was held in the Temperance Hall, which was well filled. Mr. John Ferguson, Lenzie, occupied the chair; and addresses were delivered by the chairman, and Messrs. Shaw, Maxwell and Bond, members of the Scottish Land Restoration League. At the close discussion was invited, and a number of questions put and answered.

DEATH OF A WOMAN FROM STARVATION NEAR LEITH.—On Monday morning a fish-hawker named Mary Gibson, 64 years of age, having no fixed place of residence, was found dead in a cellar in Watt's Close, Fishrow. It appears that since May last deceased has been in straightened circumstances, and has been sleeping at night in cellars. She was asked to go to the policehouse, but refused. Dr. Thomson, who saw the body, stated that death had resulted from exposure and starvation.

THE MORIN SCANDAL.

MADAME HUGUES ACQUITTED OF THE MURDER.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Madame Hugues declared that she had offered Morin to apply for a remission of his sentence, if he would retract the calumnies he had circulated about her. Morin returned an insulting reply. In concluding she said: "If you believe me guilty, condemn me; if you can understand the moral tortures I have endured, acquit me." Those words were uttered in a firm and energetic tone. She appeared to make a favorable impression on the jury. In reply to a remark by one of the judges that the murder was unjustifiable, especially after fifteen months' premeditation, she said: "You would not reason so coolly if you had suffered as I have," and proceeded to unfold the unremitting and atrocious character of the persecution to which she had been subjected. During the narrative she became very much excited. She admitted that she would have killed Madame Le Normand or her private agent, Clerget, but for the fact that both said Morin was responsible for the calumnies heaped upon her. The presiding judge in his charge said the cards which had been sent to Madame Hugues were of so indecent a character as to justify him in preventing them from being read in the courtroom, but they would be laid before the jury for their consideration. An exciting dialogue occurred during the proceedings between Madame Hugues and the judge. The judge said Morin did not write the objectionable cards. The prisoner insisted that they were dictated by Morin and challenged anyone to find the person who did write them. Forge, a member of the chamber of deputies, addressing the court was emphatic in his praise of the action of Madame Hugues, and so vehement in his declaration of his endorsement that the judge imposed a severe rebuke upon him. The addresses to the jury were of considerable length, and a verdict was returned at 2 a.m. The announcement of "Not guilty" was the signal for tremendous applause. The popular sympathy for Mad. Hugues was demonstrated by vociferous shouts and cheers. The verdict acquits her of murder, but she is condemned to pay \$100 damages and the cost of the trial.

The court room during the trial was so thoroughly crowded that people sat at the feet of the judge. Anxious attendants even seated themselves beneath the tables of the lawyers. The toilets of the ladies present were brilliant and contributions from the gardens and hot houses gave the court room the appearance of a conservatory.

THE BRITISH CABINET.

PIRES ATTACKS ON ITS FOREIGN POLICY.—MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH RIDICULED.—SURRENDER TO THE NATIONAL DEMANDS OR RESIGNATION CALLED FOR.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The Times yesterday, referring to the orders sent to Portsmouth for the immediate preparation of numerous ironclads for sea, says:—"If the orders sent by the admiralty to Portsmouth after the cabinet meeting of Saturday were not charged with weighty meaning or inspired by a strenuous purpose they were singularly indiscreet and inopportune. They are certain to be interpreted abroad as a measure preparatory to the adoption of a policy which will be sustained by force if necessary. But it is doubtful, in spite of the apparent activity, that a new chapter in the British foreign policy has been opened by the recent cabinet council."

ST. GABRIEL.

ANNUAL CELEBRATION OF ST. GABRIEL'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—ELOCUTOR TEMPERANCE SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER SALMON.

The annual election of officers of the St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Association took place on last Sunday week, and the annual celebration and renewal of pledge by the members took place on the feast of the Epiphany, in St. Gabriel's Church. The sacred edifice presented a handsome and attractive appearance, the Christmas decorations still remaining; and the altar with its floral ornaments, statuary, and well set illuminations tended greatly to enhance the beauty of the scene. At half past seven o'clock the President of St. Gabriel's Society, Mr. Tobias Butler, and his brother officers, accompanied by representatives of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, and St. Bridget's Temperance Societies, entered the church and took seats in front of the sanctuary railing. The vespers of the feast was then intoned by the celebrant, Rev. T. Fahy, the choir rendering the psalm with fine effect, under the leadership of Prof. J. O'Connell, Miss O'Byrne presiding at the organ. After the Magnificat, the Rev. Father Salmon ascended the altar to preach the anniversary sermon. The vespers of the feast was then intoned by the celebrant, Rev. T. Fahy, the choir rendering the psalm with fine effect, under the leadership of Prof. J. O'Connell, Miss O'Byrne presiding at the organ. After the Magnificat, the Rev. Father Salmon ascended the altar to preach the anniversary sermon. The vespers of the feast was then intoned by the celebrant, Rev. T. Fahy, the choir rendering the psalm with fine effect, under the leadership of Prof. J. O'Connell, Miss O'Byrne presiding at the organ. After the Magnificat, the Rev. Father Salmon ascended the altar to preach the anniversary sermon.

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The new Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, says United Ireland, has composed a prayer for the army by way of earning his £15,000 a year. The prayer is precisely the thing for the British Pharisee. "Grant also, O God, that we may evermore use Thy Mercy" (that is to say, their Martini-Henry cartridges and cold steel), "to Thy Glory, to the advancement of Thy kingdom" (which, of course, will be understood on high to mean the kingdom of Great Britain), "and the honor of our Sovereign; seeking always the deliverance of the oppressed" (as when Her Majesty's troops embarked for the purpose of serving processes on the hungry population of Tory Island) "and as much as lies in us the good of all mankind." This last is charming. It might at the first blush be taken for irony, but it is really British humility. For much as it has lain in them to serve all mankind by making their empire the most successful plunderer, pirate, and out-throat of modern times still the humble Britisher meekly acknowledges that all mankind—as, for instance, the person plundered, pirated, and visited with fire and sword—may not take exactly that view of the matter. If the Archbishop would enclose a copy of his prayer for the use of the warrior corps of the Royal Irish Constabulary, we should say that a public recital of the same on the eve of an evicting expedition, or a Thanksgiving after spitting a peasant girl on their bayonets, would have an edifying effect and could not fail to call down the blessing of the God of the Britons on the good work.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—Edmund Orton has returned from Australia, where he went at the instigation of Georgia Baring, the daughter of one of the Baring Bros., London, for the purpose of identifying Arthur Orton confined in the Paramatta lunatic asylum at Sydney as his brother. He states he did identify him to be such, and is therefore thoroughly convinced that the claimant recently discharged from prison in London is really not Roger Tichborne's heir to the Tichborne estate. The real Arthur Orton now in Australia will be taken to London to further establish his identity.

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PITTSFIELD, Mass., Jan. 8.—Mrs. Hopkins, widow of the late Mark Hopkins, intends to build the most expensive house in the United States at Great Barrington. The cost of the house will be \$5,000,000. The house will be built of blue stone from a quarry she owns, and work at the quarry will be carried on day and night. A thousand men will be employed on the job for three years.

A PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

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MACYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM.

Freeman's Worm Powders. Life pleasant to take. Contains their own Sarsaparilla. Is a safe, sure, and effective Contractor of worms in Children or Adults.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

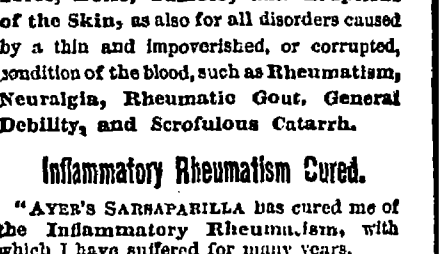
AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years." W. H. MOORE.

Durham, La., March 2, 1882. PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1. six bottles for \$5.



ODDS AND ENDS.

The Paris Gazette reports that Lefevre, the French Consul-General at New York, will replace Roustan as Minister at Washington. Roustan will be sent to Copenhagen.

The verdict of \$300 awarded to Kniver against the Phoenix Lodge of Oddfellows at Oahuwa for injuries received through practical jokes played upon him during his initiation, has been confirmed at O-gowee Hall.

At Petrolia, Ont., while some young boys were playing on a hand car on the M. C. R. here, one of them named Johnnie, son of Joseph Dunfield, was struck on the forehead by the handle of the walking beam and instantly killed.

The total value of exports from the port of Lunenburg during the year 1884 was \$691,075. There were imported during the same period goods to the value of \$162,792, and entered for consumption \$172,970. The amount paid in duties was \$22,708.

Following is from the weekly official statement of the Bank of France: Assets, \$12,258,450; discounts, \$154,553,110; profits for the week, \$515,955.

Mulhall, the English statistician, says that, while England has doubled her wealth since 1845, France has doubled hers since 1856, and the United States has doubled theirs since 1864.

The Buffalo Express does not appreciate actress' title-tattle. It says: "We don't know that it makes us feel any better to read that Ellen Terry ran a foot race with her son in the long corridor of a Pittsburgh hotel."

The Calcutta Pioneer states that during the latter part of November the Russian Colonel Alikhanoff attempted to seize Powndeh, but the Afghan Government sent for reinforcements and declared its intention of seizing Colonel Alikhanoff, who thereupon withdrew.

CABLE NEWS.

Selected from the Despatches of the Week.

LONDON, January 7.—Mr. Gladstone was absent from the cabinet meeting to-day. His health continues to improve. It is said that he will probably go for a cruise in Donald Currie's yacht "Zingara," and spend a short time at Cannes. Mr. William Henry Gladstone, son of the prime minister, replying to the toast of his father's health to-day, said that after fifty years' arduous public service a much further prolongation of the prime minister's political life could not be anticipated.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The Cabinet Council to-day decided to extend the Hechnanland frontier to the Northeast and West to include both banks of the Fish river. This cuts the Transvaal off from a chance of German intervention. The Transvaal government is protesting against the English annexation.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, a great Highland law-learner and member of parliament, has called a conference of London to consider the demands of the creditors. A number of landlords favor concessions.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—The secretary of the Protestant Educational Institution has written to Earl Greyville, foreign secretary, asking whether Mr. Errington is authorized to negotiate with the Vatican in reference to Catholic missions in India. Such action, the writer says, would be unconstitutional, and prove injurious to the Protestant cause. A despatch from Rome to the Exchange Telegraph company says that the papal under-secretary of state denies that Mr. Errington is accredited to the Vatican, official or unofficially.

BAV ROBERTS, Nidd., Jan. 6.—After the arrival of the man-of-war last evening the Orangemen dispersed and the town is now tranquil.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Conservative leader, has written a letter in which he condemns the government for its vacillating foreign and colonial policy. The nation, he says, finds itself opposed by a European coalition, and the colonies are justly dissatisfied at the government's failure to prevent Germany from annexing contiguous territory.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 9.—Another Orange outrage is reported from Carleton Place. Dr. Richard Fox, a Roman Catholic medical practitioner at Broad Cove, was attacked by a mob of a hundred men and boys, who wounded him with stones and stabbed him many times, fourteen wounds being found upon him. They also robbed him of everything valuable about his person. The case is before the magistrates. Dan is seriously wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The Bank of England authorities say perfect imitations of its notes in the denominations of £5 to £100 are in circulation. A number of £5 notes are circulating on the Continent and in America. The bogus notes are supposed to be the work of American counterfeiters.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Mr. Bigger, M.P., met with an enthusiastic reception at Londonderry to-day. The horses of his carriage were unseated, and the vehicle drawn through the streets by a crowd of his admirers. Addressing a meeting of nationalists, Mr. Bigger described Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, as a murderer, and declared that he was answerable for the death of Myles Joyce. The meeting adopted resolutions expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell, and a resolve to agitate for the establishment of a native parliament.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 12.—Mr. Reidmond, M.P., addressed a large gathering of Irishmen here this evening. He declared that the Parnells had no sympathy with the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages and had no business over him, but he said it is not the duty of Irishmen to act as detectives. Dynamite outrages will continue as long as the Parnell government govern Ireland by coercion. Irishmen must continue to regard Parnell as a tyrant while he refuses without their consent.

PARNELL ON GRAND JURIES. DUBLIN, Jan. 10.—At Clonmel yesterday Parnell formed a most unrepresentative character of grand juries as at present constituted. Their powers, he said, must go to the dogs, and he said he would represent the ratpayers. He complained also of the unsatisfactory system of education in Ireland.

THE IRISH CAUSE. LONDON, Jan. 10.—The Irish national league of Great Britain has published a circular advising the members to use their whole influence in voting in favor of the Irish national cause.

OPPOSED TO THE MARRIAGE. LONDON, Jan. 7.—Truth asserts the Prince of Wales has a strong opinion that the younger branch of the Monaganthe family of the Grand Duke of the Netherlands is not a proper match for the Queen of England's daughter, and that all the court circles regard the union as a bad match.

GLADSTONE. Truth says that Gladstone's sleeplessness was caused by his heart not being able to force sufficient blood to the brain.

PUTTING IT ON IRELAND. LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Times, commenting upon the Parnell affair, says the time has finally come for setting the law in motion. The Telegraph says that Englishmen will not be satisfied until the late Parnell is removed from the Atlantic. In the American press are killed the American Government with perhaps interfere to check the progress of the murderers' colony in their native land.

THE FRENCH REFUGEE. LONDON, Jan. 9.—It is said that Savary's departure, Mrs. Lamy, gave birth to a child to her husband. The excitement over the departure of Savary's wife still runs very high, and the public are divided into two camps, the one denouncing the late Parnell's opponents are commenting upon the fact of his having entered society at all. It is said, visited at a home near Paris given by Madame Massin at the late Parnell's residence, and more recently to have attended a reception of his Grace the Archbishop, and chimed his protestations by saying that he even attended a recent public entertainment in company with his personal secretary the wife of the city were as a result of the other hand, David, a French refugee, was denounced as a traitor, but he is said to be enjoying the advantage of social position. The Baron and Baroness are admitted into circles of the best French society in Quebec.

NO TRUTH IN IT. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12.—The agents of the American Steamship line say that it was no steamer "British Queen" that Parnell and Kearney, the dynamites, attempted to blow up. She has been running from Liverpool to Australia since February, 1884.

A New York banker's clerk who had a salary at \$500 a year has contracted a bill of \$225 for flowers.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

Business has continued in a lifeless condition. What with the holidays and the season's work weather nothing has been in the way for business. There is a tendency to restrict production and curtail imports. Everything looks stale and flat.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The movement of all descriptions of iron and hardware has been light, the trade very quiet, the demand slow, and prices nominally unchanged. Pig iron has presented an unchanged front, with transactions small and limited to car lots. Warrants are cabled at 42s 2d. We quote: Coltness, \$20.50; Langlois, \$20; Calder, Garteherrie, and Summerlee, \$18.50 to 19.00; Dalmellington, \$17.50; and Eglington \$17.00. The market for finished iron remains about steady at former prices. Bars at \$1.70 to \$1.75, sheets at \$2.40 to \$2.60, and plates at \$2.30 to \$2.75. Tin plates have been quiet at \$4.40 to \$4.60 for No. 1, and \$4.20 to \$4.40 for No. 2.

CHARCOAL AND COKE.—There is no probability that these prices would be shaded for round amounts. Canada plates are inactive and nominal at \$2.90 to \$3.00 for Penna and equal.

LEATHER.—BOOTS AND SHOES.—The leather trade has not entered upon any new phase, the outlet afforded for stock of all kinds being narrow, but as the holidays are over it is expected that manufacturers will become freer buyers; accordingly the volume of business has been light. The assortment of stocks, while not great, is varied enough to suit all purchases, and as receipts continue moderate, the auctions made are of no significance. Quebec dealers, who ceased exporting after the close of navigation, have resumed the movement in that direction, and during the past week a fair amount of black leather has gone forward. The small business heard of has been done on the basis of former prices. On the whole the feeling on the market is about steady. We quote: Spanish sole B. A. No. 1, 25 to 26c; do No. 2, 22 1/2 to 23c; Spanish sole, ordinary, No. 1, 23 1/2 to 24c; do No. 2, 21 1/2 to 22c; China, No. 1, 22 1/2 to 23c; do No. 2, 20 1/2 to 21c; Buffalo, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do No. 2, 19 to 20c; slaughter, No. 1, 25 to 26c; rough (light), 23 to 26c; harness, 25 to 32c; waxed upper, light, 30 to 35c; do, do, medium and heavy, 33 to 36c; grained upper, long, 35 to 37c; Scotch grained upper, 38 to 40c; calf, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; polished cow, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; split, medium, 22 to 23c; do, junior, 18c to 20c; calf, 22 to 25c; calfskin, light, 55 to 65c; do, heavy, 75 to 85c; French calfskin, \$1.05 to \$1.15; English kip-skin, 60 to 70c; patent cow, 15 to 16c; French kid, \$16 to 25. Boots and Shoes.—The spring trade has not started up yet, but the indications are satisfactory, although orders are not coming in freely so far. The fourth of this month was a busy day for payments in the boot and shoe trade, but so far as could be ascertained everything went smoothly.

LUMBER.—There is really nothing new in the local lumber trade, the general movement proving slow, under a very moderate demand, which confines its attention to small lots. The offerings of stock are moderate, but there is no anxiety among buyers, and the small distribution in progress does not attract any attention. The following are the prices of the trade, large quantities being quoted lower: Pine, 1st quality, \$1 M, \$55 to \$60; 2nd quality, \$1 M, \$22 to 24; do, shipping quality, \$1 M, \$14 to \$16; do, 4th quality, \$1 M, \$10 to \$12; do, mill quality, \$1 M, \$8 to \$9; spruce, \$1 M, \$10 to \$11; hemlock, \$1 M, \$10 to \$11; ash run of log, culls out, \$1 M, \$12 to \$13; bass run of log, culls out, \$1 M, \$12 to \$13; oak, \$1 M, \$40 to \$50; walnut, \$60 to \$100; cherry, \$1 M, \$60 to \$80; luteran, \$25 to \$35; birch, \$1 M, \$15 to \$22; hard maple, \$1 M, \$20 to \$26; white, \$17.75; shingles, \$2 to \$2.25; do, cedar, \$1.50 to \$2.

GRAIN.—Sugar about steady. Molasses has been some trading in Barbadoes at 11c. Porto Rico is quoted at 28c, and Antigua at 24c, but the latter would be shaded for a round lot. Tea and Coffee.—From all quarters a quiet but steady market for tea is reported, without much business, but with a well sustained tone, which gives fair promise for a healthy market in the future. There is a demand for low grade coffee, valued at 9c to 10c, which cannot be supplied, as there is no stock of that description in the market. We quote: Mocha 22c to 26c, Java 18c to 22c, and Jamaica 12c to 15c. Fruit.—It is still slow business in fruit all round. Valencia raisins are in small supply and what little is offered is quickly bought at 85c to 90c. Some Elnates sold at 8c and sultanas are quoted at 6c to 7c. Currants range from 5 1/2c to 7c to quality. Prunes are slow of sale at 12c. Common French walnuts have sold at 65c, while Genoa's are quoted at 75c. Almonds are at 12c to 14c and Tangerines at 14c to 15c. Turkish figs ranging at 10c to 15c for ordinary to good, and Madaga at 4c to 6c. Filberts have been dealt in at 7 1/2c to 8c.

CANNED GOODS.—The general demand has been light and chiefly for small lots at former prices. Lobsters are scarce and nominal at \$5.75 to \$6 and mackerel slow at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case. Salmon are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen, and flounders huddles at \$1.50 per dozen. Tomatoes remain at \$1.10, and peas at \$1.30 to \$3 per dozen. Canned meats are scarce. Corned beef in 2 lb. tins at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2 lb. tins at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen; and hunch tins in 2 lb. tins at \$4.00 per dozen.

HONEY.—A car load of heavy bottling steers steers, 10. A quiet movement has taken place in domestic and foreign hides at steady prices. Advice from the west are steady. We quote: No. 1 Toronto, 95c, and No. 2 do, 85c. No. 1 Hamilton, 95c; No. 2 do, 85c. Western buff and upper hides.—No. 1, 95c; B, 85c, and No. 2, 75c to \$2. A round lot of 1,000 Chicago calfskins sold at 12c. Green butchers' hides have been quiet and steady at 85c, 75c and 65c for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. A few lots of calfskins sold at 12c.

ONIONS.—Business has been confined to jobbing lots with the market quiet. Steam retail deal, however, is firmer and higher at 6 1/2 for round parcels. Cut off is quoted at 5 1/2 to 6c. Luscus is quoted at 5 1/2 to 5 1/4 for raw and 5 1/2 to 5 1/4 for boiled. Cod fish is at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive, at 65c to \$1. Potatoes.—Potatoes have been quiet and steady, but without much business. We quote: Car lots 17c, broken lots 18c, and single barrels 18 1/2 to 19c.

WOOL.—The late sales of Cape have about exhausted the supply available for the present and no further business has been done. A few small lots of Australian have changed hands at 20 to 22c. The market has a firm look, and the feeling has a tendency to strengthen under light stocks, which would be found very insufficient should any demand develop. We quote: Cape, 16 to 17 1/2c, and Australian, 20 to 25c as to quality. Domestic wool is quiet and unchanged. A super at 27 to 28c; B, 21 to 23c; and unwashed, 21c to 23c.

FURS.—The fur trade pursues an uneventful course, with about the ordinary run of receipts, which are fairly well absorbed. There

VISIT THE ROYAL.

The manufacturers of the Royal Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near O.P.R. depot, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed. This will enable dealers in this Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are desirous of establishing agencies in every county in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible parties. During Carnival week, one of the Messrs. Harvey Bros. will be here to meet dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—The legislature organized to-day. Erwin was elected speaker of the assembly. More than ordinary attention was given to the reading of the first message of Governor Hill. The document is exhaustive and deals intelligently with present affairs of the state. The state debt is less than four and a half millions. The governor merely touches upon the subject of canals, contrary to the general expectation, and makes no reference to their enlargement, suggests the enactment of laws for settling differences between labor and capital which would prevent strikes, and draws attention to the present method of executing criminals and questions if the science of the present day cannot provide less barbarous methods.

BIRTH. CLARKE.—In this city, on the 12th inst., at 412 Seigneur street, the wife of J. Clarke, of a son.

TANSEY.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at 25 St. Martin street, the wife of T. P. Tansey, of a son.

MURPHY.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at 308 St. James street, the wife of P. Murphy, of a son.

LAPIERRE.—In this city, on the 5th inst., at Upper Sanguinet street, the wife of Edward Lapierre, of a daughter.

McKEOWN.—In this city, on the 8th inst., at 214 Wilton street, the wife of Peter McKeeown, of twin daughters.

MARRIED. STEPHENS—CALDWELL.—At the Valley Church, St. John, December 24th, by the Rev. Canon DeValer, Mr. H. T. Stephens, Editor of the Montreal Times, to Miss Mary Jane Caldwell, daughter of David Caldwell, Esq., of St. John.

MARQUETTE—OMALLEY.—On the 7th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, by the Rev. Father McCarthy, C.S.S.R., Albert Marquette, of Lewis, to Julia, daughter of Mr. John O'Malley, of Quebec.

MCCAFFREY—FERGUSON.—At Parkham, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. Father J. A. O'Brien, William McCaffrey, to Miss Mary Ellen Ferguson, daughter of James Ferguson, Esq., C.P.R., formerly of Quebec.

DEED. DUFFIN.—In this city, on the 13th January, 1884, Alice Duffin, eldest son of John Duffin, aged 54 years and 6 months.

KING.—In this city at Hotel Dieu, on Sunday, the 4th inst., in religion Sister King, aged 52 years and 7 months, 32 years in religious profession.

MCCARTHY.—In Detroit, Mich., on Saturday, January 25, Mary Florence, aged 96 years, a native of Tralee, County Kilkenny, Ireland, a widow of the late John McCarthy, molder in John, Denis and Eugene McCarthy, Montreal, Mich., an old Canadian paper please copy.

PURDY.—In the Township of Kingston, on January 2nd, Susan, relict of the late John Purdy, aged 62 years.

CALMICHAEL.—In London Township, on December 30, 1884, John Carmichael, aged 67 years.

SLATTERY.—On the 30th December, 1884, at Randolph Wood, Wisconsin, Mr. Stephen Slattery, aged 88 years, formerly of Quebec.

CAMPBELL.—At Montague, P. E. I., William M. Campbell, teacher, in the 23rd year of his age, youngest son of Daniel C. and Jessie Campbell.

GRIFFITH.—At Charlottetown, on the 24th ult., after a severe illness, Mr. John Griffith, in the 67th year of his age.

CARPENTER.—At Charlottetown, Dec. 28th, Thomas Carpenter, aged 84 years.

KERR.—On the 4th inst., Alice Esther, aged 9 months, daughter of Alexander Kerr, Champlain street, Quebec.

BUTLER.—At Morton Cook, Que., Dec. 25th, 1884, Mary Meagher, wife of Luke Butler, aged 60 years.

GALLERY.—In this city, on the 6th inst., J. P. A. infant son of Patrick Gallery, aged 8 days. (Buffalo papers please copy.)

CAHILL.—In this city, on the 8th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Ellen Cahill, aged 1 year, youngest daughter of William Cahill, native of the County Kerry, Ireland.

CROWE.—In this city, on the 7th inst., Patrick Robt, aged 6 months and 21 days, twin son of Sergeant Crowe, of the city police.

O'BRIEN.—At Point St. Charles, Jan. 6th at the age of 1 month and 21 days, infant daughter of Patrick O'Brien, grocer, 236 St. Patrick street.

FITZPATRICK.—In London, Ont., at the Sacred Heart convent, on the 5th January, of consumption, after a lingering illness of ten months, Sister Ann Fitzpatrick, aged 69 years.

GUSHOOLM.—At Toronto, Saturday, Jan. 3rd, Miss M. J. Gushoolm, aged 29 years, wife of the late Alexander Gushoolm, and fourth daughter of John Hughes.

MAGILL.—At Toronto, on Monday, 5th inst., in his 29th year, James Magill.

O'BRIEN.—At Ottawa, on the 6th inst., Margaret Dunning, relict of the late Lawrence O'Brien, aged 64 years.

SWANWELL.—At Portage-la-Paix, on Jan. 5th, Mary, eldest of the late Anthony Swanwell, P.L.S., aged 82 years.

CARSWELL.—On the 6th inst., at Wolfe's Cove, Quebec, David Carswell, aged 30 years.

MCDONALD.—Suddenly, at his residence Glen Nevis, Glengarry, Ont., on Dec. 23rd, 1884, Donald McDonald, aged 67 years and 9 months, son of the late Capt. Neil Ban McDonald.

FITZPATRICK.—In this city, on the 8th inst., Martin Fitzpatrick, a native of Queen's County, Ireland.

CALLAGHAN.—In this city on the 10th inst., Agnes, youngest daughter of James Callaghan, aged 1 year 2 months and 11 days.

ROCHE.—On January 11th, 1885, at his late residence, 123 LaGauchetiere street, James Roche, aged 73 years, a native of Limeick city, Ireland, and a resident of Montreal for about 25 years.

PHOSPHATE.

Mining has been going on extensively in the Ottawa districts and several lots have been drawn to the banks of the river, ready for shipment in the spring. Continental offers have been received for Canadian high grade apatite at 18 1/2 per unit, but buyers are holding back. No offers are reported from England, buyers there preferring to take the chances in a later market, or a steady business is large enough to establish prices for the coming season. Of the 20,573 tons of phosphate shipped from this port during the late season of navigation, 16,000 tons went to the British Kingdom and 3,673 tons to the continent. The shipments were distributed as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Destination, Tons. Liverpool 7,300; London 4,271; Glasgow 4,455; Bristol 1,877; Newport 400; Perth Roads 100; Dublin 200; Sunderland 100; Hamburg 3,253; Rotterdam 432; Antwerp 285.

OTTAWA, Jan. 9.—The statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of December and for the six months of the fiscal year, compared with the same periods last year, is as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Month, Revenue, Expenditure. December 1884: Revenue \$1,000,000, Expenditure \$1,000,000. Six months 1884: Revenue \$5,000,000, Expenditure \$5,000,000.

LOTTERY.—Louisiana State Lottery Company. Tickets only 25 cents in proportion.

Table with 2 columns: Prize, Amount. 1st Prize \$75,000; 2nd Prize \$25,000; 3rd Prize \$10,000; 4th Prize \$5,000; 5th Prize \$2,500; 6th Prize \$1,250; 7th Prize \$625; 8th Prize \$312.50; 9th Prize \$156.25; 10th Prize \$78.125.

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100,000 PRESENTS THIS OFFER GOOD TILL FEBY 22nd. Everybody who sends as directed gets a Present worth from 20 cents to \$500.

FOR FIFTY CENTS LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY. 10 U.S. Government Bonds of \$500 each, 1000 Gold Dollars, 1000 Silver Dollars, 1000 Gold Pieces, 1000 Silver Pieces, 1000 Gold Watches, 1000 Silver Watches, 1000 Gold Chains, 1000 Silver Chains, 1000 Gold Rings, 1000 Silver Rings, 1000 Gold Bracelets, 1000 Silver Bracelets, 1000 Gold Earrings, 1000 Silver Earrings, 1000 Gold Necklaces, 1000 Silver Necklaces, 1000 Gold Brooches, 1000 Silver Brooches, 1000 Gold Pins, 1000 Silver Pins, 1000 Gold Buttons, 1000 Silver Buttons, 1000 Gold Cufflinks, 1000 Silver Cufflinks, 1000 Gold Pens, 1000 Silver Pens, 1000 Gold Pencils, 1000 Silver Pencils, 1000 Gold Rulers, 1000 Silver Rulers, 1000 Gold Compasses, 1000 Silver Compasses, 1000 Gold Protractors, 1000 Silver Protractors, 1000 Gold Calculators, 1000 Silver Calculators, 1000 Gold Abacuses, 1000 Silver Abacuses, 1000 Gold Scales, 1000 Silver Scales, 1000 Gold Weights, 1000 Silver Weights, 1000 Gold Measures, 1000 Silver Measures, 1000 Gold Containers, 1000 Silver Containers, 1000 Gold Trays, 1000 Silver Trays, 1000 Gold Boxes, 1000 Silver Boxes, 1000 Gold Cases, 1000 Silver Cases, 1000 Gold Frames, 1000 Silver Frames, 1000 Gold Pictures, 1000 Silver Pictures, 1000 Gold Albums, 1000 Silver Albums, 1000 Gold Photo Albums, 1000 Silver Photo Albums, 1000 Gold Photo Prints, 1000 Silver Photo Prints, 1000 Gold Photo Cards, 1000 Silver Photo Cards, 1000 Gold Photo Slides, 1000 Silver Photo Slides, 1000 Gold Photo Plates, 1000 Silver Photo Plates, 1000 Gold Photo Papers, 1000 Silver Photo Papers, 1000 Gold Photo Albums, 1000 Silver Photo Albums, 1000 Gold Photo Cases, 1000 Silver Photo Cases, 1000 Gold Photo Boxes, 1000 Silver Photo Boxes, 1000 Gold Photo Trays, 1000 Silver Photo Trays, 1000 Gold Photo Containers, 1000 Silver Photo Containers, 1000 Gold Photo Measures, 1000 Silver Photo Measures, 1000 Gold Photo Scales, 1000 Silver Photo Scales, 1000 Gold Photo Weights, 1000 Silver Photo Weights, 1000 Gold Photo Containers, 1000 Silver Photo Containers, 1000 Gold Photo Measures, 1000 Silver Photo Measures, 1000 Gold Photo Scales, 1000 Silver Photo Scales, 1000 Gold Photo Weights, 1000 Silver Photo Weights.

500 STEM-WINDING WATCHES FREE. 500 Stem-winding Watches, and these 500 Watches will be given away to the first 500 people who answer this advertisement.

THE POULTRY KEEPER. The best and most reliable Poultry Paper in the country and already has a circulation of 40,000 copies, and requiring only 40,000 more to have the desired number.

ONLY 50 CENTS. Remember these are presents to our subscribers given to them absolutely free.

PHOSPHATE. Mining has been going on extensively in the Ottawa districts and several lots have been drawn to the banks of the river, ready for shipment in the spring.

Carsley's Advertisement. S. CARSLY'S GREAT WINTER SALE. Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jackets.

GREAT REDUCTIONS. Broche Velvet Mantles, Broche Silk Mantles, Fur Trimmed Silk Mantles, Fur Lined Silk Mantles, Fur Trimmed Fur Mantles.

GREAT BARGAINS. A lot of Black Cloth Jackets reduced to \$1.50, A lot of Black Beaver Mantles reduced to \$1.25, A lot of Drab Beaver Jackets reduced to \$1.50, A lot of Drab Beaver Dolmans reduced to \$2.50.

S. CARSLY'S GREAT WINTER SALE OF LADIES' COSTUMES AND ROBES. Great Reductions in Black Silk Costumes, Colored Silk Costumes, Black Satin Costumes, Colored Satin Costumes, Silk and Satin Combinations, Satin and Ottoman Combinations, Silk and Broche Combinations, Satin and Broche Combinations, Silk and Broche Velvet Combinations, Satin and Broche Velvet Combinations.

S. CARSLY'S 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

RUPTURE. EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. The last and best with a spiral spring, ever invented. Never slips or moves from position, even the sixteen lb. of an inch. Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults.

KNABE PIANOFORTES. Fine Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Mo. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N.Y.

CHEAP FARMS. NEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,000 miles of railroad and 1,000 miles of lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops, and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. NEW ORLEANS, LA. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. Deposits, Loans, Discounts, Collections, and all other banking business.

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