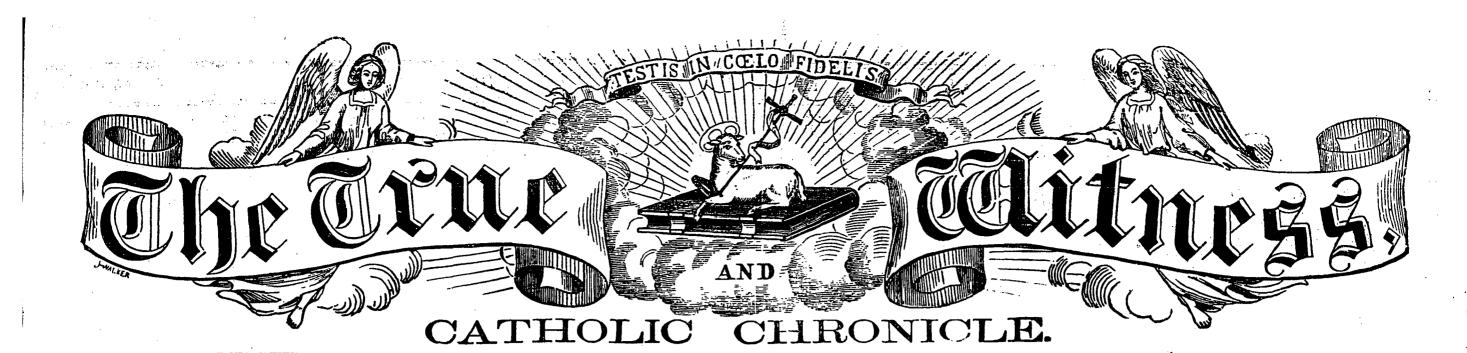
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VOL. XXXVI.-NO. 24

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886. MONTREAL,

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH

BLOQUENCE AND PATRIOTISM

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

MS CAUSES AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

The Wicked Attempt of the Minis-terial Organs to Oreate a war of Races and Oreeds Warmly Denounced

DEPENDING THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Lei the Poople Punish the Guilty Ministers,

The following is a verbatim report of that portion of the Hon. Edward Blake's brilliant and patriotic speech, delivered at the London banquet, which deals with the North-West rebellion and the present agitation against Sir John Macdonald's Government :--

Mr. Blake said : Now, Government all this time has been so busy with political intrigue, with schemes for retaining or obtaining political support, with joba, with the regulation of our private business, with its attacks on the provinces, that it seems to have had no time or energy for the discharge of its most obvious and important duvice. It marked the early part of its old lease of office by the North-West rebellion of 1869. (Hear.) It has, I believe, marked the closing scenes of its new lease by the North-West rebellion of 1885. (Hear.)

NEELBOY, DELAY AND MISMANAGEMENT. I cannot go into details to night. I have done so in Parliament already. Remember that the Government was very specially re-sponsible for diligence and liberality in dealing with the North-Wost because of former events, and because it was an unrepresented country, autocratically governed. I havo, nevertheless, shown beyond all doubt, ont of the selected papers brought down under com-pulsion by Government, the most scandalous lay and mismanagement. (Cheers.)

EXTRAORDINARY members had not read them; Government denied the accuracy of my statements ; they called on their supporters to confide in them they declared my motion inopportune, and called on their supporters to vote it downand voted down it was. Since then there has been time to read the papers ; the objections of last session no longer apply; some of their supporters have already declared that the Government was wrong, and I do not believe they would now repeat their vote. (Hear.)

THE INCRIMINATED MINISTERS. What is to be the penalty for the men who have by their criminal neglect and incapacity produced these sad results? I have told them that in older days they would have

been impeached as traitors to their trust. (Cheers.) These are not our modern ways. The penalty is milder : for such an offence as theirs, too mild. It is but a withdrawal of the rower they have abused-of the confidence they have betrayed. This mild penalty we call on the people to inflict, and I will not so far despair of my country as to doubt the answer to that call. (Cheers.)

THE FATE OF LOUIS RIEL.

Since the close of the outbreak an event growing out of it has to a great degree en-grossed the public attention, and to that I now turn. I mean the fate of Riel.

An effort has been made for obvious political purposes, to color the character and exaggerate the import of the agi-tation on this subject. Some Que-bec supporters of the Government have, in common with some of its Quebec opponents, denounced its action in very strong language, and words have been used, suggestions have been made, things have been done, which do not commend themselves to my judgment. On the other hand, the most violent language has been used in the Ontario Ministerial organ; the movement

as a whole has, in my view, been misrepre-sented, and a deliberate design is apparent on the part of the Ontario Tories to create and intensify A WAR OF BACE AND CREED,

and to obscure by this means all the real isanes between parties in order to raise an isane false in itself, and which, handled as proposed by the Ministerial press, would imperil the fature of our country. (Hear, hear.)

It is quite certain that the question must, and most desirable that it should, be shortly debated in Parliament, and that those who challenge the conduct of the Government should tender a definite issue. This I hold, though I entertain vory strong opinions as to the reserve which should attend criticisms on the exercise in ordinary cases of

THE PREBOGATIVE OF MERCY.

As Minister of Justice I have had to advise in many capital cases ; and I do not forget the heavy responsibility which rests on those in whose hands are the issues of lite and With an enormons Indian expenditure they | death, and whose task is rendered all the more difficult by reason of the large measure of discretion vested in them, and expressed in the word "clemency." I know how much these difficulties are enhanced by heated partisan and popular discussion, in which distorted views and an imporfect appreciation of facts are likely to prevail. I have been falsely and wantonly accused of selling the prerogative for personal and for political gain. I deprocated then, as I would doprecate now, such attacks on Ministers unless made with good and sufficient reason. So delicate in my opinion is the ex-ercise of this prerogative that, while I have sometimes been able to reconcile my judgment to that of the present Ministers in capital cases, I have felt it the lesser evil on the whole to be silent than to raise a debate, and I can readily conceive, in fact 1 have known of cases in which, though I might differ from the conclusion of the Ministers, I should yet refuse to censure them for honestly taking a line which I could not follow.

Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Pro-

claiming One for 1886.

Pope Leo XIII. issued on December 22nd, 1885, this Encyclical Letter proclaiming an extraordinary Jubilee :

To our Venerable Brothers, the Patriarchs Brimiles, Archbishops, Bishops, and other local Ordinaries who have the Favor and Communion of the A postolic See.

VENEBABLE BROTHERS, GREETING AND THE APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION :

We have already, by our apostolic authori ty, granted two extraordinary Jubilees to the Christian world, opening for that purpose all the treasures of spiritual grace of which we have been made the dispenser. We now decree that a like Jubiles be held, with God's blessing, during the coming year. The Vener-able Brothers, who are familiar with the age and its manners, will at once see the benefit of such a concession ; but there is, besides, a greater opportuneness in our design of granting it than might otherwise appear at first

sight. For in our last Encyclical Letter, on the constitution of civil society, as we showed how necessary it is that States should be moulded on Christian truth and principles, so now it may be casily perceived how closely it agrees with our purpose in that Letter to exert our solves in every possible way to urge all men forward in the practice of the Christian virtnes, or to bring them back to the same.

THE CITIZENS SHAPE THE CHARACTER OF THE HTATE.

A State is such as the manners of its people make it. And just as the excellence of a ship or of a house depends on the excellence of each of its parts, and of the fit disposition of these parts, even so the course of public affairs in a nation can neither run on the right road nor uninterruptedly unless its citizens follow a right rule of life. The orderly gov-ernment of a State, as well as all those con-ditions which make up public life, it depends on the citizens themselves to create or to neglect. Men stamp on public affairs the impress of their own private lives.

In order, therefore, that our teaching may penetrate deeply into the minds of all, and, what is most important, that they may regulate the daily actions of men, we have to make every effort to induce them to think as becomes Christians, to live as becomes Christians, not in private only, but also in public.

the high standard of virtue followed by our himself, God has given him the liberty to cating. fathers. The passions, so powerful by na. pray, by the wise use of which all can be ob.

towards it. Hence those who preach to the among Christian sovereigns, and for peace people should teach them carefully and con- and unity among the entire faithful people-JUBILEE !! vincingly that we are all of us bound, not merely by the law of the Gospel, but by the dictates of natural reason, to be masters of ourselves and to keep our passions and in-clinations in subjection, and that the only way of cancelling our sins is by salutary cenance.. MISSION OF THE THIRD ORDER OF ST. FRANCIS.

Now, to make this practical virtue of penance a something which shall continue to en-dare, it may be well to call in the aid of an existing Society to take charge of the peni-tents, and to watch over them. You will easily understand, venerable brothers, that we are here pointing to the Franciscan Third Order of Penance, which is for people in the world, and which each of you should continue to foster and spread in his diocese. Assuredly to preserve and nourish among the masses of the Christian people this spirit of penance, the greatest help can be obtained from the examples and protection of that great saint, Francis of Assisi, who united to a life of perfect sinlessness a great zeal in chastising his own body, so much so that he was seen to bear a likeness of Christ crucified, not only in his life and manners, but in the very marks divinely stamped upon his body. We have made timely changes in the rules of that Third Order; their observance, therefore, is a very light burden, but far from light is the efficacy they have in aiding us to practice the virtues of Christianity.

NEED AND EFFICACY OF PRAYER.

On the other hand, inasmuch as in the deep needs both public and private which we all experience, our sole hope of safety lies in the protection of our Heavenly Father, we are exceedingly desirous to revive the zeal for persevering and trustful prayer. On every occasion during the Christian ages, when the Church found herself threatened by dangers from without or disturbed by internal disorders, it was the praiseworthy custom of our ancestors to lift their eyes to heaven, and thereby openly to teach the world how and whence men must seek light for the mind, strength for the will, and such assistance as

the necessity of the times requires. They remembered well and understood the injunctions of Christ: "Ask and it shall be given you." "We ought always to pray, and not to faint." Then we have the words of the Apostle : " Pray without ceas-

words of the Apostle: "Pray without ceas-ing. I desire, therefore, first of all, that supplications, prayers, intercessions and thankagivings be made on behalf of all man-kind." On this topic St. John Chrysostom has left us a comparison, which is as true as it is ingenious. "Nature," he says " in being mean unlead of all things bringing man naked and in need of all things

pouring out their supplications to God in conformity with our intention. The same persons must also fast two days, using only the aliments allowed on fasting days; besides not comprised within the Lenten Indalt, or otherwise set apart by the command of the Church for strict fasting. Moreover, after having duly confessed their sins, they must receive the Most Holy Eucharist, and give, in

accordance with their individual means, and after consulting their confessor, a sum of money for some good work destined to propa-gate and promote the Oatholic taith. Each person is left free to choose between such good works. Nevertheless, we deem it proper to designate two sorts of good work in particular, in farvor of which benefactions will be in-deed well bestowed-each of them, in many places, sadly needing aid and support, each of them of equal benefit to both Church and State, namely, private schools for children and seminaries for the education of candidates for the priesthood.

OUTSIDE THE RTERNAL (ITY.

As to all those who are outside of Rome, ou, venerable brothers, your vicars or officials, or those who have care of souls by your permission or that of your representatives, can assign three churches to be visited twice, or, if there are only two churches, these to be visited thrice, or the one church of a place to be visited six times within the interval assigned; let them also fulfil all the other pious works above enumerated.

And this jubilary indulgence we allow to be applied by way of suffrage to all souls who have departed this life, bound to God by ties of charity.

We also empower you to limit, according to your prudent judgment, the number of visits to be paid to such churches in favor of all chapters, communities of regulars or seculars, Sodalities, Confraternities, Universities and Colleges, which shall visit the said churches in procession.

We also grant the faculty of gaining the same indulgence to all travelers on land and sea wite, on arriving at their homes or on coming to a port or stopping place, will visit six times the principal church or the parish church of the place, and fulfil all the other prescribed conditions.

THOSE WHO ARE SPECIALLY PRIVILEGED.

Regulars of both sexes, even such as are bound to perpetual enclosure; prisoners of all kinds, both lay and clorical, all infirm per-sons, and all others prevented by a just cause from fulfilling the conditions and pions works above enumerated, or who can only comply with some of them, may obtain from their In all this, indeed, our exertions should be into the world, bestowed upon him a pair of confessors a commutation of them into other all the more strennous, that we are sur-hands with which to supply his need. In good works; even children who have not rounded by more threatening dangers. We like manner, as man in all things which are have in no small degree fallen away from above the reach of nature can do nothing of dispensed from the obligation of communi-

PRICE -- FIVE CENTS.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM.

CHAMBLY TURNS AGAINST THE GOV-ERNMENT.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Longuenil — Ele-quent » peeches and Adoption of the Champ de Mars Resolutions.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the electors of the County of Chambly was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall at Longnenil. The object of the meeting was the discussion of the Government's policy in the Northwest. A large number of speakers had been invited by the local committee to take part in the proceedings. Mayor Nor-mandeau was called to the chair, and Mr. Rouillard, proprietor and editor of L'Impartial, was unanimously selected to fill the position of secretary. The meeting was called to order at 1 o'clock, when the secretary read a long series of letters from public men express-ing regret at their inability to be present, but adding that their sympathy was with adding that their sympathy was with the object of the meeting. Among the letters of regret were those from Hon. Wilfred Laurier, M.P., Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P., Mr. Pelletier, of Quebec, and Mr. Malbiot.

Mr. Benoit, the representative of the county in the Commons, wrote that he had decided not to attend the meeting and to reserve a declaration of his views on the Riel question until Parliament meets, when if he found the ministers guilty of the charges laid at their doors he would not fail to do his duty and vote against them.

Mr. Desjardins, M.P., was the first speaker. He gave an exhaustive review of the situation and strongly condemned the Ministers for their duplicity and treachery in their deal ings with the representatives of the people in ?? Senator Bellerose, who followed, said tory the great fault of their public men was the partizanship to which they were slaves. change was imperative and now was the accoptable time. More independence and more honesty were required to represent and protect the interests of the people. He also exposed the double game played by Sir John Macdonald towards Quebec, which he hated for the manner in which the late Sir George Cartier played Rept him within bounds and made him afraid of this province. Mr. Bergeron, M.P., was next called to

address the meeting. The young patriotic and handsome member for Beauharnois delivered the oration of the day. He captivated his hearers, who cheered him to the echo. His speech produced a profound effect. He blantly admitted that if the representatives of the Canadian people voted for Sir John it would be simply because they expected honors or places for themselves and friends. They would throw conscience, patriotism and obligations to the winds if they could get a promise from the Government that their Do remunerated. It was a sad thing to admit, but it was the truth. It should teach the people to elect as their representatives truer and more honest men. men who would not sacrifice great national interests to party advantages and personal advancement. Mr. Bergeron showed how Sir John had always worked to divide the French Canadian people, so as the more easily to rule them. Sir John brought Chapleau to Ottawa to weaken the influence of Langevin. and events have proved that the Premier trickster had succeeded. A national disgrace had been inflicted on them on account of a want of union and manhood that was

had the Indians largely in a state of hunger, insubordination and disquiet. (Hear.)

With seven years' time for action, full power to act, full knowledge of the discontent and of the danger of delay, with constant netitions, resolutions, representations, pressure and remonstrances, they yet did nothing to settle the claims of the Northwest Halfbreeds to like treatment as was accorded those in Manitoba from 1879 to 1885, till it was too late, till the fire was in the heather. Hear.)

When they first acted it was in a lame, inadequate and balting sense, and with a fatal panse. Even their second step after the ontbreak was unjust and unsatisfactory, and it was not till after the Commission reported that they yielded. (Hear.)

They showed also gross negligence in dealings with the claims of the Manitoba unenumerated half-breeds, whose just demands, though pressed and proved for years, they refused to recognize or settle. Nor were they dealt with till April. 1885. (Hear.)

Their action as to the land office, the opening of the land for entry, the surveys, the settlement of land claims, the recognition of early occupation, wood rights, land patents, colonization companies and reserves, and their system of dealing with letters, petitions, and reports were all marked by apathy, incapacity, neglect, procrastination and bungling. (Cheers.) In truth the story is almost incredible were it not proved out of the records.

THEN IN JUNE, '84, CAME RIEL.

There was ample time that summer to settle all. All might have been adjusted, the griovances which were his instruments romoved, and with them his power broken. Hear, hear.)

They know he was there, they knew he was agitating, they knew the danger. Sir David Macpherson knew it, Sir John Macdonald knew it, Sir Hector Langevin knew it, Sir Adolphe Caron knew it-the whole corps of knights knew it. They were warned time and again, they were implored, they were threatened. Nothing moved them. They were roused to acticn only on the eve of the outbreak. Too late ; alas, too late !

They were as ineffective in measures of repression and defence as in those of redress. They demoralized and disbanded the local torces. (Hear). With three years' warning they left the guns in such an unserviceable state that they became useless at Cut Knife, to the great danger of our gallant troops. They chose a military post at Carleton, which was only tenable while there was no enemy, and was abandoned the first instant of the war. These are but sumples of their conduct. (Hear.)

I say nothing of the cost of the war, or the management of that business now. You know

WHAT FOLLOWED THE OUTBREAK.

The loss of many lives ; many wounds ; much suffering; terror and anxiety among the scattered settlers; great hardships; losses to individuals ; millions drawn from the public chest; the country injured; the Indians unsettled -a state of affairs produced of which

we cannot see the end. (Hear.) I brought the subject before Parliament at the end of last semien; but the House was exhibited; the papers were ungrinted; the

AN UNQUESTIONABLE RIGHT.

But we must be guided in each case by its own circumstances. The right of discussion, of advice, of censure, has been denied by a leading Ministerial organ. Yct it is unquestionable. (Hear.) Ministers are responsible in this as in all other cases. I was my. self intrumental in procuring the reform which made this sure ; and the rights which I helped to secure for my country I will help to maintain. (Hear.) But I declare that the occasion must be grave which renders discussion opportune, and the case clear which renders cousure expedient. Why then do I hold that this is plainly a case for Parliamentary discussion ? For several

reasons. Because the trial is for an extraordinary political offence, a great agitation has supervened, and various questions have been raised which cannot be disposed of save after full debate in Parliament. (Hear).

Because some prominent supporters of the Government have declared that they have been misled, deceived, and betrayed by the Government ; and this charge must be investigated. (Hear).

Because these men also declare that Government acted, not on principle, but on party considerations, to punish an old offence, and to gratify the hate of a section of their supporters; a statement which domands enquiry. (Hear).

Because unhappily at an early day, and before the trial, the Government, declining the high position of neutrality and indifference, which, as the representatives of public justice, public mercy, and public policy they should have maintained, declared that the charge which I preferred against them, of neglect, delay, and mismanagement in Northwest affairs, was the defence of their prisoners; thus making themselves substantially private parties to the cause, and in effect resting their defence on the others condemnation. (Hear.)

I have always held that both parties might be deeply guilty-Government for neglect, delay, and mismanagement; and the insur-gents for rising in rebellion-always a grave offence against the State, and in this case aggravated by the incitements to the Indians to revolt. But Government (Continued on 8th page.).

ture, have drawn still greater power from unrestrained liberty. We daily see the mad-ness begotten of the conflict of opinions. spreading further in the absence of all checks or through the actions of feeble preventives. INFLUENCE OF BAD MEN AND DANGEROUS SOCIETIES.

Even among the men who judge soundly of things there are many whom a silly fear provents from freely expressing their convic-tions, and much more from acting up to tion. Meanwhile the popular manners are sadly corrupted by the influence of the very worst examples. There are criminal societies, named by us on preceding occasions, that are thoroughly skilled in the use of the most guilty artifices, and which impose them selves upon the people, laboring by might and main to turn men away from God, from the performance of the most sacred duties, and the knowledge and profession of the Christian faith.

REASONS FOR PROCLAIMING A JUBILEE NOW

With these evils pressing upon us from all sides, and which their inveterateness renders more formidable, we are bound to use every mcans that can afford even a hope of diminishing the mischief done. For this purpose, and with this hope, we proclaim this jubilee, warning and exhorting all who have at heart their own salvation to collect their thoughts awhile and to lift up their minds from the things of earth to the contempletion of those above. They will further not only their individual salvation, but that of the whole Christian State. For just in proportion as individuals advance towards spiritual perfection must the public standard of integrity and virtue be clevated.

ASKING THE BISHOPS TO COOPERATE, The carrying out of our intention must, as you are aware, depend chielly on your cooperation and diligent zeal, venerable brothers; for yours it is to prepare your flocks by proper care to gather the benefits which are here held forth to them. Your fatherly love for your people and your wisdom with select priests who shall teach the people by pious instructions adapted to the understanding of their hearers, and especially fitted to move them to repentance, which, according to St. Augustine, is the "daily penance of good and humble believors, causing us to strike our breasts and to say, 'Forgive us our trespasses.

MOST MEN ARE SELF INDULGENT.

It is not without a purpose that we speak, first of all, of repontance, and of what is a part of penance-the voluntary mortification of the flesh. You know what the way of the world is Most people lead a life of indulgence they are accustomed to any effort that requires manly vigor or greatness of soul. Besides the many sad habits thus contracted. they generally find excuses for not obeying the laws of the Church. To them it seems an intolerable burden to refuse themselves the use of certain kinds of food, or to fast on the few days prescribed throughout the year. Enervated by such habits of laxity, it is not surprising that these persons allow them. selves to be carried away by passions which are ever crying out for new gratifications.

GEBAT NEED OF TEMPERANCE. It is, therefore, proper to recall to temper-ance souls enclaved by indulgence or inclined

tained that is necessary to salvation."

THE HOLY ROSARY.

From all this every one of you, venerable brothers, may feel sure how grateful to us is the zeal shown by you in promoting the devotion of the Holy Rosary, auring these last years particularly, and in compliance with our desire. We cannot pass over in silence the fever aroused, in this respect among the people almost everywhere; nor should the most zealous efforts be left unmade to fan that flyme still more and keep it burning. Nor. furthermore, must it be a matter for surprise if we insist again and again on this subject, for you know how important it is that all Christians should cultivate this devo. tion to the Rosary, and that this is one form -a most beautiful form-of that spirit of prayer we have been describing-a form, too, adapted to our age, casy of use, and produc

EVIL OF POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

tive of abundant fruit.

Because, however, as we have shown above he first and greatest good to be gathered from the Jubilee is a reform of life and in crease in virtue, we here desire to designate by name that particular evil, the avoidance of which we showed in our last Encyclical Letter to be indispensable. We mean by that evil these dissensions among Catholic become almost household quarrels in some instances, which, if they do not destroy, cer tainly weaken greatly the bond of charity with the most deplorable injury to souls We again remind you of this, venerable bro thers-you who are the guardians of ecclesi astical discipline and brotherly love-be cause we wish you zever to relax your watch

fulness of your authority in putting a stop to so scrious an evil. Do your best by warning, by exhortation, by reproof, that all may b " careful to deserve the unity of spirit in the bond of peace," and that the authors of this discord, should there be found such, may be brought to a sense of their duty, and meditate as long as they live how the only begotten Son of God, as the hour of His terrible agonyldrew nigh, asked nothing of His Father with more intense earnestness than that His present and future disciples should dearly love each other, 'that they all may be one, as Thou, Father in Me, and I in Thee; that they may be on as we also are one.'

TERM OF THE JUBILEE.

Wherefore, relying on the mercy of God and on the authority of the blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, by virtue of that power of loosing and binding which the Lord hath entrusted to us, albeit unworthy, we grant to all and every person, of both sexes, of Christ's faithful, in the form of a general jubilee, the fullest pardon of all their sins, on these terms and conditions, however, that within the space of the coming year 1886 they fulfil what is hereafter prescribed.

CONDITIONS ANNHXED TO THE JUBILEE IN ROME

All who are in Rome, whether citizens or strangers, must twice visit the Basilicas of St. Peter. St. John Lateran, and St. Mary Major, and there pray for some time for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and of this Apostolic See, for the ex-tinction of heresics, and the conversion of all who wander from the fold; for concord regiment,

Moreover, we grant to all the faithful of Christ, whether lay persons or eoclesiastics, to seculars and regulars of whatever Order or Institute, even such as should be specially designated by name, the privilege, in orde to Jain this indulgence, of choosing for their confessor any priest. regular or secular, from among those who are approved at the time being ; of this privilego nuns, female novices, and other women living in cloistered communities may make use, provided the confessor chosen by them be one approved to hear the confessions of nuns.

We grant to all confessors on this occasion, and during the time of this Jubilce only, all those same privileges which are granted to them by our Apostolic Letter, Pontifices Maximi, dated February 15, 1879, excepting always such as were excepted in the said Letter.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF OUR LADY OF THE RCSARY.

Finally, let all be most careful, during this time of Jubilee, to merit well of the great Mother of our God by their pious services. For it is our will that this Jubilee should be made in honor of Our Lady of the Rosary. We hope that there will be many whose souls by her aid, will be enabled to lay aside their load of sin and obtain such a renewal of faith, piety, and justice as may afford them, not ouly a firm hope of life eternal, but a beginning of lasting peace on earth.

As a pledge of all these heavenly blessings, and an carnest of our fatherly affection, we grant to yourselves and to the clergy and the whole flock confided to your fidelity and watchfulness the Apostolic Benediction most lovingly in our Lord.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's. December 22, 1885, the eighth year of our Pontificate. LEO PP. XIII.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Rev. Father Malow, missionary of Tortue Mountains, Dakota, is on passage for Montreal and the Eastern States.

The first Hungarian Catholic church erected in America was dedicated at Hazleton, Pa., on the 6th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop O'Hara, of Scranton, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Ignatius Jaskovitz, and a number of local clergy. The ceremonies were of an impressive character and were attended by a large congregation.

During its existence of six centuries, the Franciscan Order has given to the Church 247 saints and Beati, 1,500 martyrs (2,500 are found in the Menologia Franciscano), 13 Popes, 60 Cardinals, 4,000 Archbishops and Bishops, and 6,000 authors. At present 2,500 Franciscans are engaged in missionary work, and another thousand Capuchin Fathers may be added to the number, in all 3,500.

The Missions Catholiques publishes an interesting account of the seige undergone from the 9th of September to the 2nd of October by the Christian Annamites, assembled in the College of An-Ninh, province of Quantri, at the hands of Thuyet, the Regent. The Christians, directed by the missionaries, successfully repulsed seven attacks, in spite of a scarcity of arms. The seige was at length raised on the 2nd of October by a French

not afraid to assert itself. The other speakers spoke in the following order :-- Mr. H. J. Cloran, Ald. Beausoleil, L. O. David, Mr. Champagne, George Duha-mel, Ald. Prefontaine, ex.M.P.P. of the county, Dr. Marcil, and others. There was not a single discordant voice in the entire assemblage. All the speakers were warmly received and loudly applauded. The rosolu-tions of the Champ de Mars were adopted unanimously, and the meeting, composed of more Conservatives than Liberals, declared squarely and emphatically against the ad-ministration of Sir John Macdonald. It was another evidence that the movement was not exactly "a flach in the pap."

· A FAMINE PREDICTED.

DUBLIN, Jan. 15. - United Ireland attributes the intended resignation of the Earl of Carnarvon to his refusal to abet the wholesale evictions contemplated by the Government, which will render the irish desperate. United Ireland implores the Cabinet to look before it leaps and not to adopt coercive remedics, as the people will not submit tamely to being robbed of their homes. Even the Mail, a loyalist organ, commenting on the atterances of United Ireland, says they constitute a note of warning that the Government should not neglect. The executive is distinctly told that unless it curbs the landlords, ' Capt. Moonlight' will be fully empowered to slay, mutilate, and pillage with the vigor and hellish ferocity of the Land League days.

WHY LORD CARNARVON RESIGNS.

Losnos, Jan. 16 .- Correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon has been published in order to give a densal to the report that a difference of opinion existed between them. Lord Carnaryon 'quotes a letter written by him to Lord Salisbury when he accepted the post of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which he makes it a condition of acceptance that he be allowed to resign after the general election of the new Parsiament. The Prime Minister wrote to Lord Carnarvon as follows :-- "The cabinet has concurred in vour Irish policy throughout and regrets your resignation although unable to demur."

TO PROTEST AGAINST EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.-Phe Parnellites will ioin with the English and Scotch Radicals in supporting an amendment to the address protesting against evictions in Ireland and in the Highlands.

The Rev. Father Kean will now be curator of the Sacred Heart Church, of New Haven, and the Rev. Father Coyle will succeed him 4 as curd of Stafford Springs, Conn.

THE KENMARE EVICTIONS.

2.

SOLDIERS AND CONSTABULARY ASSISTING IN THE SERVICE OF PROCESSES.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12, 1886 .- Full particulars of the evictions on the estate of Lord Kenmare, who was Lord Chamberlain under Mr. Gladstone, and at whose seat the Prince of Wales stayed last summer, have reached here. In consequence of the badaves of the times the tenants found it impossible to pay the rents of their holding, Several months ago they de-manded a reduction of thirty per cent, which was refused, and in consequence the tenants paid no rents.

Yesterday a large force of military and constabulary, under the command of the resident magistrate of the Killarney district, proceeded to Fananfore to enable the subsheriff to carry out the evictions. The sheriff had refused to carry out the proceedings unless he was afforded an extraordinary force for his protection. Accordingly the police, with a hundred light infantry, all fully armed, accompanied him. The whole cavalcade marched to the residence of a tenant, William Daly, of Dromrage, and attracted great attention as they went along.

A CROWD COLLECTS.

The morning was bitterly cold. The ground was frezen hard and covered with white frost. while in the distance the lofty snow clad mountains completed the wint: y aspect of the scene. Notwithstanding the early hour the police and military had not set out far from the railway station when the people began to assemble in Jarge numbers. Men, women and children hurried from far and near across the icebound fields, so that the formidable force escorting the sub-sheriff was soon followed by a great crowd, headed by women with hosting at the police and soldiers, giving defiant cheers and generally indulging in sarcastic remarks. Parties were despatched to all parts to give intelligence, and horns could te heard blowing in various directions.

CLEARING THE HOUSE.

Arriving at Dalys, the tenant, bewildered at the imposing force, in reply to the Sheriff stated he was not able to pay the amount required, £79-one year's rent, due last September-and the Sheriff set his bailiffs immediately to work. They cleared out of the house all the furniture, which was removed to the yard, and the wife and family of ten young children had to seek shelter in an outhouse, the thermometer showing five degrees of frost. It was pitiful in the extreme to witness their condition.

An enormous crowd had now assembled. who hooted, hissed and groaned at the police and bailiffs vehemently. The military were kept standing at arms two fields away from the house. After turning out the family the has ffs locked and nailed up the doors. One of the bailiffs was struck by a stone. The open party then left amidst a storm of graus and hisses.

· BEADING THE RIOT ACT.

On the road thirteen police were ordered to prevent the crowd from following, but this was of no avail as the crowd took to the fields, many running forward and gaining a place in front of the whole force. Further on the road another attempt was made to prevent the crowd following, but failed. After going some distance, as the police allege, stones were thrown, and Mr. MacDermott, in command, then read the riot act, giving the people one hour to disperse in, but the crowd still followed, hooting and groaning and vigorously denouncing Lord Kenmare.

On arriving at the next house (McMahon's) the party were about to evict the tenant when he showed a letter from the landlord's representative accepting a half year's rent and half the costs. This ended the first day. On the solicitor, in Court, said measures would now be following day the same force proceeded to | taken to shut her up in an asylum. carry out in a similar manner other evictions. The Sheriff holds 100 ejectment processer, which, if fully carried out, will have the effect

SEDITIOUS LOYALISM. THE ORANGEMEN THREATEN THE GOVERMENT

-THE "FIREOR" OPPONENTS OF HOME RULE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Major Saunderson, the Orange member of Parliament, is again at his seditions talk. Speaking on Friday at Lurgan, he said, in the course of a long address, the Irish Roman Catholic Celts were characterized by an unchangeableness which the British Gov-vernment did not seem to understand. What they were two hundred years not they were to: they were two hundred years ago they were to-day. The normal condition of the Irish rebel was to be continually in hot water, and his ultimete end was to murder or to be murdered. A home parliament, with Mr. Parnell as Prime Minister, would mean permitted murder, and with such power invested in the National League the Protestants of Ireland would be treated as their ancestors were in 1641 and

They would not accept any guarantee from the Parnellite party, and, if a Dublin parlia-ment was granted, Irish loyalists, with arms in own hands, would ask the reason why. th. T_ey did not fear a Fenian army advancing ac as the confines of Ulster. What they did was the concession of home rule by Eng-

, radicals, and unless they were content to at down and have their throats cut they must ad up and fight.

THEBATENING THE GOVERNMENT.

Unster loyalist members could turn out the go rermant. This they did not want to do, and it would be the last thing they would do;

and it would be the last thing they would do; but if the government did not support Irish valty firmly, they would find no fiercer oppo-nents in the House of Commons. Fe was followed by his colleague, Colonel Waring, member for North Down, where his tandly has long been known for extreme Orange views. Colonel Waring concluded his speech thus:—"We can only appeal to England that he shall not desert her Protestant colonies in their hour of need. But if we are to be cut their hour of need. But if we are to be cut drift, let it be done with our hands untied, and then we will give a good account of ourselves. Under home rule we should find ourselves unter a condition of persecution as great as when Tyrconnell ruled the land. I hope such a time Day never come, but if it should, it will be met with something more stern than the ballot box and Orange institutions will form the nucleus of a grand army.'

AN ERRATIC "MARCHIONESS."

THE FORMER WIFE OF AN IRISH MARQUIS IN POLICE COURT.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- Sir Bernard Burke, of peerage" fame, was two days ago furnished at the Hammersmith Police Court with a new "hapter to his work, "Vicissitudes of Families." The London street directory names No. "heffield street, in aristocratic Kensington, not far from Campden Hill, as the residence of the mis chioness of Westmeath. The marquisate of Westmeath is extinct, but the earldom still exists.

Late on Wednesday evening this Marchioness, who is as larky as the one who picked the mutton "ore with Dick Swiller, was arrested in High street, Notting Hill, for being drunk and dis urderly, and for flouvishing a shillelah which, when produced in court, she called her wand. The magistrate fined her ladyship 3s. 6d. Doubtless if she had been a barmaid she would

have ten days' imprisonment. In 1858, as Maria Jarvis, the daughter of a Westmeath man, she married, as his second wite, the first and only Marquis of Westmeath, her predecessor having been the daughter of the hrst Marquis of Salisbury. Four years later, for gross misconduct, she was divorced from her noble husband, then sixty-seven years old, she married again, and then her divorced ladyship married a young ne'er-do-well who was too poor when in court to sign a bond to keep the

She exists upon a family pension, and, not dispaining public houses or questionable society, the Marchioness, as the police inspector said, does not allow utter loss of self-respect to come outween the wand and her nobility. The family

The divorce suit of the Marquis of Westmeath vs. the Marshioness of Westmeath and Chap-ruan, which came before the Court and a special jury on March 28, 1862, created much talk at in time in London. The respondent was of humble position in life. She possessed great personal beauty, singularly pleasing manners and a winning address. The Marquis' estate was small, and his income was straitened for a erson of h.s rank, but he made a liberal settlement on his wife and was very generous to her arrily. In 1860 Lady Westmeath went to Diepps, where she made the acquaintance of Mr. George Edward Chapman, son of the then British Consul at that port, and became . tunate with him. The following year she lived with Mr. Chapman as his wife at Mattock, in Derbyshire. Lord Westmeath's eyes were opened to his wife's infidelity by Hor Ladyship's below to have a summer of the standard of the 'Fidget' and contained many endearing terms for Mr. Chapman. The Judge Ordinary in aunming up spoke of the marriage as being un-fortunate, like many other alliances between May in i December. The jury estimated the loss of the lady as worth £500, and the divorce was

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XI.-Continued.

Now that isabelle was better, Angelina was left a little more to look at her own situation. Till now. by the advice of Captain and Mrs. Hart, she had forced herself to make no further inquiries respecting her mother's death than had been made by the Captain before his second voyage, which was satisfactory so far as the registered certificate of her burial in the church ground ; nothing more was ascertained for her. Now it occurred to Angelina that it might be that Dr. Fleury could give hersome information. She made up her mind to ask him some questions. It happened one afternoon that Isabelle elept more than Angelina thought healthful, and when the doctor called she was going to awsken her. The doctor objected. "That sleep, Miss The doctor objected. Raymond, is nature's help to sure her brain. Let her sleep day or night as she seems inclined to do. I see that the disease is disappearing like the mist that he was glad to find Mr. Beauvais had not yet rises in the valley and rolls up in clouds on the mountain sides. I am greatly pleased, we owe much to your care. I am too old and too experienced to give all the credit of the healing power to the doctors and nurses. God blesses their care when He gives a longer life to the patient. He gave us life, and He can take it when He wills." George Herbert says, "God healeth. but the physician gets

the thanks !" Angelina looked thoughtful. The good doctor was sorry he had been so serious. The truth was he was already in love with Angelina, and dared not allow himself to converse much with her except on grave subjects. He knew he owed this deference to her in her present situation.

"I hope I have not caused you pain, Miss Raymond," he said, sitting not far away from her chair.

"Oh, no, Doctor, but I wish to tell you that I have a great trouble."

" Can I help you ?

" I hope so.'

"In what way ?" " I would like to speak confidentially."

" Do so, without any fear."

Nerving hereelf to the task, she drew a ong breath, and moved her chair involuntarily nearer to the doctor. His heart beat quicker. He hoped to hear it disclosed to him that she was free to hear his declara-

tion of love for her. "D you know the family who occupied this house ?" said Angelina. Her voice trembled.

"Before Mr. Beauvais bought it ?" asked the doctor. "l think so."

"Yes, very well; a Mr. Dubois, who sold

out and went to India." "Mr. Dubois was a relative of my mother."

The doctor looked grave. "Did you hear him speak of Angelina de Burros ?' inquired Angelina, scarcely able to

ask the question.

The doctor hesitated.

" Let me for the time be your father, child, do not be offended, I have to pain you, I fe**ar."** Angelina withdrew her hand gently, which

he had taken, and put her handkerchief to her eyes. "Angelina de Burros, I hope, is not a near

relative of yours, child.' "She was my mother."

Your name is Raymond ?"

" My mother was a widow till I was ten years old, and then she married a Mr. ie Burros. vain, at least so his "friends for the occa-

something in his warm and good blotted out from his heart. "Yes, yes," his to us all by her way of avoiding the second heart which she felt would help her, mother long dead seemed to whisper to his step towards familiarity. We make a mix and oh, she needed it, as the hungry roubled soul; "yes, yes, my son, you are take sometimes. I have known it by paying need food. "But _____" she said to herself. explating sin by this suffering, by this tor-WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? "I am of those who must suffer hunger to starvation, and not be tempted to steal even half a loaf of bread to save my life !- I have left Daniel for ever-yes, for ever-I am as far removed from him in my love as it he had never been mine, but the law-the law of God and man-binds me to him. I must call myself his wife-and I must die of want and

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

hunger of heart sooner than -A cry of pain from Isabelle aroused Angelina from her reverie.

"O, O dear ! What a dream I had," said Isabelle. "I thought my angel was being

dragged away from me by old ugly Nanny." "No, dear, no. I am here. Are you awake now ?" The time had passed in such way that Angelina did not know that the sun was setting. The child had alept several honrs, and she had only time now to dress for dinner in haste.

Isabelle looked brighter and happier than Angelina had seen her before, and she demanded that her angel should be in the same mood. So she had to amuse the child while Annie was helping her to dress, and to promise her a pleasant evening. How diffi-cult the task was to poor Angelina ! Like all

good actions, it had a generous reward. Dr. Fleury walked slowly and thoughtfuliy to the library, after leaving Angelina, and

come in. It left him a few moments alone to compose his mind. At the first sight of Angelina, when the interview took place in the library between the lady, Mr. Beauvais and himself, he had felt a new and strange power within him drawing him irresistibly to her. He knew from the circumstance of her accepting the situation that

she must be destitute. When she answere the questions that were asked with such straightforward honesty, he saw her truthfulness and her bravery. Both were priceless virtues in woman in his estimation. Her manner and her countenance showed the highest purity and inexperience of evil, and he longed from the arrows of misfortune that he felt would necessarily assail her. Her beauty was, in his eyes, not merely that of loveliness of form, but it was in the harmony there was betweed the outward and the inner natures, which completel ascinated him

"There is a trage mystery no doubt, in her lite," thought the doctor. "What can it be? Why did my declaration of love for her

so alarm her? She said she believed me She did not fear that I was not honorable in my love. Why say she believed me? Why did she say 'I can never love again ?' Ah, have it now, that 'again' tells the story ! She has been deceived or disappointed. roor young girl! What a misery ! What wretch calling himself a man has blighted her young life? Better if he had never been born. Wil she not listen to me in time?"

Dr. Fleury loved Angelina with a depth of generosity that only great and good hearts can have in their love. He would have made her one of the happiest of women had she been free that day to promise to be his wife, he thought.

Alas, to be so near the fountain of bliss. and yet be chained to the rock dying of thirst, is the fate of more than Angelina

Raymond ! The Hall in its splendid adornments was to its owner what Daniel Courtney found it to be after Angelina left him, when he said, "What a gilded prison I have made for mymalf 1"

It was a fair counterpart of himselt. The outwardman was the gilded prison in which an inner life of shame, discontent, disappointment, and wratchedness was locked up. Mrs. Harper was his blessed angel, who kent him from utter despair. She encouraged him to hope that Angelina was still living, and would be in time found. So far, all efforts to find her had proved

ture you endure. Accept the punishment, and be forgives." This comforted him a moment ; but then he asked himself : "Purs, the innocent child, like the mother, must she, to explate my size ?" "To the third and fourth generations the size of the parents must be visited upon the children," was the answer. Deniel-shuddered at the thought, and said aloud : "My God ! what can I do to avert it? Help me, help me !"

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A light knock at the door, and Lubin entered the room without waiting to be told to do **so.** "Master Daniel," said the man, "it is near

day sir; shall I prepare your room ?" "Yes, Lubin, come.

That morning Daniel fell asleep to dream of the gilded prison; the homage paid to him, Mrs. Harper, the sick man, Angelina and Pura-all coming into his weary brain, and forming weird and unnatural pictures, from the sight of which he gladly awoke.

Colonel Keane was his daily guess, and, except Mrs. Harper, he was the only person living to whom Mr. Courtney had given his entire confidence.

"Anything new, Courtney?" he asked, laying aside his hat, and seating himself by the table in the library, where Daniel was occupied preparing some papers and letters for Mr. Harper to take to Havanna. He threw down his pen, and leaning both arms on the table, looked a moment into Colonel Keane's face like one who was dreaming.

"Anything new ?" repeated the Colonel. "Yes, there is always something new. A new link of heavy tron is added to the chain I wear, and which I have dragged along till 1 am sick of life."

The Colonel put his fore finger and thumb to his lip, and looked thoughtful. He was afraid to hear what his friend had to tell of a new trouble. Daniel continued :

"Mr. Harper will not live, we fear. Mrs. Harper must go with him at once to Cuba, The child Pura must be hidden somewhere, from the holtom of his big heart to shield her | God knows where; and I must be the hypecrite I despise myself for being, till a fitting opportunity discloses my secret of being her

" Bad, very bad-all very bad business !" replied the Colonel. "But there must be a way out of it."

I see none," answered Daniel.

"Hundreds of men would make light of a case like yours, and put a bold face on it," said the Colonel.

"Yes, so could I have done two years ago but my miserable dread di the world's opiniou has kept me cowardly, and then procrastinating till the opportunity was taken from me. There is none left now.

"I do not see why you could not say that Purs is your own child."

"There is no trouble in that; but I cannot say that she is my lawful child." "Why not? You do not intend to deprive

her of her birthright, surely ?" "Certainly not; but how can I now protect it ? 1 have made my will, and I have called her my lawful child Pura, but the world will not believe it. They will ask who was her mother; and if she was her lawful mother, it will ask why did I not acknowledge her to be so ?"

" Just what I say to you now.

" I cannot now do so without putting upon her innocent mother's head the censure of the whole world. She has left me and her child. I deserved it. I know it to be true, as she said in her letter, she loved that child as good mothers love their children. She left it because I would make Pura my lawful heir, and with her mother she would be subject to insult, and treated like an unlawful child. The world will do Angelina injustice and pity me, if I proclaim her now to be my wife. They will severely blame her and sympathize with me. No, I cannot add to my sin cruelty to my wife. Let me suffer as I deserve. Pura must not be known as

take sometimes. I have known it , by paying a first, compliment, when the lady made me ashamed ot my boldness by her look of contempt at me. Depend on it, I did not repeat it in that quarter ! And so it is that women are to blame, as well as we are, when they lose the respect of the world.'

"I do not fear for Angelina," said Mr. Courtney.

"I hope not ; but everyone thinks she is marvellously beautiful ; and if she is not religiour, suppose she meets with a man she loves, now that she no longer loves you, and that he is a good man, and that he loves her. what is to prevent her from marrying him, if he believes in that thing ?"

"Marrying him !" exclaimed Daniel, rising and wringing his hands. "What do you say? Angelina marry any man, when she is my wife ! Impossible ! I'd shoot him, if]

could find him !" "No, no, my friend, I did not say she would. I'm thinking of the necessity for our wives—our women of all classes—to be religious. I always wanted women to be religious We are pulling our own houses down over our heads and burying ourselves in the ruins, when we do, as we are doing, disregpecting religion. I say women have ardent natures, and love is stronger with them than with us. It takes religion to keep a woman like Angelina, situated as she is now, in the right path."

While the Colonel was speaking, Daniel was pacing the room hearing all that was said, but at the same time repeating to him-self inaudibly, "And I, I-will have to answer for all thir. I have created all this misery. No one can be accused of it but me !

"Colonel." said Daniel, " what can be done to save her-must she be lost?"

" I don't know what to say. From all Mrs. Harper tells me, I think Angelina is not as she thinks herself, without faith in God. Now you know I don't profess to be what you call a religious man, nor do I live up to the forms even of any creed; but, I believe in a Father in beaven, who sees my heart, and who will make me accountable for my acts. When I die I believe I shall have a better or a worse existence than I have had here, according to the way I've prepared myself for one or the other while I had the chance in this life. This is my creed. I don't believe you need to fear for your wife, further than to pity her present misery. Misery she must have, but she brought it on herself."

"No, no," interrupted Daniel, "do not say that. It is a cruel wrong to give her the blame. I am the only one to be accused. I shall plead 'guilty' before the Judgment seat of God. What else could I say ?"

"You must allow, Courtney, that she acted with a rash and childish indiscretion." "We must remember how I tried her patience and her generosity to the utmost."

"I allow it, that you did wound her terribly, and you surprise me by-well, why look back ?-let us look ahead. What steamer was that on which you heard she sailed for Harve?"

"I forget the name; at all events, since then I have had search made on everyone in the line, and no trace has been found to relieve my mind. This torture, Colonel, is killing me day by day."

"Keep up, keep up, man ! All will yet come right. I shall see now what I can do." Daniel seized the Colonei's hand and keld it in a tight grasp, while tears rolled down his cheeks he said, "God bless you, Colonel ! Help mo if you can !"

Mr. Courtney had not spoken of his wife to the Colonel for some time before. The subject so agitated him that he was obliged to avoid it.

That evening Nr. an rs, Harper and Mr. Courtney held a council to decide what would be best to do regarding little Fura. She was a lovely child, healthy, bright, and joyous in her nature, Daniel had become greatly atof light left to him. To part with her now was like taking the last drop of comfort from his life. "How can I let her go into the

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in one locality of clearing one entire township The vast majority of Lord Kenmare's tenants are in an impoverished state, and great destitution prevails, especially among the laboring classes. These evictions were determined upon by the Loyal League, which has decided upon an active campaign.

AFRAID TO MEET THEM.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE HAS NO DESIRE TO MEET HIS OFFONENTS.

The Secretary of State has finally decided to meet his constituents at St. Jerome on the 20th inst, to defend his course during recent and other political events. As soon as the date was fixed, Messrs. Girouard, Desjardins, Beaubish and Bergeron wrote to Mr. Cha-pleau with the object of ascertaining whether they would be permitted to attend the meeting and discuss these questions. He has sent the following letter in reply :--

OTTAWA, Jan. 9, 1885. Mesers. D. Girouard, A. Desjardins, Louis B aubien and J. S. H. Bergeron, Montreal.

Gentlemen, -- 1 have received your communication of yesterday, which reads as follows: " Please inform us if announced meeting in St. Jerame is to be public and open to all, and what day it will be held."

In reply, I have the honor of informing you that in keeping with the promise I made my electors of Terrebonne County, I have made arrangements to meet them on January 20th, at St. Jerome. I called this meeting for the purpose of giving my electors, whom I have not visited since my election in 1882, the explanations which I may deem necessary on the important questions which have interested the country for three years, and at the same time to discuss the matters relating more particularly to the County of Terrebonne. It is not my intention to invite public men who are hostile to me to crect a tribune in the midst of a meeting which I have convened, with the special object which I have indicated, and which would not be ata political controversay or a contradictory discussion, of which parliament is the natural ground.

Not having deemed it proper to interfere in county a few weeks ago, anent the execution of Louis Riel, I claim the right of opposing myself to outside intervention in the meeting organized by me with my electors.

You will admit, I am sure, that the practice followed in such cases, by all prominent political men, in countries where the Parliamentary regime dominates, is, after all, the most logical and prudent, and it is the one which I intend following at the meeting of the 20th inst.

1 have the honor to be, Gentlemen. Your humble servant, (Signed) J. A. CHAPLEAU.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

7 ROME, Jan. 13 .- At the consistory on Friday the Pope will deliver an allocation concerning his mediation on the Carolines dispute. The Pope has despatched, a long encyclical to the German bishops explaining the position of the Church in Germany, treat. ing chiefly on the training of the clergy and freedom of missions in German colonies. A

TERRIBLE LOSS AMONG CATTEE.

granted.

VACO, Tex., Jan. 13.-Intelligence from the cattle regions of the State are of the gloomicst and of a most depressing character. The loss in cattle will be great. In the southwest and west the cattle are driftmy against the fences and are rapidly perishing from the cold. In the northwest great prairie fires have occurred and cattle wre dying by bundreds from cold. The loss will be enormous, no provision having been made for the care of cattle in these bleak districts, which are devoid of everything

except grass. The loss to the cattle industry on Pan Handle also will be very great : all the water pools and streams throughout the heavy initie growing districts of the State are frozen over hard. A heavy snowstorm set in Monday night and Texas, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande and from the Red River to the Gulf, is covered to a depth varying from two inches to one foot of snow. The indications this morning point to another fall -qually as heavy. This will completely cover tained if this meeting was to degenerate into the grass on the ranges, and, as no provisions a political controversay or a contradictory nave been made for feeding, the death rate among stock from cold will reach frightful proportions, and entail the loss of millions. The snow belt extends as far south as the 27th the demonstration which you made in the parallel, below Laredo on the Rio Grande.

Old Mexicans who can remember sixty or seventy years back say the present snow is us precedented.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them.

A PAPAL NUNCIO FOR GERMANY. BERLIN, Jan. 13 .- The Vossische Zeitung says that secret negotiations are being carried on between Germany and the Vatican, looking to the appointment of a Papal nuncio to Germany and the transfer of the residence of the Archbishop of Posen to Berlin.

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

Rome, Jan. 13.-Russia has asked the Vatican to reopen the negotiations for closer reationshin between that country and the Vatican. It is believed Russia wishes to counter-Prince Bismarck. A star has been sent to act the intimate relations existing between the Vatican and Prussia.

Angelina de Burros expected to ge with the family to India, but could not make up her mind to do so till the last moment, because she said her only child could not go with her," said the doctor, as tenderly as it

was possible to tell her. "Oh, my mother ! my mother ! sobbed Angelina. "And she died before they left ?" "Yes, my child, she died, but peacefully."

" And suddenly ?"

"No; they were detained a month on ac-count of her illness. She seemed to be exhausted. Her strength went out like one in a decline, or like----"A heart broken," interrupted Angelina.

"Her heart, like mine, was broken." The doctor did not ask more.

My dear Miss Raymond, be consoled. Your nother died perfectly resigned, and her last look was one of joy." of friends described by Ecclesiastes who we'll you saw it ?" asked Angelina, looking round the man who wields a golden wand.

into his face as if she could not wait for the answer.

"Oh, my mother ! She was all I had left to love me on earth !"

These words and the poor girl's desolution melted the heart of the good doctor. An impulse which he could not check, made him resolve to disclose to her that she had more than a friend in him. In a tender but earnest vcice he said :---

"Miss Raymond, Angelina-you prenot slone, you are not unloved. I love you-I will always love you. Be my wife !'

Angelina looked into his eyes with painful astonishment. She rose quickly to leave the physician says its an imperative duty to leave room. She forced back her tears. Endeav. New Orleans." oring to command her feelings in a kind, but resoluto voice, she said :--

Dr. Fleury, have pity on me! Never re peat such words to me. I respect you, I be lieve you, but I can never love anyone sgain !' lieve you, but I can never love anyone again . She walked across the room in a state of him," he added, with a heavy sign. The doctor rose from his "Yes, I must go with him. We think of "Yes, I must go with him." We think of chair and approached her.

"Pardon me, Miss Raymond. I can hardly forgive myself for wounding you. Our acquaintance has been too short to grant me the right to speak to you as I have done, but you will forgive me. My love for you is as pure as that of a mother for a child, and as ardent as if we had been always friends."

Angelina stood before him when he rose to go. She trembled and covered her face with her hands. It was so unexpected, and the news of her mother's death had so weakened the poor child that she was scarcely able to stand. The doctor saw it, and taking hold of her arm, respectfully asked her permission to lead her to a chair a few steps off only. She yielded, and after sitting down she laid her head upon the table near it, and whispered : "Doctor, I am too much overcome to see yourself."

you longer. May I ask you to leave me ?" "I shall not again urge my request, Miss

Raymond. May I be your friend? Let me erve you if I can !" "It is better that you should forget me.

am destined to be unfortunate," said Angelina.'

Fearing to pain her by further inquiry, Dr. Flenry said. in the tenderest voice :---

"Miss Raymond, I will leave you, I would not distress you even by my presence. Is head bent down. Where will it end my boldness forgiven ?" 'He heard "it is," in the lowest whisper,

and then left the room.

something like a loss. His absence did not be at rest! At rest? at rest he give her the relief she had expected. She asked. Do the guilty rest in peace after thought, perhaps, she had been too hasty in | death ? Daniel Conrtney was a Catholic. | and these advances are made step by step." | urging him to leave her so soon. There was The teachings of a good mother had not keen "Yes, I know that a good woman is known

sion" reported to him. He at last gave up the search, leaving the result to Divine Providence, whose will is immutable that good and evil must work out their own ends. Can we gather other in it than what we sow? Grapes of thoms? He would say, "I would gladly give all my wealth if it could buy for me the opportunity that I once had to amend what was wrong."

Lost, lost opportunities ! No power could res.ore them to him. On his leturn from Washington a second time, the welcome cheers of the crowd had again filled the air; the Hall had resounded with their praises cl Daniel Courtney. The light of his many chandeliers had illuminated the house in the evening, and the festivity had been enjoyed to the fullest extent by the crowd of his worshippers, among whom were all the classes of friends described by Ecclesiastes who sur-

It was now a late hour of the night : the crowd had dispersed, the lights were put out, and silence was grateful to the hero of the evening, who had been envied by more than one person who thought his own burden too heavy to bear, and with whom Dauiel would willingly have exchanged places. Such is life !

Mr. and Mrs. Harper and Daniel had come to the library to say a few words before bid-

ding good-night. "I am sorry to tell you, Daniel," said Mrs. Harper, "that Mr. Harper's failing health obliges us to take a sea voyage. The

"I am more than sorry," said Daniel. "I am grieved to hear this ; but, Mr. Harper, nothing must stand in the way of your immediate attention to the orders of the doctor. And, Louise, of course you must go with

going to Havanna. It is a short voyage, and the climate will be mild and congenial." "I cannot tax your goodness, I suppose, by asking you to take Para and Marie," said

Daniel. "It would be the greatest happiness to me o do so." said Mrs. Harper. "But I must to do so," said Mre. Harper. "But I must give my whole care to Mr. Harper. I think

it is a duty." "I am not so sick as Louise fears," said Mr. Harper; "the child will be only a pleasure to us. Let us take hor, Louise." Daniel saw that Mrs. Harper had no false fears; there was every sign of a sure and

fatal decline in the sick man's face. "Not to-night, Daniel," said Mrs. Earper ; "but to morrow we shall arrange what is best to do with little Purs. You look ill

They parted. Mr. Harper was the only one of the three who could sleep that night. Mrs. Harper's heart was torn with anguisb. knowing that there was but little time before she must part for ever from her dear husband, and her mind was filled with care about the future of little Pura, whom she loved like a mother.

Daniel paced his room two or three hours, with his arms crossed over his breast, and his he usked. What more? Poor little' When the doctor had gone, Angelina felt a [I have been !" Oh, that I could die and

my child until I die-and then, God help tached to the child; she seemed the only ray me !"

"It is a difficult question to decide. I see how you feel. Your view is a generous one towards your wife; but I doubt if you are not bound to look to the future benefit of your child."

"I hope, Colonel, that Angelina will think batter of me in a little time. I am not worthy of it, I know : but woman's heart is forgiving. It will be wiser that I do not take steps that will make her flight public, and make it more difficult for her to return to me."

"What does Mrs. Harper think of her returning ?"

"She gives me very little hope. She says the step she took shows such a change of feeling towards me, that she does not think it possible for her to come back to me." "But for her child, may she not do so ?"

"She has made the secrifice, as mothers do, to benefit her child, she thinks; and no doubt she keeps her promise in her letter not to reveal the secret I kept from the world. She passes for an unmarried woman. How could she take her child under such circum stances ?"

"No clue has been found to her whereabouts ?" inquired the Colonel. "None. She has no doubt changed her

name, if she lives."

"I see no other course, then, but for you to whit and abide your opportunity."

"I shall miss the good counsels of my friend Mrs. Harper. The parting with me and with Pura is a severe necessity. To me it is more—it is a misfortune. I love my wife still, and my child, Colonel ; I cannot find it in my heart to blame Angelina. She is young and ardent in her feelings. She had been deceived, and I disap pointed her: no wonder she left me. I made so many promises from time to time, and so often put off what was cruel to keep from her a day even, that she was at last weary; and she lost her love for me-and I doubted her."

"I do not say she did right," said the Colonel. "She did what a high-spirited woman, without religious principles to guide her, would do. 1 am not a religious man myself, you know, Courtney, but I don't like to see a woman without religion."

"Angelina was educated in a convent," said Daniel, and had the strongest religious faith till the bad influence of De Grasse destroyed it by every kind of argument and ridicule he could invent against it, and I suppose that my conduct has not done much to restore what was lost. Angelina is na-turally good, and she wishes to do her duty in every respect; so Mrs. Harper tells me. I have to blame myself for much. Had I received her as a wife should have been, I believe she would now be a religious woman. I know that she is as pure in her life as an infant."

"A woman without religion to guide and to check her impulses, and who leaves her husband, is almost sure to be entangled in the nets of one or more of those villains who take

advantage of such innocence and misery." "Angelina has the most womanly dignity liever saw in one so young, and a natural self-respect that repels the least familiarity Hura ! Must you now suffer my sins, as from men. You know, Colonel, and I your poor mother has done? What a wretch know, that no woman is ever dishonored who honors herself. We do not approach a woman to win her to evil, unless we see that she is not offended by our first advances; nd these advances are made step by step." | Mrs. Harper answered only in a sigh; for "Yes, I know that a good woman is known she knew that a good name was beyond the

"Oh, Mrs. Harper, how can I ?" Mrs. Harper could not answer him, and Mr. Harper had to leave the room.

hands of strangers?" he sobbed.

"It must be done," said Mrs. Harper, after several moments' silence. "It is not our pro-posing, but the decree of heaven, and we cannot change it. I am bound to leave all for the sake of my husband. His life is nearly at an end. My sweet little darling Para is like my own child to me. I love her for her own and for your sake Daniel. You know that both Mr. Harper and myself love you as if you were our own son, and love you more now that you are in such sorrow, God is leaving you for a time bereft of our companionship, and is taking your child, too, from you. Look upon it as His will, Daniel, to chastise you because He loves you, know-ing that only through suffering you will come to Him. Oh, Daniel, I wish you could see it as I see it, Can you?"

"I try to do so, Louise ; for I envy you the light of faith that you have. I amstill partly blind, I fear. Pray for me-I cannot pray as I ought for myself as yet."

"You are broken in heart but not in spirit, my poor Daniel. God help you !"

"Shall I ever be forgiven ?"

"Your self-accusation and your repentance is sure to reach the throne of God, He is a merciful and a loving Judge. Have no tear. His mercy and justice have weighed your ting, and what is lacking now is entire faith in Him and in His forgivenes."

"We have decided, you think," said Daniel, "that Pura must be adopted by a. stranger, and I must not be known as her father till we can hear of Angelina and recon-cile her "

"Yes, that seems the only course to pursue, now that circumstances have taken the dear infant from my arms."

"And who can be found worthy of such a trust ?"

"Mr. Harper suggests Mr. and Mrs. Ellis" (to whom Mr. Courtney had been a generous benefactor).

"They are good people, I think."

"Though not rich they are not poor," said Mrs. Harper.

" If they consent to take Pura I shall make them rich," answered Daniel.

"Yes, no doubt; and I think Mrs. Ellis is a tender mother. She has two sons, but no daughter.'

How can it be arranged ?" asked Mr... Courtney.

"There is but one way," replied Mrs. Harper. "They must take Fura, and the day after they do so they must leave the city and absent themselves several years, going to a new place of abode among total strangers.

where Pura can pass for their own child. "An admirable plan," said Daniel. "I. must consent to have it adopted. I can offer enough to make it an inducement to them. Moantime Pura and Marie will remain heretill then. Your return can be expected in a few months., My Lousehold affairs are not public, so I have hopes that it can be arranged at once, to our satisfaction. My poor little motherless Pure 1. You are taken from your unworthy tather ! But, Mrs. Harper, 111 make her, in time, the richest woman in-America l'

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JAN. 20, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

her that?

Mr. Courtney sent a note by Lubin the next day, and told him to deliver it himself to Mr. Ellis. It was simply asking both Mr. and Mrs. Ellis to come to the Hall on especial and confidential business,

at 3 p. m. The following morning Mrs. Harper sailed tor Cuba. The parting to them all was a sad ene. Daniel knew that before he saw her again Mr. Harper would have departed and she would be disconsolate, for they were all in all to one another. Poor Mr. Harper thought the change would restore his health; but no one who saw him believed that he could reach the island.

That evening it had been necessary for Mr. Courtney to give a dinner to Edward Livingstone, then a young and distinguished man of the North, who was in New Orleans. He had received all the honor due him from the Mayor and the public men of the city. He looked upon Mr. Courtney as the great magnate of the South. His wealth, his powerful influence, and the popularity he had won, seemed to fit him for the Presidency at the next election. So said all the friends of Mr. Courtney to whom Edward Livingstone taixed on the subject.

But," said one, "he is a peculiar man in some respects, he does not seem to care for office."

"Nor for money," said another. He scatters it in every direction, not for popular. ity, but always to advance some poor devil who can't help himself."

"He bates any demonstration that publicly honors him," said a third; "though he is obliged to allow it, for the people here would make him king, if they could ! Yet he always looks distressed when they come to his house is crowds to cheer him or to serenade

"He is the best-hearted man living," said Mr. Ellis, who happened to be one of the circle round Mr. Livingstone at the time. " I've seen that man cry like a woman at a story told him of the cruelty of the overseer on one of his plantations. The man had to go, depend upon it !"

"Oh, yes, that we all know." said another. "He is the kindest master in all the South. His slaves love him. Any of the negroes would give his life to save 'Massa Daniel;' and he owns several thousand. He has plantations all along the river to Natchez." And has this man no fault?' asked Mr.

Livingstone, hearing so much praise. "Well-yes,"-answered Mr. Ellis, "if ws can call it one; he is a little weak in one

way : anyone can impose on that man. He lacks a little-a mind of his own."

quality of self-reliance, celf poise, and a mind of his own, as Mr. Ellis expressed it; for such men are always for the mind of the world, when they have no mind of their own on which to rely. They are of the class spoken of as "blown about by every wind of spoken of as "blown about by every wind of Livingstone. doctrine." With Daniel Courtney this over: "I believe, like you," replied Mr. Court-regard for the world's opinion, as the reader ney, " in the law of retribution; and I am has seen, was undermining us here dear to my lifetime." destroying the lives of many others dear to my lifetime." "I'll tell you, Courtney, what I saw ; what him; though as yet his worldly advancement Daniel's distracted state of mind made him careless and blind to the extent to which these young men were increasing their own means at his expense. It was not hidden, however, from the eyes of good, sharp busi-ness men, who did not hesitate to say that they were robbing him. No one liked to tell Mr. Courtney that he was neglecting his busi-1102

At 3 p. m. of the day mentioned above, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis complied with the wishes of Mr. Courtney, and were two hours in the library with him, while its doors were locked.

Mr. Courtney bound them to secrecy, and then made known all the facts in the sad case.

price of gold or allver, and would he leave moment, and then said : "I envy the com monest day labourer that is welcomed at night by a loving wife and children, and is

happy in their society." "Well, yes, I can understand that," said Mr. Livingstone. "I have thought, since 1 have been here, that your house needed a wite and children to complete it. You know Eden itself was not a garden of delight till our mother Eve was created.'

"True, true," said Danisl. "It has beer great mistake of mine that I have not a wife here now; but it is too late for me to remedy the evil."

"Now that I think of it, I heard in Washington that you were going to marry Miss Crawford. How is that?" "I never thought of such a thing; how

easy it is to spread a rumour !" You could have your choice, Courtney,

in the States. I can understand that, on that account, you would be difficult to please." "I shall never marry," answered Mr. Courtney, changing the subject of conversa-

tion. He felt convinced that Angelina's separation from him would excuse his marriage again in the eyes of the world, if he wished to adopt that course and get a divorce; out his ideas of the sanctity of marriage would not permit him to think of it, and he intended, let the sacrifice be what it might, to live in future for Para alone. "To-morrow," said Daniel, "I would like

to show you some of my plantations. A hap-pier set of people you could hardly find than there negroes of mine."

"No doubt. But how many masters are there like you, Courtney ?" " There are many very kind to their slaves

perhaps not many who have the means to do for them what I can. They are not capable of taking care of themselves; a master is necessary for them." "Is not that the case with most of our

white people of the lower classes? "No doubt it is."

"And yet they would not submit to slavery.

"I agree, Livingstone, that slavery, as it exists here, is wrong; not because it binds men for life to a master, but because it dis-respects the laws of God in family life. Wife and the worst kind of infidelity to the marriage vows are encouraged."

"You do not allow it on your plantations, I suppose ?" "Not where I can prevent it. I never

sell a husband and wife to different persons, and I never buy one without the other,

"Do you find many who adopt this rule?" "No, I can t say that I do. It is demoral-izing, not only to the negroes, but the masters Mr. Livingstone did not say so, but he at the South; and I own, Livingstone, that knew how much mischief could be done to this system of buying and selling human beat the South; and I own, Livingstone, that himself and others by a man who lacked that | ings like cattle is a cursed one, for which the blood of our white people must flow.

" I've often thought that we shall have to pay with the blood of our sons for every drop that has been unjustly drawn by the lash from the veins of these slaves," said Mr.

has seen, was undermining his happiness, and not sure that it will not be exacted of us in

had not been impeded by this folly. Riggs I've heard from others is equally cruel in and Blunt were educating themselves at will numerons cases. I came to this city only to in bocoming masters of the office, and remain a short time, and I took apartments in a private boarding-house in a pleasant part of the town. A covered gallery ran around three sides of a court-yard. This court-yard separated the dining-room on the first floor from the kitchen, laundry, and soforth, that were on the opposite side and servants of all sizes were passing and re-passing from the kitchen to the dining-room. When on the gallery, I had often noticed an aged negro woman, who wore a red bandana hankerchief on her head that partly concealed her white hair. It was summer, and the rest of her clothing was a dress and patti-coat of thin calico. I observed that she walked with difficulty. Her face was deeply

LORDS AND COMMONS.

OPENING OF THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT-RE-ELECTING THE SPEAKER-STRAINED BELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHAIR AND

THE IRISH PARTY. LONDON, Jan. 13 .-- Parliament met to-day under depressing circumstances. The fog hung low over the statues on Parliament square. Beaconsfield, Canning, Derby, Palmerston and Feel had a thin covering of snow on their heads and seemed to give but a chilling reception to the new or old members who passed by in cabs or afoot. The drizzle above and the sluch below had thinned the usual crowd of sightseers, and the cheers saluting well known members sounded hoarse n the raw night air. Perhaps the most sonorous cheer was that which greated the massive head and clean shaven face of Bradlaugh, who is the pet of the populace, and whose victory the morning papers had announced.

GREEN MEMBERS.

The first to enter Palace Yard were, course, the new members. One could tell hem at first sight, much as one can detect a new Congressman at Washington. Each one looked as if he thought he were being inspect. ed by the whole country, and innensibly he bowed at any faint noise. They lost this look, however, when, on entering the building, they were frequently challenged by policemen and doorkeepers, who were on the alert against ingenious reporters giving the names of new members.

THE LABOR PARTY.

Close by the entrance to the Commons stood four "beef eaters" from the Tower, who had just concluded the traditional search of the vaults throughout the entire building for another Guy Fawkes. More in accordance with the progress of the age, policemen had closed the Westminster Hall entrance against dynamiters, feeling that Rossa had supplanted Guy. As the crowd looked through the railings, chaffing at the gorgeous crimson uniforms and the pole axes of the "bcef-eaters," its attention was suddenly turned to the entrance of the members of the and husband are torn asunder, children and labor party, who dramatically came together paronts are separated in the cruelest manner, Broadhurst, A.ch, Howell and Leicester among them—immediately followed by John my pets multiplied and meta.norphosed, my Bright and Burt. the secretary of the Miners' earlier avocation ridiculously misrepresented, Association. The first named "agitationists" were readily recognized. The brothers Ashmead-Bartlett soon after arrived together.

CHURCHILL CHEERED.

Many of the old members of both parties, of course, received the accustomed greetings, but it was remarked by habitues that Dilke, Chamberlain and Gladstone were not cheered as of old. Churchill, however, received such ringing salutations as "Dizzy" used to get from the mob that everywhere hails audacity. Gibb, member of Parliament for St. Panceras (East) and the former vestry clerk of his parish, excited notice by wearing a big Kossuth hat, from the brim of which drops of drizzle fell.

SUMMONING THE COMMONS.

Meanwhile the members inside were selecting scats by card pinning and hat depositing. For the time the interior of the House reminded au American of a Chicago national convention just assembling. At the same time fifteen Peers out of the 526 made an upper House-the Queen's Commissioners included, who were dressed like the Court supers in the play of "Richard III." These fifteen summoned the Commons-only half of These whom accepted-to come and join the meeting. Nearly all who went were new members full of party importance. These men the Black Rod led out and led back, after the commision (already published in all the daily papers) had been read.

BLECTING THE SPEAKER.

Then Sir John Mowbray got up. He is three score and ten years old, a Church Estates Commissioner and the unopposed Conservative member from Oxford University. He nominated Mr. Arthur Peel for Speaker, ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S GOSSIFY GUEST,

HIS ORACE WEITES TO THE "PALL MALL GA-ZETTE.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- The lady who repaid Archbishop Croke's hospitality by contribut-ing to the Pall Mall Gazette a patronizing description of the "Village of Thurles," its "Cardinal (!)" and his home-somewhat mean in appearance to her luxury-accustomed eye-yielded rather to an ambition to be should try to cure the itch for writing from which she seems to be so acutely suffering As any rate few of those who have read her matcions record of personal impressions will include to disagree with the Archbishop of Cashel when, in a rejoinder to the Gazette,

that seems all too charitable, he expresses his conviction that "her taste, as shown in this matter, is very questionable indeed, and what is perhaps worse to know for certain that many of her statements are wholly without warranty or foundation."

three months ago. They were introduced to me, in writing, by one for whom I entertain the most unqualified respect. I was, accordingly, even more than usually attentive to them, and had them to dinner. I showed them round the place and premises, visited convents, college and cathedral, with them, and chatted freely, of course, as we went along on divers local and other topics. But, as may be supposed, it never once occurred to me that there was a 'chiel amongst us taking notes,' or that the inter-view I was having with my English friends would not be regarded as strictly private. So I was not a little surprised-and, indeed, chagrined-this morning to see my person photographed, my manuer commented on, my house described as mean looking, my furniture as antiquated, my carpets faded, and a general hodge podge about the 'village of Thurles' given through your columns to the public. You will allow me then, Iamsure, to correct the leading misstatements that have been made in my regard by your correspondent. I never was a laywer, nor was I a missionary at at the Fijis, nor Bishop of Sydney. I was never present at a Roman Consistury, and never quarrelled with it. I never had a pet calf; was never the happy possessor of a stork (I have a sen gull, however), nor do I believe that cats and canaries usurp any, not to say all, of my affections. Possibly I may have declared against separation from England as being impracticable; but surely I did not contemplate a falling out with the leaders of the Irish party on that head, as I

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

the same mind as myself."

A GROWING FEELING IN THE WESTERN UNITED STATES FOR ITS REVIVAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Stitt, of Illinois, who is the only Western man on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, says that the committee has as yet had no meeting to consider the recommendation in relation to a new fisheries treaty with Canada. "It is difficult to foretell at this time what the course of the committee will be, ' said Mr. Stitt, "as I do not know in what form the subject will come before the

ing to the boiler. Twenty minutes later a report was heard which shook the windows in buildings for miles around. The air was filled with flying bricks, stones and other

debris, while large brick chimneys on the building toppled and fell. The side walls bulged out but did not fall. The roof of the parsonage next to the church was entirely demolished. Miss Alberti Williard, a thirteen year old girl, on her way to school, was passing at the moment the explosion occurred, when one of the large doors, suspended just regarded as a smart writer and keen above the main entrance, gave way and fell, observer than gratifying any animus crushing her beneath it, and killed her in-against His Grace and his friends, stantly. After the fire was got under control, Judging by her style and—breathe it not men set to work to explore the ruins for dead in Gath—her grammar the lady is anything but a bas bleu; all the more reason why she of Anthony Evans horribly mutilated. The top of the head was completely blown off.

ORANGE RUFFIANISM IN IRELAND WHAT THE DUBLIN "FREEMAN" SAYS OF IT.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12 .- On the eve of the 18th inst the town of Clones was made the scene of a blackguardly exhibition of Orange scoundrelism. These Orange Vandals mustered in considerable force, and after parading the town proceeded to the church, to the gates of which they erected a pole and burned an effigy. They then proceeded to the residence of one of the most beloved curates in the diocese, the Rev. Father Quinn, and stoned his windows. Cowardly availing themselves of the shsence from home of the owner of one of the oldest and most respectable Catholic mer chant's house in the town, they smashed his windows. The property of Mr. McAvineythe gentleman who took such a praiseworthy part in resisting the oppressive tyranny of Wrench in connection with the Clones Park Market-suffered similarly, as well as various other Catholic houses. A large body of police accompanied the scoundrels, but no arrests were made, and no attempt to stop their destructive course.

The Dublin Freeman says :-- We direct public attention and the attention of the authorities to a paragraph from our Clones correspondent appearing in another column. The conduct of the Orangemen on this cocasion was cowardly and meanly revengeful in the extreme. We can account for it in no other way than as a miscrable, spiteful attempt to show their spleen at the magnificent triumph of the National cause in the county, and the sound legal thrash-ing of Wrench, the Orange agent, over his attempt to stamp out National feeling and Catholic independence. But the most extraordinary feature in the affair is that a large body of police accompanied the gang, witnessed their outrageous insult to the Latholic townspeople and the destruction of their property, and made no movement either to stop the ruffians or make arrests. They were literary permitted to take possession of the town undisturbed. Now, we do not for a moment think one single respecta ble Protestant was in any way connected with this outrage. On the contrary, we are aware they sympathize with the sufferers. We warn the authorities that if they cannot know them to be on the point in question of stop such illegal and disgraceful scenes the people of Clones are perfectly well able to take care of themselves, and they will do it. On the authorities must rest the consequences.

THE RENFREW TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER-FOUR ALLEGED ACCOMPLICES DISCHARGED.

OTTAWA, Jan 12 .- Detective Head has just returned from Pembroke, where he was engaged in tracing up the murderer of young Conway, which occurred at midnight on De-cember 1, in Renfrew. Conway and two committee. There is, however, a growing brothers named Mullvahill dropped into a time, it had indultably fared with Homer feeling in the West in favor of a renewal of Pole's house in Renfrew, on the above date, the treaty, as our people are anxious to have and became involved in a quarrel, the upshot cheap fish. The only objectors to its removal of which was that Conway and the Mulvahill's fared with Menander, Polybius, the "lost are the men engaged in the fisheries of New were stabbed, Conway fatally. A young

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.

3

AN ITALIAN SINGS THE GLOBIES OF ERIN AND BACKS HIS OPINION WITH A \$10 BILL.

The following letter was addressed to the

closed please find \$10, my subscription to the Parnell Parliamentary Fund, which your excellent paper has advocated with such masterly vigor. I endorse unreservedly your powerful arguments in behalf of freland. The Irish have, by their matchless longanimity and invincible vitality, won the admiration of the world. Erin's tearful eye has moistened the eyes of millions who never saw "sweet Innisfallen."

Besides, as an Italian, I recall with pleasure the numerous episodes to which history presents Ireland and Italy linked together in the dignified pursuit of interests beneficial to literature and commerce, and conducive te the welfare of the entire human family. Thus among the gallant crew that sailed from Palos with my illustrous countryman, Columbus, for the discovery of America, was an Irish-man named William Eyre, from Eyre Court, Galway. I am assured by my Irish friends that "Eyre Square" is to the "City of the Tribes" what Madison square or Union square

is to New York. Three centuries before Columbus, a still greater Italian, Dante Allighteri, had been the friend and guest of the Irish acholars of Robbio, in Lombardy, by whom the King of Poets was persuaded to abandon the pomp-ous hexameter of Virgil for the more flexible terza rima, wedded for evermore to the great-o est of poems, "La Divina Commedia," in spite of the opposition of the sages of Bologna, the "Hub" of Italy in the olden time. I am of those who hold that the Bard of Florence took his idea of the "Purgatorio" from that well known cave in Ulster, Loughderg, commonly called St. Patrick's Pargatory. It: was at the court of Ferrara that another Italian poet, Aristo, became acquainted with that popular place of pilgrimage. In the "Orlando Furioso," at canto x., stanza 91, 2, it is thus referred to:

"Quical Rangeler, polcho'di banda in banda Vido gi' Inglesi, ando verso d'Irlanda Rvide ibernia fabuloso, dove Il santo vecchirel fecu la Cava In che tanta merco par che si 'trove Che l'uom vi yunga ogni sua colpa parva!"

There is, in fact, a strong resemblance batween the national genius of Ireland and Italy. Both nations have ever been renowned for their music, their poesy, their oratory, and their tireless devotion to letters. With the solitary exception of England, every nation has, as Thomas Moore proves, its own national airs; but there are few nations which possess so rich a heritage of native poesy as Ireland and Italy. in joy and sorrow, in victory and defeat, may, even in accompany-ing the dead to the graveyard, the Irish love to sing ; while in Italy every peasant is a songster or poet, and their style of recitati. which is but chanted prose, is their favor. vehicle of thought.

When I seek for a rival or an equal to a Leonardo da Vinci or a Michael Angele Buonarotti in their wondrous versatility of genius, I discover him in such Irishmen as Edmund Barge, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, or that unique Irish author, Oliver Gold smith, on whose cenetaph an unbribed English admirer, Dr. Johnson, the patriarch of Eng-lish lexicographers, wrote these well-known words :

"Nullum scribendi genus quod non tetigit, Nullum tetigit quod non ornavit."

Few things are more familiar to scholars than Ireland's successful efforts to rescue from oblivion the classic authors of Italy, and the still greater literature of Greece. Had it not been for Ireland's zeal in preserving and transcribing those peerless writers, during ages when to make a book tock a lifelives of Plutarch," and other undi-cover-

A large sum was named by Mr. Courtney, and a check for the amount was given to Mr. Ellis as a memento of Mr. Courtney's gratitude to them for their promise to adopt as their own child Pura Courtney. At the same time they signed a contract that when the day of her marriage would come that she should be told of her father and mother, and of the large estates left her by her father, to be held till then in trust for her by Riggs and now from labor, and, during her few remain-Blunt. It was agreed that Mr. Courtney would leave in the hands of Mr. Ellis one hundred thousand dollars for the support and education of Pura, and that it should be carried out in a manner suitable to her birth and prospects. One hundred thousand was added. that should be paid to her on the day of her

marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis could hardly be per suaded that it could be true, that such a fortune had in the few hours past fallen to their lot, They were desired to make imme-diate preparations to go to Florence and reside there; where no possible chance that could be foreseen would disclose this third secret which Daniel Courtney was carrying in his heart.

A few days after Mr. and Mrs. Ellis departed for Europe with Pura. First, they placed their own two little boys at school in the United States, where it was their intention to leave them several years, and avoid making known to them that Para was not their sister.

What the unhappy father suffered when Pura was taken away may be imagined. We cannot bear to enter into that torn heart and examine its agony. The day of Mr. and Mrs. Harper's de

parture, as has been mentioned, it so happened that a grand dinner had to be given at the Hall to Edward Livingstone. After the banquet was over and the guests had departed, Mr. Livingstone and Mr. Courtney were talking in the library. Mr. Livingstone was invited to remain several days at the Hall. Looking around at the magnificence and exquisite taste with which Daniel had surrounded himself, he said :

Courtney, you have been what I would call a lucky fellow. How is it that some men work hard all their lives and can't reach half their aim, while others have everything that their hearts desire poured into their laps by fortune, with scarcely any effort on their parts? You seem to have more money than you know what to do with. I, who have had scarcely a day's rest, am, compared to you, a very poor man !"

'I suppose in money matters I am a lucky man, Livingstone," replied Mr. Courtney. "I was left a good deal of real estate by my uncle; and, without any trouble to me, I may say, it has advanced to such an extent that have added plantation after plantation till I am what is called a very rich man. It was downright good luck. I have more than I can take good care of, I am afraid. But, Livingstone, I have learned one lesson that no one will believe except by his own experience, and that is --- that riches cannot make a man as happy as many other things easier to gain and to hold."

"I've heard that said often," replied Mr. Livingstone; "but the want of them, I've carned, makes one very miserable sometimes. Now do tell me, what upon earth is left for you to want? Is there anyone you could possibly envy? I can't see what more you have to gain in this world." Daniel puffed his eigar and was silent a Township. There was up fuel in the house

urrowea, discontented-looking, but not ill tempered. Seeing her coming from the kitchen often with plates of fruit and meats for the table, I became quite and interested in the old servant, and i imagined what good service she had ren-dered her in her time to her mistress, and it seemed to me that she ought to be exempted ing years, kindly treated. One morning I was on the gallery. Patterson, the landlord -I give you his name-came out of one of the kitchens. His face was red with anger; he had a horsewhip in his hands, and stood on a grass plot snapping it here and there. outting off thousands of blades of grass that flew about him, while he called out, in a hoarse yell: 'Come out, come out, yon lazy old hag, come out here?' The old legro woman came slowly out of the kitchen, and stood a couple of yards before him, where he pointed out to her to stand. She had on a thin calico sack over her waist.

"Take off that gown," he screamed. She slipped her arms out of the short upper garment, leaving a skirt beneath, and it fell off ; her naked breast and shoulders were exposed.

The wretch, with all his strenghth, applied the lash to them. The woman bore the stripes in utter silence, but she trembled like an aspen. When he had satisfied his passion the whip dropped from his hand, and he muttered : 'Go into the house.' I screamed to the brutal wretch while he was whipping her to desist, but he did not heed me. The young mulatto woman who waited on me in the same house had welts across her shoulders from lashes given to her. The poor thing ran away; she was advertised, caught, whipped in the public square, and brought home to Patterson."

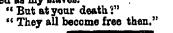
Daniel sprang up, unable to control his in-

dignetion, saying : "Why did you not shoot the fellow in the act of whipping the aged woman slave? I would have, if I were to be hung for it."

"I ought to have whipped him. What we did was this :- The boarders, forty in number, met and inquired into the offence committed, and discussed the punishment. The old woman had been sent to market for fruit, and had not returned as soon as Patterson thought she could have done, making no allowance for age. She had pleaded sickness, but it was no use; he said he'd make her lively the next morning. The law allowed a master not only to whip his slaves, but to send them to bratal men, who made a business

of whipping them in public. and no master would be hung if the slave died under the lash, so the only punishment we could inflict was to leave the house in a body that day and expose the man. I fear that the poor old creature had to suffer for it ; death would have been far sweeter to her than life with

that man." "Oh Livingstone, you make my bleed boil; and I am ashamed to be one of those who, by owning slaves, uphold this cursed system; but I have again and again offered every slave I own their freedom. The fellows will not take it; they are happy and contented as my slaves."



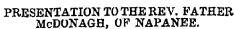
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eulogizing the latter until his bushy whiskers trembled. Mowbray's voice was husky. He was followed by the silver tones of John Bright as he seconded the nomination in a dignified and scholarly speech. Justin McCarthy followed in a calm and deliberate tone, speaking on behalf of the Irish members in the absence of Parnell. He simply acquiesced at the election, but in a gentleminly manner protested against the sulogy on the late Speaker's impartiality, which the Irish members denied He sat down amidst the cheers of the Nationalists present, stentoriously led by Biggar, with a rose in his buttonhole, ready again to become the "masher" of the ladies' gallery. Mr. Peel, assuming the air of modesty, like Wyndham or the late John Brougham before the curtain, returned thanks and eulogized the new House, giving taffy for taffy. When the Speaker had seated himself in his chair, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, re-echoed the puffery of Mowbray and Bright, to which Gladstone added treacle. CHANGED CIRCUMSTANCES.

He made one technical hit, however, when he said "the protest of the Irish members I regard as a reluctant fulfilment of conscientions duty. The relations between their party and the chair have been strained on past occasions, and it is not to be expected they should be quite satisfied. In the speech of the honorable member for North Longford, however, I recognize an acknowledgement of a duty to the chair, and hope the changed circumstances of the Irish party will help to prevent a repetition of the strained relations. This reference to changed circumstances elicited an earthquake of "hear, hears" from Biggar.

A RECESS.

Then the inchoate gathering, not yet a house, took a recess until to morrow (Wed-nesday), when the Speaker takes the oath in the House of Peers and returns to swear in the members. When the fifteen peers, and say three hundred members of the Commons, had got outside again they found the crowd melted away like the recent snow, and looked up at a new moon auspiciously seen over the right shoulder.



The Catholic congregation at Napance made a Christmas offering to their respected pastor, Rev. Father McDonagh, of \$300, which was the largest ever made in that district. The parisbioners, to further testify their esteem for the Rev. Father McDonagh, and their high appreciation of his devoted life and faithful service, surprised him on New Year's Eve with a present of a new cutter and a handsome set of robes. The cutter is elegant-one of the finest that our manufacturers turn out, while the robes are as good as money will buy. No one could be more deserving of such an expression of good will, and it tally expresses the general confi-dence in which the rev, gentleman is held by those with whom he is most closely associated. The people of all denominations will "But at your death?" "They all become free then." CHARLESTON, S.C., Jan. 16.—Emily Barmore, a respectable colored woman and two children have been found from a down with a star from the debris of the wrecked church. The pany the gift. The presentation was a sur-prise and was appreciated. Mrs. J. P. Hanley and Miss Walsh acted for the ladies of the congregation in tendering the gift. Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, """. The presentation was a sur-prise and was appreciated. Mrs. J. P. Hanley and Miss Walsh acted for the ladies of the congregation in tendering the gift. Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, """. The presentation was a sur-prise and was appreciated. Mrs. J. P. Hanley and Miss Walsh acted for the ladies of the congregation in tendering the gift. Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, """. The shore was appreciated. Mrs. J. P. Hanley and Miss Walsh acted for the ladies of the congregation in tendering the gift. Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. There was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. The there was ap fuel in the hour, Tawashipt. The shore was appreciated. The church one of the parpose of attend. The home for the parpose of attend. The there was appreciated in the parpose of attend. The there was appreciated to the ability, foresight and pro-taken of the parpose of attend. The there was appreciated to the solility foresight and pro-taken of the the parpose of attend. The there was appreciated to the solility foresight and pro-taken of the parpose of attend. The there was appreciated to the solility foresight and pro-taken of the parpose of the parpose of the taken of the parpose of the taken of the parpose of taken of the tak

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enquire into the subject, because we have a diplomatic corps whose business it is, or should be, to make just such enquiries. A of the subject, and it would not be likely to be of much practical value."

KEEPING RELIGION OUT OF ROS-PITALS.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Probably no greater piece of effrontery has ever been committed than the letter signed by twenty.three infidel deputies and addressed to the French Minister of the Interior on the subject of the socalled "laicisation" of hospitals, a big word intended to mean that when French ratepayers fall ill and are compelled to enter a public institution they are to be deprived of spiritual comfort because the belief in the supernatural is opposed to the rather erratic and conflicting tendencies of modern thought. It is, of course, well that English Catholics should see what line infidel statesmen take when interests which they hold dear are confided to them. The twenty-

three French deputies might find imitators in England unless Catholics showed a hold front against any compromise with Parliamentary irreligion. The method adopted would be less glaringly uojust, but the fate of Catholies would be the same. It is scarcely possible to believe that in these days men could utter such absurdities as are piled up in the letter referred to. Happily, Henri Rochefort showed his keen sense of the ridiculous by refusing his signaactually speaks of the consolations of relito the safety of the Republic! Atter this, we ought to hear no more about Catholics being too easily scared. Dr. Després, a freethinker who has taken up the cause of the nans of the religious side of the ques-

tion, ably replies to this group of petty prose-cutors. He not only shows that every medical man in Paris recognizes the superiority of the Sisters of Charity as nurses, but he adds that to banish religion from the sickbeds. and above all the death-beds of the poor, is inhuman and unjust. Notwithstanding all this, the work goes on, and the Hopital Cochin, founded by a holy pricat, the Abbé Cochin, who left all his property for the en-dowment, has been added to the list of laicised" hospitals

FATAL EXPLOSION.

BOILER EXPLODES IN THE FORT WAYNE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 13.-At 1.30 today a terrific explosion occurred in the boiler room of St. Mary's Catholic church, on the corner of Jefferson and Lafayette streets, in this city. A moment later flames emerged

England, and their opposition is naturally Pole named John Minto, who was in the interested. I do not favor a commission to room when the murder occurred, testified to enquire into the subject, because we have a the above during the investigation held last Saturday in Pembroke, before County Magistrate Mitchall. Four Poles, arrested on suscommission would, in all probability, be complete picion, were allowed their freedom and posed of civilians with little or no knowledge Stobenskie, the suspected murderer, was held to answer to the charge.

> SECRETARY BAYARD SAID TO FAVOR A TREATY WITH CANADA.

BOSTON, Jan. 14 .- The Advertiser's Wash-

ington special says :-- Perry Belmont led up to Secretary Bayard's office this morning the house committee on foreign affairs and they had a talk with the Secretary. After their return to the Capitol, a member of the committee said that in his opinion Mr. Bayard proposes, and the committee is made up to adopt, a reciprocity treaty with Canada, based on the one which lapsed twenty years ago, and that free traders are in favor of the treaty, which will allow Canadian furs, lumber, hay, potatoes and fish to enter this country duty free. The Republicans, in the main, will bitterly oppose such a treaty on the ground that we give much more than we receive.

SELLING A WIFE,

BERLIN, Jan. 15... The belief that the sale of a wife constitutes a legal dissolution of marriage dies hard. An illustration comes from Alsace. A peasant, whose matrimonial life was embittered by a scolding partner, resolved to obtain release. He went to a neighbour, and, after some haggling, sold his wife for a fat ox and 200 marks. In the evening ture. This is one good point in favor of an the purchaser arrived with the ox and a halter, enemy of all religion, who is, however, in-dependent and incorruptible. The letter employed in leading home his purchase; but employed in leading home his purchase; but coming in the midst of a domestic broil he gion given to the dying patients as dangerous obtained such an insight into the woman's shrewish tomper that he declared the bargain off. He drove back his ox, and left the peasant to make peace with his wife as best he could.

FROM OTTAWA.

OITAWA, Jan. 14 .-- Owing to the great distress prevailing among the half-breeds at Batoche and other pouts in the North-West Territories, and that many families are in urgent need of food and clothing, the Government discussed the matter in council and arrangements have been made for their immediate relief. In this connection it is understood that Lieut. Governor Dewdney has been instructed to make an in-vestigation into the character and extent of the suffering, and in the meantime to use his own judgment in the matter of providing food and clubing for those who are in destitute circum-stances. He will be required to report daily to the Government as to the measure of relief employed,

VIENNA, Jan. 15. — Father Peter John Beckx, the General of the Jesuits, is dying. He will be ninety-one if he lives till the 8th of next month. He was born in Sichem, in Belgium, and was educated for the priesthood. Shortly after receiving priest's orders he was admitted into the Society of Jesus in

able gems of ancient literature. But for Ireland they had been crushed under the iron heel of the Hun, the Vandal and the Goth, and their story told in three tiny words. "Stat Nominis Umbra." Ireland, in the long night of barbaric warfare, became the hive in which busy swarms of pure Culdees stored copious deposits of intellectual honey sweeter than that of Mount Hymettus.

In other realms of art, too, Ireland has ever been the twin sister of Italy, and both marched in the van of nations. Sculpture had been cultivated to a high degree of perfection in Ireland long before it was known in various nations of northern and western Europe. The exquisite art of illumination is in truth Ireland's own art. The book of Kells is the delight of the antiquary. It is at once the oldest and most perfect specimen of paleography. In the sixth and seventh centuries there were stained glass windows in Ireland, two con-turies before it was seen even in St. Mark's of Venice, that great treasury of artistic wealth.

But I must not trespass further on your valuable space. I am but a poor writer of English. I honor you for your labors in favor of Ireland. If I could afford it I would send you, not \$10, but \$10,000 for the Parnell Fund.

POLIFONTE MORELLI, 8 West Twenty-Eight street.

AN INTERESTING OPERATION.

Chicago, Jan. 13,-An operation was performed on Monday afternoon at the Hahnemann hospital which was extremely interesting, for the reason that the patient was afflicted with precisely the same discase that General Grant had. The man was 60 or 65 years of age. A cancerous growth started at the root of the tongue and had eaten deeply into the flesh and affected the jawbone on the left. An incision was made at the left inferior angle of the lower jaw, extending underneath the chin to the right. Another cut was then made from the centre of the lower lip through the chin till it intersected the first. The flesh was then laid back, ex-posing the jawbone, and after examination it was found necessary to remove about three inches of bone on the left side which was affected. This done, the root of the tongue and the can cerous sore were exposed to view. The cancer and sub-lying part and parotid glands were cut away and the wounds cautorized. The flesh was then brought together and the incision was closed. The man was under the influence of an anesthetic during two and a half hours. The doctor who conducted the operation said the patient would probably live some time, but in two or three years at the fullest the cancer would surely make its appearance at some other point and ultimately cause death. In the meantime the man would have to be contented with the use of the right jaw, as what remained of the left would be useless. This morning the patient was doing well, and after a good night's sleep awoke and read the paper with great in-terest.

According to the reports which have reached the Propaganda regarding the persecution in the Vicariate of Eastern Cochin-China, nine French priests, seven native missionaries, 60 catechists, 270 native religious, and 2,400 Christians have been massacred, Two hundred parishes have been destroyed, 225 churches have been burned, 17 orphanages, 10 convents, four agricultural colonies, two chemist shops, and two seminaries utterly demolished

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

JAN. 20, 1886.

66 THE TRU WITNESS' IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY 6.11

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WEDNESDAY JANUAR 1 20, 1886

THE vacancy created in the registrarship of Carleion, by the death of that staunch and honest Irishman, the late W. H. Waller, has not yet been filled. Among the several names mentioned in connection with the effice, there is one which is specially deserving of commendation, that of Mr. P. J. Coffey, of Ottawa. The Local Government, in whose hands rests the right of appointment, could not find a man with better or seunder claims to the vacant registrarship. His capacity and Benesty are testified to by his fellow citizens, and we hope the Government will not be slow in making an appointment that would be well received on all sides.

ABOHBISHOP WALSH, of -Dublin, has just given the English Government a very suggestive hint, which they would do well not to ignore or forget. His Grace expressed the hope that England's statesmen would consent to a settlement of the Irish question. But if they refused to yield to constitutional agitation and scorned the tair means employed by the Irish people to urge their rightful demands, then look out for squalls. Archbishop Welsh in the plainest of terms warned the English Government against bringing about the sad result of desperate men, despairing of securing freedom by constitutional means, having recourse to dynamite and the dagger of the assassin. If John Bull is wise he'll take the hint and govern himself accordingly. If it was anybody else he wouldn't take a minute to choose between Home Rule or dynamite.

belonged to the militia force of the Dominion govern the country, and has lost the public of Canada., were commanded by Canadian confidence. militia officers, and all were paid out of the

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was not the flag of England, but it was the

fisg of England with the important addition

HOME RULE OR DYNAMITE.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that

theBritish Cabinet at its last meeting discuss-

ed the propriety of issuing a proclamation de-

claring the National League an illegal asso-

I Lord Salisbury and his Tory

hounds do anything so foolish and suicidal

they will, thereby, give the strongest raison

d'etre to dynamite and other avenging associa-

tions. The British Government should bear

this fully in mind, that if they try to practice

any of their fancy and old-time oppression or

repression of the National representatives or

the National organizations of the Irish people,

they will simply make it imperative

for Irishmen to have recourse to scientific

instead of constitutional methods for the ac-

quisition of their rights. As Archbishop

Walsh very plainly put it, the question

is being narrowed down to this

alternative-cither grant Home Rule or

be prepared for dynamite. If the

entire moral force of the entire Irish nation

backed by the sympathy and support of the

entire civilized world, cannot persuade Eng

land to do the fair and square thing, then

moral force has got to be superseded by

physical force. As Ireland has no hundred

ton guns, no army, no navy, no torpedoes, it

is quite evident that the physical force,

typifed by these institutions, could not

be availed of 'by the Irish people. What

then! Are the Irish people to remain pow-

erless and detenceless and allow themselves

to be trampled on like so many worms? Not

by any means ! Science has advanced too

far not to permit of terrible retaliation, with

little expense and less effort. The fact that

lreland is without ordinary engines of des-

truction to protect herself will not be accept-

ed by a desperate people as a reason why ex-

traordinary means should not be employed

to bring the enemy to terms. A man to sa v

his life uses enything and everything agains

folds.

cistion.

treasury of the country. England had nothing to do with it. The men who went to the and events which have no direct relation to Northwest were Canadian militiamen and not the rebellion, while the pronouncement of "British soldiers." Men went up there, and Archbishop O'Brien is directly on the rebelplanty of them, who would not pull a trigger lion itself. Consequently the Daily Witness or England, but who would, and did, risk will have some difficulty in substantiating its their lives to preserve law and order in the silly assertion that His Grace tunes his elo-Dominion. Not that they disliked the half quent harp to a very different strain from breeds or were thirsty for their gore, but they that adopted by the French Bishops both in Mr. Parnell has in his mind-a revival of the went to support the law and bring back peace to the land. The very flag they lought under Quebec and in the North-West.

It is a rather notable and significant fact that the two prelates who pronounced upon the causes of the rebellion have in the clearest of the Dominion coat of arms quartered on its and the most emphatic terms declared that the responsibility of it rested, as The Post has from the very beginning claimed and demonstrated, upon the shoulders of the Government at Ottawa, Archbishop Taché said :--"Stop making use of my name "to defend the Government. "They are responsible for the "blood spilt and for the rebel-"lion."

"Minds too superficial alas! or too in terested to take a serious and impartial 'have accomplished their duties as citizens by exclaiming : "Riel is the cause of all the | convinced from my own knowledge that more explanation is so unreasonable that if it it is deceiving oneself or striving to deceive others, to throw ou one man alone the causes of the misfortunes which we all deplore."

Now, ye Pharisees and hypoorites who are making use of Episcopal documents and Papal Encyclicals to prevent the people of Canada from exercising their rights and accomplish ing their duty in the present crisis of our national life, what have ye to say to that upreme and impartial judgment of a great Catholic Archbishop ? And what have ye to say of that noble and eloquent endorsation of the French Prelate of the West by the Irish Prelate of the East. Read the following to act rashly. Boubless, he said, it would words of Archbishop O'Brien, and tell us if the Cathetic Church is insensible to the sufferings and wrongs of an oppressed people. even if they only be savages and half-breeds, or if she is not always ready to uphold the cause of kamanily and justice, and appreciate selves and prepare for the worst. the straggles made for the acquisition of the people's rights.

"There is a recent foul stain on our pag echich a partisan press and interested cabi net ministers are vainly trying to make indelible. In vasn ; the woord that wrice in three lustrums stayed the march of land robbers and secured legal recognition of the rights of a people threatened with easermina tion will never be culled accurred.

has been in all climes and through all ages,against tyranny and oppression and on the side of the weak and oppressed.

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officers. The greater part of the remainder agitation to overthrow a Ministry which, in time. Mr. Macdonald says that what will papers for that year, No. 118, page 2, and is above the frank, but courteous, criticism of the estimations of the electors, is unfit to chiefly lead to this happy reunion is the Mr. Costigan's letter on page 7C9. popular disgust at Orange braggadocio and Aud it must be remembered that these are said recently: "But I think now the plan | portance in order to make him all the more constitution of 1782 adapted to present circumstances-will cause less disruption and work more satisfactorily than the federal scheme. When I was urged to offer myself

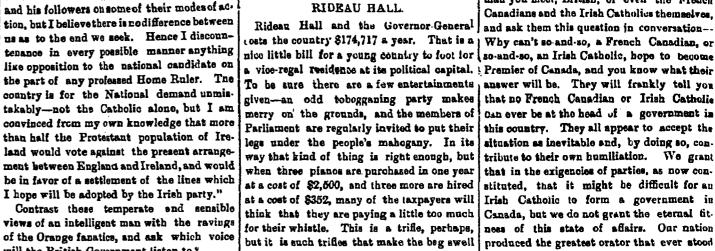
will the British Government listen to ?

want to rule or ruin :--

to a constituency as a moderate Home Ruler. and to make an effort to reorganize that section of the party, I refused, as I believe the and the mode of action usually associated with | Irish people for their own selfish ends. that section, I might differ from Mr. Parnell and his followers on some of their modes of action, but I believe there is no difference between us as to the end we seek. Hence I discountenance in every possible manner anything like opposition to the national candidate on the part of any professed Home Ruler. The

virulence which are rapidly driving the only the public grabs of which we know. the contrary, elle is criticized by the English We have thus shown that the French Moderates into the ranks of the Nationalists How many there were of which we know Bishops have dealt exclusively with incidents | The reasoning, fair minded and intelligent nothing we can only guess. But we know portion of the Protestant community and enough to understand the man at last. We even of the Orange party itself are surchy have now proof enough to enable us to see drifting toward Home Rule. Mr. William that he has been "on the make" all the time. Shaw, ex-M.P. from Cork and formerly chief and while pretending to fight the battles of lieutenant of Issac Butt's Home Rule our people, he took very good care to do it in phalanx, speaking as an Irish Protestant, such a way that would enhance his own im-

valuable to his Orange chief. But it is better that the Irish Catholics of Canada should know their map. In future he and they will understand each other better. They might have suspected, from the associates he kept, that-all was not well, but now "Facts" are against him, and he will be remembered among our people as one of country has entirely departed from the policy those "designing politicians" who used the



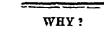
and pile the bills of costs against the people's We give below a few instances of the pocketbook. When we see \$8,200 paid one seditions and murderous talk of the gang that year for light and fuel; \$135 for newspapers; statesman, without his failings in other \$1,755 for telephones and telegrams; \$6,925 for travelling expenses ; \$1,572 for stationery; Sir John Leslie, iu a speech at Glasslough, exhorted all Protestants, in the event of an \$6,392 for keeping the garden in order, and Irish Parliament being established, to refuse \$\$5,363 for furgiture for sixteen years, we to pay taxes, to refrain from electing seprebagin to think that the Governor-General is contatives to such a Parliament, to dischey its not badly provided for, and we feel like orders, and generally to boycott the Catholic | having a good all-round constitutional grumassemblage. He advised the Orangera n not ble. It would not be so bad if this money was given to a man of the people's choice, be a pleasure to shoot the Catnolics like rate, but when we consider that the British Govbut it would be wiser for them to reserve ernment eesd us out some of their rag, toy and their cartridges until their wives and sisters and bob-tail " noblemon " to govern us in this were attacked. At all events, it was imperland, it cannot be wordered if we open the

ative that the men of Ulster should arm them. cabinets of our national brain and ask experts in incandty to take a peep inside and tell us seriously if this country is in its senses. "Capt. Maxwell, speaking at Kells, County while some little midsummer night cherub, Meath, denounced the Parmeilites as diabolilooking down from aloft, will canningly oal tyrants, who missppropriated their own unite and say : "What fools these mortals Funds and preached munder, robbery, arson, be."

THE "UNION JACK."

more moderate than the laymer. He said he Freland will get Home Rule some day. No was prepared to support an Irish Parliament doubt about that. It may be Grattan's Home if it would solemnly record its allegiance to Rule; it may be a Federal Home Rule; it imperial sale and abjure Papal sur remacy and may be Home Rule such as we have in Canada, but it will be Home Rule of some Such sentiments as contained in the above kind. Well, when Ireland is settling her are a disgrace to humshity, and that is why Home Rule account with Great Britain, there we insist that Orangeism ought to be squil hed is the question of the flag to be arranged. unmerdially whenever it shows its vile and The Union was a fraud. All men admit that, Byron rightly called it "the Union of the shark with its prey," and historians in all lands admit that it was a national swindle and a wrong. Now if the Union itself was a traud the flag that represents the Union must we a fraud too. The people of Ireland did cot consent to the Legislative Union of the two countries. It was forced on them against their will. They never accepted it as a binding engagement, and they have never ceased to protest against it from the day it was made "law" down to the present hour. And if they repudiated having hand, act or part in the transaction so do they repudiate the flag that symbolizes it. The "Union Jack" may, it "law." he the flag of the Irish people. It may float over Dablin Castle and flutter over the parapets which goard the Cove of Cork, but be fore the British colors are sincerely accented by the Irisk people they must have the Harp, the Shamrock, or a spot of green some. where worked upon their folds. Here in Canada the "Union Jack," or, at least, the British ensign, carries the Dominion cost ofarms along with it-why not the new flag, which will symb lize Home Rule for Ireland and a hearty union with the Empire, carry "The Dear Little Shamrock" clustering on its borders?

the press. When she does wrong, as she often does wrong in spite of all legal fiction to papers, and it is only here that "loyalty" hecomes sycoplantic in its tone. But it won't do-it won't do.



Why can't a French Canadian or an frish Catholic be Premier of this Dominion ? We ask the question because people generally appear to think that neither the one nor the other can ever hope to lead a government in this country. And we want to know the reason. Of course, in the public press, we will be told there is no reason, and such a contingency as a French Canadian or an Irish Catholic Pramier is not an impossibility. We hear platitudes about " a fair field," and all the rest. But we know what that means. It means that speech is being used to conceal the thoughts. But speak to any man you meet, British, or even the Freach Canadians and the Irish Catholics themselves, and ask them this question in conversation --osts the country \$174,717 a year. That is a | Why can't so and so, a French Canadian, or a vice-regal residence at its political capital. Premier of Canada, and you know what their To be sure there are a few entertainments, answer will be. They will frankly tell you merry on the grounds, and the members of | Can ever be at the head of a government is situation as inevitable and, by doing so, conway that kind of thing is right enough, but tribute to their own humiliation. We grant at a cost of \$2,600, and three more are hired stituted, that it might be difficult for au Irish Catholic to form a government in Canada, but we do not grant the eternal fitness of this state of affairs. Our nation produced the greatest orator that ever stood within the walls of the Parliament in this country, and it may produce his equal as a respects, to-morrow or the day after. Why. then, should we admit that an Irish Catholic cannot be a Premier here. As for the French Canadians, they have a greater claim, because they have greater opportunities. If we were French we would insist on having a French Canadian Premier, and we would do our best to prevent the exclusion of our people from the highest office in the gift of the people. That is the kind of "backing down" we would show in the present crisis. What my the French Canadians ?

HOW THE INDIANS ARE TREATHD.

THE Rev. John McDougall, a missionary among the Indians of the North-West, lets In some very fierce light upon the manner in which the government treats the Indians, He describes the policy of the Indian Department as a "cut-throat one" and denounces the officials for their shameful and immoral lives, some of whom were a disgrace to the lowest barbarism, let alone olvilization. These are frightful charges and show that there must be something terribly rotion somewhere. The Rev. gentleman in the course of his letter writes: "How often we have preached the gospel of patience, have tried to show that the great distance, the lack of speedy transport, the remendous cost of bringing material into this big country, were some of the reasons why the Government was behind hand. Og course we could not find, nor did we try to find, any excuse for the promises made, but not fulfilled, for the cut-throat policy often exhibited and sometimes enforced by officials of the Indian Department, for the shameful and immoral lives of many of the employee of the same. Some of these were a disgrace to the lowest barbarism, let alone civilization. Nor how could we, when earnestly trying to teach the Indians habits of industry and thrift, be expected to excuse the laziness and incompetency of many sent into the count if to teach the wards of the Government these lessons we have been working for them to acquire for so many years. Moreover, could we be blamed when we telt strongly that something was wrong in a system which allowed such men in its branch of the service. Give us mon as Indian Department employes of every grade, who will be true to their country, if not to their God, and who will have maphood enough to refrain from licentiousness and blasphemy and drunkennass and laziness, and on the other gand will have force of character enough to command the respect of all parties, native and foreign. and who will, by precept and example, teach the Indian to develop an independent spirit, which will make him industrious, thrifty and law abiding."

Then, in his manifesto, His Grace wrote --view of our difficulties, consider that they | country is for the National demand unmistskably-not the Catholic alone, but I am harm; it was he who did it all; he has than half the Protestant population of Irepaid for it, the country is safe now.' This | land would vote against the present arrangement between England and Ireland, and would were accepted, we might expect new dis- be in favor of a settlement of the lines which turbances in the near future. "Therefore, I hope will be adopted by the Irish party." Contrast these temperate and sensible

These are the sentiments and views of Archbishap O'Brien : --

The spirit of the Church is to day what it

THE Montreal Gazette is trying to extract, comfort out of Mr. Blake's London speech. Our c intemporary " takes it that he has destroyed the castle of his Rouge allies." The Gazette would take anything it could get in its pretent discress, but we really think it "" takes " too much when it tries to put Mr. Blake on record as being opposed to the men who condemn the Government for its maladministration of the North West.

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Herald has managed to form a sounder opinion and a more just appreciation of the aim and effect of Mr. Blake's speech. The Herald says that those amongst the members of the Conservative party in Quebec who have really made up their minds to break with the Government will find sufficient encouragemant in Mr. Blake's candid and cautious utterances, "to lead them to believe that the result of the discussion of North-West matters at the next session of Parliament will be sufficiently grave to justify a drawing together of all whe, from whatever cause, are dissatisfied with the Government's adminstration of affairs in that Territory."

THE annual reports on the state of trade and agriculture in Ireland indicate a revival, which very few expected. The returns for the past year show substantial gains in the quantities of the crops gathered. The yield of wheat, oats, barley, rye and potatoes was 135,386 tons greater than in 1684. The increase in flex was 4,916 tons, and in hay :333,320 tons. Of the manufacturing indusstries only the licen trade is described as being in a bad condition. This is due in a great measure to the increasing foreign competition. The partial stoppage of the linen mills has thrown many operatives out of employment, and they are now counting hopelessly on assistance from the coming Irish Parliament in the way of protection. The reported improvement in crops does not include the western coast distriots of Ireland, where there is so much distrees at present, owing to the failure of the herring and other fisheries.

Some of our contemporaries are in the habit of offerring to the men who served in the late

. Northwest expeditionary force as "British men we would call "British soldiers" were utterances cannot be taken as either a warn- already conquered more than half of the gan got in 1883, to ent timber in the disputed country. It is the "loyalty" of the helpt to people have condemned.

his would be murderer, and nobody finds fault with him. Let England beware and not invite a policy of retaliation which will be more dangerous and destructive than any effort of her army and navy. Let England remember that the world has come to look upon the policy of exterminating a people by oppression and starvation as a greater crime than the use of dynamics by

ARCHBISHOPS TACHÉ AND O'BELEN ON THE REBELLION.

that people to secure food and liberty.

Tur Montreal Daily Witness quotes the remarkable judgment passed by Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, on the North-West rebellion, its cause and its results, and says :--"Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, tanes his eloquent harp to a very different strain from that adopted by the French hierarchy, both in Quebec and in the North West W. should presume the latter know more about the Riel matter than His Grace of Halifax. Our esteemed contemporary is very much mistaken, and its language is very liable to deceive atters.

One would imagine from a perusal of the Witness' comment that Archbishop O'Brien was opposed by the French Canadian Bishops in his views on the rebellion.

That is not the case.

to go to excesses in their anger against a consequences, and not one of them has told the faithful that Sir John Macdonald and his government are not to be turned will wink away as if they had nothing else north half of sec. 14 township 6, range 19, out if the people see fit to do so, to do. Such a prohibition is not within their obligations, their competence or their right, as Archbishop Taché himself so forcibly put it in what the great Archbishop of the North-West said :-- "Let those who have a vote to give, whether in parliament or on the hust-

" duty."

HER MATESTY THE QUEEN. If the Queen of England is not more case

fal she may live to hear her throne toppling about her ears. This thing of showing preference to one political party, before another, is a dangerous experiment for her to attempt thus late in her reign. But she did it with Disraeli-and she is doing it with the using the sympathies of the people in or ser present administration in Britain. She bolatered up "the descendant of the impenitent thief," as O'Connell called the dead Banjamin, and she is now putting her shoulder to the wheel in propping up the dess'atknow-where-he-stands Salisbury. The people of Great Britain are in no humor for this kind of thing They want the Queen to obtained by honest trade we would rekeep her hands off-to govern but not to rule' Her strongest claim to the admiration of her British subjects hitherto has been that she did not interfere in politics. But latterly this signing policians"-might come terrii l. he me claim has been disallowed. And by "British to roost. And so they have. They have subjects" we much residents of Great Britain only, and not even all of them. Irishmen are Hon. John Costigan stands before the frish not "Britons," and they may be left ont of Catholics of Canada in his true light ; stensie reckoning. But the Prince of Wales plays as he never stood before. With a prin his cards much better than his royal mother. He will not, it is said, dabble in politics on any account. He knows too well that to do people to give him strength with the Governso might mean the doom of the throne. This ment in order to advance his personal interis the people's age, and Albert Edward understands it. As a constitutional king he may Home Rule resolutions were all "designs " of some day be acceptable, and Great Britain and this most actute of all astate " politicians." Archbishop O'Brien with Archbishop Tache | Ireland might be well satisfied to allow him at was money he wanted and it was money he are the only two prelates who have pro to become one, but as a partizan they would get, and here are the proofs as published by nounced directly and squarely on the merits not put up with him for an hour. If Her has in a letter signed "Facts" last evening. of the rebellion. All the other Bishops have Majesty was well advised she would do as her simply alluded to the political agitation and son does-let politics alone. If she doesn'tgiven counsel and warning to their flocks not well, if she doesn't, the people of Great Britain and Ireland will soon have less to pay in 59,000 acres of grazing lands. This will be guilty government. Not one of these Bishops | doweries for her ohildren. There will be one | found in the assaional papers for 1885, No. has discussed the cause of the rebellion or its less market for German beggar princes who 34, page 7." go a wooing, and yet this old world will jog along pretty much as usual, and the stars

ORANGEISM AGAINST HOME RULE.

The London Daily News has sent a special his memorable manifesto, which all Canadians commissioner (Mr. MacDonald) to Ireland to should read and read over again. This is collect data concerning the attitude of the bulk of the Irish Protestants on the question of Home Rule. Mr. MucDonald feels confident and already predicts that the majority ings, weigh all according to their inmost of the moderate "Loyalists," who are now conscience and in the balance of their love | more or less identified with the Orange party, " of country, and then let them vote will sconer or later throw in their lot with " according to their convictions; the party of patriotism. Although the

"such is their right and their Orange extremists are straining every to Admonton, which runs into Victoria, the nerve to embitter the strift, a change Now, what is the right and the duty is working throughout Ulster, and the solitions." We always thought, however, of a citizen will and can never find any rebel province of '98 may bo soon that the troops who surved in that campaign listorference or obstruction of the hands of brought back to a sense of the duty it owes to out of his "designing" pollties," we oan roast over there in London. Now this kind and that he is prepared to accept and fulfill were simply Canadian militiamen. The only a Catholic Bishop. Consequently their all Ireland at the present crisis. Parnell has throw in the three permits Short and Costi- of lip loyalty we hear too much of in this the task of punishing the men whom the

inrisdiction.

and tresson from morning to night.

The Rev. Mr. Carter. in his speeches, was

"DESIGNING POLITICIANS."

The Hon, John Cortigan said that the soon who had determined to fight the Government over the Riel question were " designing golitioians." By that he means men who were to advance their personal ends. Very well A few days after Mr. M.C. Cameron, M P. said that the Hon. John Costigan had r ceived an enormous tract of timber land at 55 per maile; we replied by heattating to accept this statement until proof was scrnished. If the lands were joice ; but if obtained because John Costigon was a party man and a minister of the Comm. her we predicted that these wor is -" decome home with a vergenuoe. Theday the tence of Irish patriotism on his live he was all the time using the sympathics of the

osts. The New Brunswick school question and -"In July iES2, one month after Sir John was sustained at the polls, Suort, Costigans Huy and Anderson obtained a lease for In the same year, and in the same month,

the Mon. John Cestigan applied for and not west of 2nd principal meridian, 324 seres of valuable coal laud. See sessional papers 1883, No. 36, page 5.

Still in 1882, but this time in December, and only, a few mouths in office, "John Ryan Costigan, a son of the Minister of Inland Revenue, obtained south half of sec. 17, township 2, range 8, west of 2nd principal meridian, valuable coal lands."

"In 1885, John Costigan," still con tinues "Facts" secured from the Government, of which he was and is a member, a lumus of \$490,000 for a railway from Riviers du Loop county he represents. See votes and proceedings for 1885, page 664," and if there is

LIF LOYALTY.

The Witness says that the Queen "Bots wisely" in again appearing in public. Her Majesty opening the new Parliament, in the emblazoned pageantry of a royal show, is, according to the Wilness, a wise act. Now. let us see where the "wisdom" comes in. The last time the Queen opened Parliament was during Disraeli's term of office. Gladstone then went into power, and the Queen never darkened the doors of the House of Lords during the time the Liberal chief guided the destinies of the Empire. Gladstone's term expires, and a general election is held. The roturns from the different con- mined to bring them to justice and to have stituencies are only half in when the Queen them punished for their crimes in office. In sends for the Conservative chief, and shows olden days the ministers would have been her anxiety for his triumph. When the elections are over the Conservatives retain power. although in a minority, and the Queen once who by their oriminal neglect and incapacity more appears in public in order to bolster up produced the sad results of the rebellion is the tottering power of her favorite adminisaration No Government that England ever had stood so noticeably between the devil and which consists in a simple withdrawal of the the deep sca as the present Government in power they have abused, of the confidence Britain. Without the Parnellites, the they have betrayed, the people are called Liberals are in . the ascendant, and yet, in face of this fact, we are told that the Queen will not so far despair of his country as "acts wisely" in letting her subjects under- to doubt the answer made to that call. stand she is a Tory, and that she will only By this he gives us to understand that he any doubt shout his having made enough "appear in public" when Tories rule the realizes the full seriousness of the situation,

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Edward Blake has spoken. His speech is full of promise and of hope for the country, but full of censure and reprobation of the Government's administration of public affairs. Mr. Blake has examined the wounds and the distress from which the country is suffering, and he has placed a mighty grip upon the culprits who have inflicted this suffering upon our young confederation, deterimpeached as traitors to their trust ; but in those modern times the penalty for the men milder-" too mild," says Mr. Blake, " for such an offence as theirs." This mild penalsy, upon to inflict, and Mr. Blake adds that he General Middleton and a few of his staff ing or a prohibition against taking part in the black north and the remainder will come in territory, as can be seen by the sessional his master. The time is past when the Queen There has been a lot of rubbiah written

JAN. 20, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

denounces the course pursued by the Govern* Canadian take up our challenge-if it dare. that, "for the party purpose of promoting race prejudice, and giving ground for the ory of English against French, they are so represented by the Ministerial press, but I believe this to be a dodge. The most violent language has been used in the Ontario Miniaterial organ ; the movement as a whole has in my view, been misrepresented, and a deliberate design is apparent on the part of of the Ontario Tories to create and intensify a war of race and creed, and to obscure by this means all the real issues between parties in order to raise an issue false in itself, and which, handled as proposed by the Ministerial press, would imperil the future of our country.'

Fortunately the Ministerial organs did not have things all their own way. Ihere was on the other side a fearless and honest press which tore the mask from the slavish partizans of the Government, and exposed the villainous part they were prepared to play to retain control of the reins of power. Mr. Biake has now lent his nowerful assistance to that press in its efforts to enlighten the public on the true issue. The Tories will not be allowed to force a political contest on the one and only question of Riel's execution. They will have to face an arraignment of their whole line of misgovernment in the North-West, ending and not beginning on the scaffold _t Regins.

MORE THAN POLITICAL.

Some people are fond of saying that Grangeism is " merely a political institution." This is not correct. Orangeism is something more than political. It is social, commercial and religious as well as being political. In Ontario it is true that Orangemen are nearly all Conservatives, just as in Quebec they are mostly Liberals. But in both places they do all they can, in a dangerously quiet and secretive way, to injure the social, commercial and religious status of the Catholics. Was Orangeism "merely political" when it blazed on the trees in Wellington, Bruce and many other counties in Ontario the words NC Panists allowed here." Is it "marely political" when at the present hour it kicks up its cloven foot when an Irish Catholic is appointed to a position of trust or emolument by the Dominion Government, as it did when that patriotic and true hearted gentleman, Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, was appointed to the Senate? 1s it "morely political" when the members of the criter take an oath "not to marry a Oatholie or Papist," and for this the Lord be praised. Was it "merely political" when it clamsred for the blood of Riel, and then threatened to reconquer the Province of Quebeo and deepoil the French-Canadian and Irish Catholics of their liberties? We know the "pions" brethren too well to be led astray by such arguments. We are aware that there are some men belonging to the order that are "merely political"; that is, they use Orangeism as a stepping stone to power, just as there are some Catholics who do the same thing. But we ask the defenders of Orangeism to put out a single measure, not only in this country, but in Great Britain and Ireland, that was over calculated to put the Catholics on an equal, social, commercial, political, or religious equality with the Protestants, that the majority of the Oraugemen did not oppose, anti-Irish, it is anti-Catholic, and everything to do to make the "Croppie lie down" it elections, injure them in business, deny them our church. We know them, and while some of them individually are far from meaning harm, as an organization, they are bad, very bad, and couldn't be worse in a Christian

about the effect of bur. Blake's speech upon go by. And Mr. Fraser has done all this for the political movement in this Province the Irish Catholics without offending any fair against Sir John Macdonald and his Orange minded man in Ontario. He has done it as a Tory administration. The speech has been matter of simple justice, and he has done it. misrepresented and misinterpreted, as Arch. and is doing it, thoroughly. He has not bishop O'Brien would say, "by a partisan encroached on the rights of the Protestants. press and interested Cabinet Ministers." A nor would we have him do it, but he has been perusal of Mr. Blake's pronounce just to the Catholice, that is all. He would, ment shows that his views and his we believe, defend Protestant liberties and sentiments are in accord with those Protestant rights as freely as he defends uttered b for public men on both sides of Catholic liberties and the rights of his own politics, from a hundred platforms during the people, and that is just the way we want him past two mouths. His views certainly do to be. No wonder Archbishop Lynch and not coincide with Sir Alexander Campbell's the overwhelming majority of the clergy memorandum or with Hon. Mr. Chapleau's support the Hon. Christy Fraser and wish letter. We all know how the Mail, the him success. We can understand some Gazette and the other ministerial organs false- Catholics whom the force of circumstances ly represented the movement to be one of compelled to fight on the other political side race and creed, and how those papers strove to that which Mr. Fraser takes, but down at to turn the English Protestants and the the bottom, where the blood rushes, there must Orange Tories against the French Canadians. have been with them a conscious monitor that Mr. Blake has not been blinded to the true told them they were doing wrong. A man issue raised by the French Canadians, and he who does what is right, as the Hon. Mr. Fr ser has done, should, and does, command ment organs as "a wicked attempt made to the sympathies of all fair minded politicians. arome prejudices of race and creed against the | Catholic and Protestant alike, and if we are people of this Province," and adda saying too much in his favor let the Irinh

> A LESSON TO THE CITIZEN. THE OLIAWA Citizen sava :--

"In the Irich Canadian of this week there appears a three column letter from Quebec on the Riel question which the Montreal Post

declined to publish." Uar esteemed contemporary is mistaken,

and intimates what is not true. The Montreal Post did not decline to publish the three column letter from Quebec on the Riel question which appears in the Irinh Canadian of this week.

After misstating the fact, the Ottawa Cilizen, in its low and ungentlemanly style, imputes to THE POST a cowardly motive for the imagined refusal to publish the letter. It says that "as the letter is in the main a defence of the Hon. John Costigan against THE POST'S abuse, of course that journal would not allow its columns to be used for such a purpose."

The Citizen should not judge others after its own base standard. The columns of THE Post are always open to both sides of the organ at Uttawa can say for itself, which, exigencies" demand it; and that is pretty often.

Our only object in discussions regarding the question of Home Rule. It cannot be ublic affairs and public men is to arrive at a tenth and make it known, no matter majority in favor of maintaining the integrity public affairs and public men is to arrive at the truth and make it known, no matter what the cost ; our only interest is to secure a larger benefit for our people.

Our criticisms of public men are not to be restrained and limited to those who are supposed to be our opponents.

Because a man is charged with the representation and protection of our interests, is no mason why he should escape fair and just criticism when he goes wrong. The people's mandate to a representative is

not a carte blanche to do as he pleases.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE DECLARED TO

BE LEGAL BY THE IRISH EXCHEQUER DENCH. DUBLIN, Jan. 17 .- The Irish Excheques

bench has rul-d that the National League is not illegal as it exists in every county in Ireland without s-crecy and has been tolerated by the Government which knows its objects. DUBLIN, Jan. 16.-The Freemin's Journal to-

day says the Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, discussed the propriety of issuing a proclamation declaring the National League an illegal organization.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH PRO'BATS.

DUBLIN, Jan, 17 .- In chapel to day Arch bishop Walsh dencunced the English press for slandering the Irish people in accusing them of being addicted to crime He appealed to the hisrarchy to condemn such slanders.

A NATIONALIST STATEMENT.

Statements have been extensively telegraphed to the effect that there is now good r ason to believe that the Nationalasts will support Mr. Gladstone through thick and thin. The Na-tionalist members fear the effect of these reports on furth American aming and dening it to be on Irush American opinion and desire it to be made known that the leaders of the party are wholly uncommitted to Mr. Gladatone and are free to support the best measure for Ireland that may be promised. The Nationalias members have resolved on making a field day in Parliament on the stavation question on the first opportunity that can be fund A debate on the mis rable condition of the Irish law administration can condition of the Irish law administration can easily be got up on the Achille episode and the necessity for a National government capable of comprehending the wants of the people and providing for them as brought to the attention of the country.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

The Irish Local Government bill will be delayed till the English bill is settled. Although promised in the Queen's speech, the Irish mea-sure may not appear during this session of Par-The Parnellives are not eager to force liament. the Government to declare its Itish policy. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington duragree on the home rule question, and the Duke of Devonshire is urging Lord Hartington to an open rup'ure with the ex-Premier. It is reported that Earl Spencer has notified Mr. Gladstone that his iews on the Irish question coincide with those of the ex-Premier.

A BRLIGKBENT DUKE.

The Duke of Westminater, in a speech at Cherter, said he deploted the fact that Mr. Par-nell had deluded Ireland. The British right arm was still powerful and England would never grant home rule to Ireland.

LONDON, Jan. 16 .- The Times recognizes that the Irish question must receive the immediate attention of the new parliament. In a spirited leading article it urg-s the necessity of the Conservative party at once facing the issue. It "The Conservatives cannot shirk or question, and they are never closed, partice. larly to the vindication of personal honor and reputation. That is more than the Tory nation, and universal scorn will be their portion like many of its Tory confreres, trades in if they give their opportunits a chauce to over-falsebood and calumny whenever "political they will be a union. Such a converthe bold defence of a union. Such a course would be worse than a blunder, it would be a crime. The Government should not besitate to challenge a verdict of the House of Comm naon

of the Empire. LONDON, Jan. 18 - The Queen to-day sent

her private secretary, Sir H. F. Ponsonby, to Mr. Gladstone with a letter on the Irish situ ation. It is stated that the Government will, at the earliest moment, introduce a bill in parliament making boycotting a felony, en larging the magistrates' power of summary jurisdiction and otherwise strengthening the criminal law. The introduction of this measure is said to have been decided upon at the Cabinet council to-day.

ANOTHER LOYALIST MEETING.

BELFAST, JAN. 18 .- A great meeting under Party journals may consider that party the auspices of the Loyalists was held here men can out whatever capers they should and how a solution was adopted pro-testing against the passage by Parliament of be entitled to encomiums at their slavish any measure granting Home Rule to Ireland. Many delegates iron! the north of Ireland were present. A resolution was adopted declaring unwavering loyalty to the chrone, denouncing the separation of Ireland from the union, refusing to recognize an Irisb par. liament, if one should be established, protest ing against the " perpicious and immoral practices of the so called National league : summoning the Government to enforce the laws and to suppress dialoysity and rebellion, and to protect the lives and liberties of the peaceable and industrious subjects of Her Majesty.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

INTERISTING DISCUSSION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

went out to meet Great Britain or any other WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 .- In the Senate government. After further debate the reso Senator Frye offered a resolution relating to the fisheries, a preamble to which recites :that he would ask to be heard on it to-Whereas, the President has recommended morrow. Congress to provide for a commission to settle and adjust the fisheries question ;

And whereas, the fisheries question had been suttled for ten years past under the treaty of Washington at a cost of five and a half million dollars in money and a revision of six million dollars of duties in that period;

And whereas, that treaty had resulted in an increese of 500 vessels and 10,000 seamen to the Canadian fishing fleets, with a corresponding decrease in the habing fleets of the United States ;

Therefore resolved, -That it is the opinion of the Senate that a commission clothed with the powers referred to ought not to be provided for by Congress.

Senator Edmonds was glad that the resolution was introduced, but thought a cupying a professorial chair in any college in the decision the the Dominion. As a matter of fact, there is word necessary in regard to the action the President had with Her Mejesty's Government after the time had expired when, according to the provision of the law, the whole fishery matter and the customs matter connected with it had absolutely terminated. It seemed to be stated, he said, in a report just laid on the deak of senators, that the President, without any advice or cousent of the Senate, had entered into arrangements with Her Majesty's Government by which citizens of the United States were citizens of the United States were for a quarter of a century by Dr. accorded certain rights in fisheries in Cramp, father of the late Thomas Cramp, British waters, which by existing treaties and the laws of nations they would not otherwise have and that British subjects were accorded reciprocal rights in the United States. If that was what was meant by the statements of the report (and he spoke of it with reserve because he had only just seen the report) it certainly presented a very grave question as to the exertions of the executive power in the matter of entering into arrangements with foreign powers, affecting the rights of citizens of the United States in the face of the constitutional provision that gives dowed by George Munro. Acadia felt sore the President power to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. It may be, he added, that the arrangement referred to was not a treaty, but in respect to the end to be obtained by it, it was what a housie has made more real progress than it treaty would be and what had never been | did during the previous fourteen. Shortly supposed could be done without a treaty.

Senator Morgan enquired whether any right has been given to British fishermen by the arrangement referred to, that they would not have had without it.

Senator Edmunds replied that if the state-ments of the correspondence meant what they seemed to mean (and he read some of them), the powers granted could only be granted, as the powers granted could only be granted, as Senator Edmunds replied that if the statehe understood the constitution, by a treaty | rank of American philosophers, and he is not made by the President in a constitutional way. He only called attention to the matter, and did that in the best possible spirit, as he desired to speak of the President with every rcapect.

Senstor Morgan said that under the resolu-tion that had passed Congress, instructing governors in Cornell, had just endowed a new the President to terminate the fishery treaty, we happened to fix the time in the middle of the fishery season and after the people had gone to great expense in preparation for the work of fishing. It would have been a great injury to stop the work of the fleets in the middle of their course, and perhaps the President, in conference with the British authorities, had strained a point in order to accommodate the interests and provide for the welfare of that large class of people inter ested.

Senator Hoar thought he represented the state most largely interested in the fishery question, and so far as he understood, our fishermen had not discovered that the arrange at Cornell, but he obtained a three years' ment referred to had been made in their invacation to scoept the temporary appointment terests. The fishermen of the United States of chief of the Brazil Geological Survey expe-

did not agree with the Senator from Alabama. dition at the personal request of the Emperor, THE TWO GREAT MUSICAL INSTRE-Senator Dawes suid that a year's notice in and \$10,000 a year, was attacked by fever out there and died. Frof. Hartt was an alumnu the privileges alluded to would terminate at a of Acadia College. I may add that Cornell given time, therefore the "anddenness" of is now the third largest and best equipped the emergency had not rendered the arrange. university fu America, with a gradining class of 250 this year, an annual Fevenue of Senator Frye called attention to the fact 8250,000, and property valued at \$5,000,000.

reason, for the influence of justice and truth | years of age, and states that he comes from in preference to war or anything that looked back of Cornwali. He was arraigned in the like war. A sease of self-respect on the part Police Court this morning and elected to be of the United States Government did not tried summarily, and pleaded guilty, and was require it to buckle on its armor whenever it sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

lution went over, Mr. Conger giving notice IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1499 25 A Friend of the Cause .. Osocola, Ont. 16 OF T., Kingston, Ont. 1 00 COLLECTED BY J. R. KELLY, PAKENHAM, ON

Francis McFarlane..... 1 60 A Friend..... 0 50 B. Donaher..... 100 HALIFAX, Jan. 18 --- The news of the appointment of Dr. Schurman, professor of P. Faughman. 025 COLL CTED BY P. KENNEDY, SPRINGTOWN.

philosophy and ethics in Dambasic on lege, to the professorship of philosophy in Cornell university, in New York, was received here with great surprise and regret. Dr. Schurman is one of the most brilliant and promising young Canadians co- cupying a professorial chair in any college in the Dominion. As a matter of fact, there is no man in the Lower Provinces whose name is mentioned as being qualified to succeed to his chair in Dathousie, and his loss will be severely felt. While studying in Germany, Schurman became acquainted with Andrew D. White, then United States Minister to	D. O'Brien, M.D., Renfrew
Schurman became acquainted with Andrew	John McNulty, Bagot

THE BAZAAR AT WESTPORT.

MR. STANTON SCORING A OBRAT SUCCESS-ILLS WORK IN THE VILLAGE.

was opened in the spacious halls of the new separate school building. There was a large number present, and they enjoyed the entertainment, given by a number of gentlemen and ladies from this city, from Perth, and belonging to Westport. The interior of the building was elaborately decorated with evergreens, flugs and Chinese lanterns. The rich and costly gifts which Rev. Father Stanton's friends had presented to the bazar, presented s brilliant appearance. After these articles had been admired the programme was opened, Mr. Fredenburgh, sr., acting as chairman. The programme was lengt 1y, and the seleotions well rendered. The bill was as follows : PART 1.

succeeds like success, and in a comparatively Song, * Reynolds

Reynolds. Song, "Iteli Immigrant "-M J Neville. Duct, "Hope Beyond "-Mosers. Tomminy and Andrien. Nong," What Care I ?!-Miss O'Loughlan, of Perth. Plano Solo-Miss J. E. O'Brion, Perth.

PART II. Duct, Violin and Plauo-Meerrs, Andrien and fomminy. Song, selected—Mr. Conly, of Perth. Piano Duet—Mrs. W. Webster and Mr. W. E. Fredu

yet thirty-two years old. Last summer Andrew D. White was reading a newly pub-

He

burg. Bong, selected -Mr. Tomminy. Song, selected -Mr. Tomminy. Song and Churns, "Home Once More "--Mr. Andrian and the suggest present. Relection-Westport Trampet Band, God Sare the Queen.

liant young man who had been introduced to

Besides the separate school building a usw convent has been crected in Westport. It is substantially built of brick and stone, well ventilated and well heated. Mr. O. E. Listow, of Brockville, designed the buildings, and Mr. Kelly was the contractor. The tin work was done by Mr. W. Dunn, of Kingston. Rev. Father Stanton entertained the ladies and gentlemen, who came from

distance very kindly at the presbytery. On Sunday morning High Mass was sung in the Westport R. C. church, by a choir composed of ladies and gentlemen from Kingston and Perth. During the service Rev. Father Stanton thanked the strangers for their assistance, not only at the service, but at the bazaar on Naturday.

Dalhousie College, Halifax, was making strengons efforts to gather in as many young men of ability and promise as it could provide for, upon the strength of the munificence of George Munro, the New York publisher, and by doubling the salary paid by Acadis, secured Dr. Schurman's services for the chair

On Saturday the great basaar at Westport,

THE HON. CHRISTY FRASER.

land.

The Hon. Christy Fraser, Minister of Pubdone more to secure political justice and fair play for the Irish Catholic people of the sister Province than all the so-called " representatives" of our people that ever entered the Cabinet of the Dominion. This is a bold statement, but it is one that we can prove if challenged from any authoritative source. professes to be "independent," but here is a man who has lifted our people out of the political shade and put them in the political sunlight, and yet the Irish Canadian never favorably mentions his name. It knows as well as we do that Christy Fraser has been the political guardian angel of the Irish Catholics of Ontario, and yet it is so can, therefore, be returned if not found satis-"independent" that it always gives him the factory.

be entitled to encomiums at their slavish hands whether right or wrong.

Such is neither the polloy nor the mission of THE POST. Our motto is to give credit where it is due and lay on the lash when it is deserved.

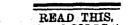
If in the impartial and honest accomplishment of these duties we err or are deseived, and thereby led to do anybody an injustice, we are neither ashamed nor afraid to reotify the creof and repair the injustice.

It may suit such papers as the Ottawa Cilizen to exact honesty and justice in its neighbors, and be itself quite harren of either in its dealings with others, but such Pharisee. ism can find no accommodation either in the nature or in the habits of THE Post What we preach we mean it, for ourselves as well as for our neighbors.

TWO GENERALS.

General Stevenson is in command of the British troops in Egypt ; General Middleton is in command of the Canadian mulitia. General Steven ion fought a battle and won it; General Middleton encountered the hulfbreeds twice. He commanded in the first affair and got whipped ; he commanded for no matter what a few of their leaders may three out of the four days at Batoche and was have said to the contrary. Orangeism is whipped still ; on the last day somebody else took charge and the Canadian militia was that it can, as an organization, safely venture successful. Now, in Egypt General Stevenson's victory was a brilliant one. Ho met a cheerfally does, and does it with a will, no brave, indeed heroic, enemy and defeated matter whether it is to oppose our people at him. Congratulations were poured on him for his achievement, but what in society, or blaspheme the saoraments of did General Stevenson say in reply? Why, what every good and modest soldier would say, "It was not I, it was my officers and men who won the vietory." And then, with that modesty which is so becoming in the true soldier, General Stevenson mentioned the names of the officers to whom, as he so delicately alleged, the success of the battle was due. Now contrast

lic Works for the Province of Ontario, has that with General Middleton, and what do Canadian militia the officers or men under his command did nothing, but "I .-- I-General Fred. Middleton did it all." The one General said, "Not to me but to my licutenants give the glory ;" the other tieneral said, " Not to my lieutenants but to me Wo specially invite the Irish Canadian to { is all the credit due." Now, one was a tough discuss this question with us. That paper | battle,-the other two petty skirmishes, and the contrast proves that the one is a soldier and the other, what Canadians have at last found out -a muff.



A WAR AGAINST THE LANDLORDS.

CORK. Jan. 18 -At a meeting of the ter antry of the Earl of Kingston's estate, held at Mitchellstown, it was resolved to memorislize the church commis-ioners, who are the mortgagees of the estate, to compel the landlords to concede a 20 per cent. reduction in rent. In the meantime the tenants will prevent fox hunting on the estate, refuse to pay their renue and appeal to their friends in America for money to prosecute the campaign against the landlords.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, Jan. 18.-The St. James Gazette says the Queen's speech on Thursday will denonnoe the National League as an unlawful organization and ask Parliament to support a bill either for regulating the league or in suppressing it. Members of the present and last administrations have received letters threatening retaliation with dynamite if coercion policy is adopted in Ireland or if home rule is refused.

The Pall Mall Gazette says there is no foundation whatever for the rumors now current that the Government will resign immadiately on the reassembling of Parliament.

NOTES.

The Earl of Carnaryon will give a farewell leves in Dublin on the 25th inst.

The Earl of Carnarvon will return to Ireland and resume his dutes of the viceroyship tem-

Nothing will be settled regarding the Government of Ireland until Parliament is formally opened by the Queen this week. The board of guardians of the Lumerick Poos

Law Union has decided to erect 600 cottager for the poor at a cost of \$\$0,000. The money will be borrowed from the Government.

BISMARCK AND THE POPE.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .-- A sensation has been created by the publication of a letter from we see. According to the commander of the Prince Bismarck to the Pope, acknowledging the receipt of the decoration of the order of Ohrist. The letter addresses the Pope as be based on the information before the Sen-"Sire," and says: "Your kind letter and ate. He was entirely surprised to hear that decoration has greatly gratified myselt and the arrangement spoken of was an intrusion the Emperor William." It then goes on to of power on the part of the executive departstate that the Pope's words, that the Papacy means to practice works of peace, first to be benefitted by it. Mr. Morgan thought mediation of His Holiness in the Carolines question, and in deference to his faith and unweakened confidence in the Pope's elevated views and impartiality he selected the Pope as arbitrator of the dispute. Germany and administrations had made a bad treaty, a Spain have no cause to complain of the terms will not neglect chances to attest his lively wanted to speak to Great Britain about any-gratitude, highest devotion and deepest re-spect for His Holiness in the future. The letter is signed "Your very humble servant, not to be approved, as this country was the daughter of a widow, and had about Bismarck." letter is signed "Your very humble servant, not to be approved, as this country was pre- \$550 in cash with which Shaper established should use Cater's little Liver Fills for Bismarck." pared to testify. He was for the sway of himself in business. He is about 25 or 30 pid Liver and biliousness One is a dose.

dvance had been given to ment necessary.

that while the arrangement was claimed to have been made in the interest of the American fishermen, yet no American fisherman had asked or proposed such an arrangement. That had been left for Mr. West, the British minister, to do. For one hundred years Great Britain had been protecting the interests of American fishermen. The people of New England, Senator Frye continued, desired no further commission to settle the fisheries question. The United States had gained nothing by the work of the former commission, though Canada had gained immensely by it. The people of the United States usked nothing of Great Britain. Mr. Frye characterized the " arrangement " referred to as the "most marvellous piece of business in the way of diplomacy" that our history could show. "Our fishermon," he said, "do not ask the British mlnister to interfere to protect them, but they do ask that the United States of America shall be self assertive and that is all they ask. Our fishermen ask that this great republic of fifty-six millions of people shall protect her fishermen in their

rights. They demand that, instead of yielding to Great Britain as has been done every time, we shall stand by our rights." The fishermen, he said, knew as well as he knew that Great Britain dare not undertake to defend the course of the Canadians in taking eighty United States vessels into colonial ports and trying and condemning them on the evidence of colonial witnesses who stood on the shore and looked out to sea, "guessed" that vessels were within the three mile limit. Let the United States be what they are able to be and not be frightened to death by the ghost of dead treaties. Our executive officers were trembling at the ghost of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which Great Britain had regarded dead for a quarter of a century." "Let us assert our rights," said Mr. Frye, "and there will be no war, but our people on the Canadian coast will have their rights. No war ! Never was a people in the wide world under mortgage to keep the peace with us as Great

Britain is to-day." Senator Morgan expressed astonishment at the vigor and zeal with which the question was argued. The action of the Government, he said, had not been laid before the Senate except in an informal way. No just criticism of the President or Secretary of State could ment, and that American fishermen were not private greed into the Senate and placed the United States in an undignified position before the world, but it did not follow that because commissions appointed under former commission appointed under the present ad-

BIGAMY AT BELLEVILLE.

A CANADIAN PHILOSOPHER.

HOW YOUNG PROP. J. G. SCHURMAN ROSE TO A

FRONT RANK-MARRIED A MILLIONAIRE'S

DAUGHTER AND WAS APPOINTED PROFESSOR

philosophy and ethics in Dalhousie col-

of Montreal. Schurman soon attained more

did a great deal to strengthen that provincial

and denominational college. About this time

of philosophy and ethies in Dalhousie en-

over the sudden loss and Dalhousie was

jubilant over the acquisition of the brilliant

young philosopher. Four years have elapsed

since then. During those four years Dal-

after his appointment to Dalhousie Schurman

fell in love with and married Millionaire

Munro's eigteen years old daughver. Nothing

very few years young Schurman had, by his

lished work on ethics by Dr. Schurman.

remembered that as the name of a very bril-

chair of philosophy to the extent of \$50,000. Dr. Schurman was immediately fixed upon

as the new professor, negotistions were

opened, and a few days ago the appointment was officially announced. Dr. Schurman

will become the head of the philosophical

department of Cornell university, with a \$3,000 salary, the free use of a new \$10,000 residence, and will be provided

with the services of an assistant. He will

make the third Canadian among the sixty or

seventy members of Cornell's staff-the other

two being Goldwin Smith and George W.

Harris, a Nova Scotian. Prof. Hartt, a New

Brunswicker, was professor of natural asience

than provincial fame while at Acadia and

IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ALREADY MARRIED MAN WEDS A YOUNG SENTENOED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISON-MENT.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Jan. 18. - A bigamy case, which resulted in the prompt punishment of the guilty party, occurred here on Saturday. In the autumn of last year a young man named Sila- E. Shaper, who was engaged in peddling sewing in whitnes and silverware in this city, made the acquaintance of a girl named Maud Vaudewater, between 15 and 16 years of age, who had lived with her grandparents on Foster avenue. He at once began paying his addresses to her and after two weeks' courtahip proposed and was referred to her grandfather, who refused his consent owing to Sharper's lock of means and prospects, and the girl returned his presents, after which he left town. On Tuesday last she received a letter from him from Omemee in which he informed her that he had established himself in a grooery business and was doing well, and stating that if he could be re-admitted to her favor he would come at once. Miss Vandowater showed the letters to her grandparents, whose excuse being removed, an affirmative answer was sent. On Thursday the girl received another letter from Shaper, in which he stated that business would prevent his coming as early as he wished and asking her to send her photograph, which she mailed to him with a loving letter the same day. On Friday, however, Shaper arrived with a horse and cutter, and, urging an immediate marriage, the couple were united by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, pastor of the Bridge street church, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Saturday morning. After dinner they drove to Mr. Redford's, on the front of Sidney, about ten miles from town, where Shaper was arrested by the chief of police of this place as he was putting up his horse in the stable. The cause of the arrest was that on Saturday morning the ohief received a telegram from Mr. Morris, conductor of the Peterboro' train, asking him to meet the train at North Hastings junction. He

did so and was put in communication with E. Dancey, of Omemeo, and Mrs. Shaper, wife of Slias E. Shaper, of Omemeo. The former stated he had loaned his horse and cutter to Shaper, who said he was to see a sister of his wife who was very ill. Meeting Mrs. Shaper, he learned that the story was false, and as she had received suggested to Prince Bismarck seeking the the debate had been brought as a matter of Miss Vandowater's last letter to her husband she and Mr. Dancey had started for Belleville, the former to look after her husband and the latter to recover his horse and cutter. The chief at once arrested Shaper, who was taken to the cells and confronted with his wife. He at first denied all knowledge of

METTS.

The Weber Piano and the Violin, at the : cent Musin concerts in the Queen's Hall, Mo. treal, suggests a comparison of the claims of the troal, suggest a comparison of the claims of the two great instruments of music, the Violia and Pianoforts. We were of opinion that no piane; not even a Weber, with its marvellous ewest-ness, power and purity of tone, even when brought out by the inspired Carreno herself, could compare with the violin in awaking senti-ment and moving the feelings. The contrast is. GIRL, IS IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED AND greatest when the instruments are brought in. competition with each other, as they have been in the Musin concerts. Of course, the condi-tions were hardly equal. The violin, in the hands of a master like Musin, a virtuoso skilled in every detail, great and small, that portains to the *technique* of his instrument, possessing great magnetic influence, earnest, dignified and manly. produced a tone of such sweetness that forced its way at once to the heart of his andience, and could move and away them at will.

In the case of the piano the music was inter preted by a boy of seventeen years-Leopol Godowsky-who came from Russia recommend ed by his patron and teacher, Anton Rubin stein. He is indeed a remarkable boy. Though he bears no more comparison in size to the Weber Grand, at which he sits to gracefully, than a singing bird to the tree, yet his modest bearing, his unaffected simplicity, with ser-accuracy of *technique* and fine execution for one bearing, to young, gives promise of future greatures. Mr. Frederia Aroher, by no means a lentour c itic. calls him a veritable phenomenon. technique," says the great critic, " is simp y ex-traordinary; his performance of the Mendelssohn concerto was characterized by breadth and vigor, and although the first and last movements were taken at a terrible pace, not a note was lost, every passage being marvel of clearness and every passage being - marvel of clearness and accuracy. This gifted boy proves himself to be thoroughly *en rapport* with Chopin, which was shown by his performance of the E flat polonaise. The little Russian," continues flr. Archer, "is not only a player of marvelloas skill, but evidently possesses mental gifts of nn-usual potency." In Montreal and Quebec, as well as in New York, Mr Godowsky farly divided the houses with the great violnist. The piano on which he performed was a magnificent Weber, furnished from the stree of the N.Y. Piano Co, of Montreal, (their own Weber Grand Piano Co. of Montreal, (their own Weber Grand having been detained in the storm.) It was a wonderful triumph of the art of piano manufaoture to produce an instrument whose tones can be drawn out so fine as to accompany, without jar or discord, the notes of the violin when both together were fading away into silence. The effect was most extraordinary, and the large audience on Saturday afternoon acknowledged it by generous applaus.

The literal meaning of the word Mehdi is 'He who is led.'

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delightful and lasting perfume. While is stimulates the lasting perfume. While it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring ; and thus it proves itself to bet he best and cheap. est article for toilet use.

In San Francisco wheat sporters charter five wooden ships to fours! on.

Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise; should use Cater's little Liver Pills for tor-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Necessity of Union and Concord-The Apologists of Orange sm-An Able and Telling Letter.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE Witnbes:

Sir :--Your subscribers in this vicinity, as well as the Irish Catholics generally in the ecunties of Richmond and Drummond, especially those who had the benefit of a truly Catholic statement of the case, with the evi dence relevant thereto, deem it a duty "in the place demanded of conscience" to extend to you that approval of your sentiments and endorsation of your action, in the Riel agitation, to which you are so clearly entitled, ro less by the soundness of your views than by the sterling patriotism from which they emanate. You have fearlessly embarked upen a conflict, whatever may be its vicissitudes that cannot fail to enlist the active sym pathy of every patriotic Irishman and Frenchman in Canada. I hope it will mhance whatever of pleasure you may derive from these few lines of sympathy and approval from your subscribers and fellowcontrymen, when you are informed that we are the same party of Irishmen who, three years ago, presented to Hon. John Costigan; years ago, presented to Hon. John Costgat; this has so recently and with so much prac-that famous and widely published address of tical sagacity enjoined? We can only hope approval and congratulation in behalf of his memorable "Irish resolutions." We are also mean this; but, like many others, that he was the same party who placed in the hands of many Irish families hereabout copies of THE Post's pamphlet of Mr. Blake's great speech against Orangeism, and likewise the same who were contemplating an address to Mr. Blake in consideration thereof ; and I may here add we are united in re-echoing those words of advice and regret which you so truiy and appropriately expressed in. Mr. Costigan's be-half, in consequence of his inferred approval of the Biel approval of the Riel execution ; we nevertheless sincerely hops he will soon free himself from the stain by which his name is at present dimmed, by that event, in the eyes of his admirers. The present is one of those politico social tides ashes of the past and made a burning issue of the trarely occur more than once in a lifetime, the present; by the Regina tragedy they have which, if taken at the flow, yield results of supendous advantage to those who wisely sail upon the crest. It is in crises like the resent that potential geniuses, qualified to sight the question whether we shall suc-lead the masses and mould a nation's destinies, ceed in deposing this guilty government. are generally driven to the front, such crises are prolific in the birth of powerful statesan, matchless orators, incomparable writers journalists. Hitherto the Irish and and French have occupied a false political and social position in this Dominion, one of antagonism to each other, attributable Irish and French in this Dominion. We will mainly to the dividing and demoralising in-the similar thus imitate the present victorious example finences of party in pulitics. In behalf of our struggling and oppressed fellow countrymen partizan political element, which will hold In Ireland we fervently prayed God-speed, that balance of power so necessary to restrain and backed our prayers and our wishes with haughty and partizen governments ; to assist the more telling arguments of our hard aud encourage well meaning minorities, and corned dollars; but all the while, by our militical divisions and sectional antipathies, were slowly but surely sinking into that ting up another Ireland in the Northmtempt from which our friends in Ireland now struggling to free themselves.

During many a year past it was a source of serrow and heart-burning to many a true and patriotic Irish Canadian to behold our filew-countrymen divided among them-selves, while the better half of 80 VOE, our number in political affairs were supportin this country a political party which agitation, are perfectly legal and in no wise has been and is the exact counterpart of that at variance with the allegiance we owe to the party in British politics which have ever been the natural haters and traditional tormentors of Ireland ; that party which, in Canada, includes within its fold the two most deadly enomics of Ireland and Catholicity-Orange-ism and Masonry. Therefore, it cannot fail any such threats, from whatever organ or to be a source of the highest satisfaction to overy true Catholic to behold in the "handwriting on the wall" the prophecy of the iont, by Irish and French C lies. of former political errors; the healing of our political divisions, and the unity and consolidation of our politi-cal forces for our common and mutual being and the true and lasting benefit ing the supremacy of the law without favorer common country. This is the true mas, and thus only, can we truly symbolize and put on the whole panoply of Ircland's present heroic and victorious example. Irehand's seven hundred years of suffering and eppression has been epitomised in our brief political experience in this country. Why abould we weep for Ireland in her suffering and rejoice at her emancipation if we do not abandon those suicidal political divisions and social and sectional antipathies which ever windered her an easy and defenceless prey to for felentless enemies ? What, then, can we think or say of Irish the fact hole of unity and concord between think, covers the case admirably. The article the Catholic races of this Dominion, be they in question reads as follows: "That the public Irish, French, Indians or Melis? What can we say of those same Irish Catholic represcutatives (?) who grew wroth and foamed roads and speculators, and that the land be at the mouth in rightcous denunciation of taxed to its full value: The questions that at the mouth in righteous denunciation of Orangeism on the floor of the House of Com arise herewith are : Who's is the land, why mons, when a mild act was sought, intended tax it to its full value, and what constitutes to relieve the order from some embarrassing an actual gettler, which I will endeavor to disability, but now, when that same Orange ism, emboldened by former success, throws off the mask and clearly demonstrates its influence by issuing its orders to its represenbatives in the Government of this country and its aims by demanding the life of a patriotic "Equity does not permit property in agitator to glut their vengeance in actalia tion for the death of one of their number in a solid right to the carth's surface, all who a rebellion, come fifteen years ago, under a rebellion, some litteen years ago, under very exceptional and exculpating circum-spances. These same Irisin Catholic represen-tatives deny the culpability of Orangeism, and exhonerate its odious and palpable intrigners from all blame in the face of the clearest evidence ! It is needless further to comment upon the crooked and contradictory sophistries Mr. Curran is compelled to resort to, and which only amount to a baseless and transparent apology for the ignominious is in patpare no such thing as a fee simple in te, and which only amount to a baseless and transparent apology for the ignominious predicament in which he is now placed by his overweaning vanity, his complete sub-serviency to party and his moderate hanker-serviency to party and his moderate hankerin which you have diagnozed his case leaves this principle by-law, that the land of a him morally threadbare, with only three country belongs to the nation. Nor can they apologists to prop his tottering fabric, the do otherwise without enacting laws that Orangemen, the Daily Star, and Dougall's would discriminate between new born inthe spiritual adviser, the reverend parish pricet. Assuming always that his meaning was correctly conveyed by the words he need, or that he was correctly understood, it amounts to a direct contradiction of a cardinal point in the principles and policy of the Sovereign Pontiff, to wit, unity and unity of action among Catholics; likewise their duty to take part in political movements: such advice, if followed, will prevent unity of action among Catholics; it will likewise prevent them participating in political movements.

It is now too well known how that grand national inspiration and aspiration was crippled and retarded by his disapproving words and condemnatory ac-tion. Let us cordially and sincerely hope a like attitude of Father Dowd will not be followed by similar disastrous consequences to the present Canadian national movement. How in the name of common sense can he give true sympathy and materia aid to the Irish National League and disparage and disapprove of a similar Canadian national movement? In 1877, I am sure his good heart expanded with delight to behold the French Canadians pouring into Montreal by the thousand and standing shoulder to shoulder with their Irish co-religionists to relieve the Catholic population of Montreal from being compelled to witness and submit would be accomplished at the expense of the to the galling and insulting spectacle of an Orange-anti-Catholic -12th of July parade will share equally in these benefits as the with music, scogs and insulting shouts. How then can the consistently advise those same Irish Catholics to stand aloof from the present praiseworthy movement and withhold their moral support from their co-religionists and worthy allies on that occasion, in a criti-cal moment like the present, when the supreme demand of the hour is that very unity and concord which the Sovereign Pontiff has so recently and with so much pracdeceived by the first garbled and distorted accounts of the sayings and writings of clergymen in the North-West regarding successful farming operations of to day as the character of Riel, the merits of were the sickle and the plough fifty years the Metis' case and the true cause of the rebellion, circulated by the Government and its hirelings; that he no longer holds himself bound by the first erroneous impressions, and threshing machines, modern mowing and that he now takes his stand among his countrymen and compatriots. Now, Mr. Editor, let us press bravely on in the meritorious work, so auspiciously begun. By this crime, this political blunder of the Government, our cause has been lifted out of the smouldering also furnished the sacrifice and the blood supposed to be needed in great social and moral achievements. Let us put entirely out of ceed in deposing this guilty government, or whether we shall units with liberals, independents or nationalists; whether any or none of these points shall be gained is a matter of subordinate moment just now. The supreme consideration involved in this crisis | go to our mills and workshops at all times, is political unity and social concord between above all to prevent for all time the possi bility of any government in this country setme condition of political slavery and social west, or anywhere else in this Dominion, mempt from which our friends in Ireland where Orange proclivities and aptitudes can be exercised and cultivated, in imitation of our present government's great historic British prototype, by goading Catholics to rebellion and then hanging them on the verdict of Orange juries.

The objects herein designated, and the same as contemplated in the present Riel constitution or sovereign; we shall neither think of nor attempt anything incompatible with our duty as citizens and loyal subjects; we shall appeal to no threats nor society they may emanate; every considera-tion-patriotism, religion, loyalty and citizen ship-admonish us to be temperate, prudent, firm; let him be branded an enemy and traitor who shall advise or countenance any resort to violence, even in retaliation; we shall not be behind even the Orangemen in maintaining and preserving peace, in vindicatitsm or partiality. Fully believing these sentiments will be en-

taxation would greatly reduce the expenses of the government, by abolishing the present expensive and complicated machinery necessary for the collection the Province of Quebec, in order to secure of revenue, license, and business taxes equal justice to all parties under the Domin-etc., there would be a large surplus, with ion Government. which the Government could acquire by purchase, the right of eminent domain of all railroads, telegraphs, etc. ; it could build free libraries, museums and dwellings for the poor, or it could pension those too old or feeble to work. All this and much more could be done by this simple measure to let all share in the pleasures of life and the benefits of advanced civilization.

Those of your readers, Mr. Editor, who have followed me so far, will say that as yet this would be but onesided justice, as all this would be accomplished at the expense of the

The tendency of the times, under the pre-sent system of landownership, is against small holders of land, and as a matter of fact they are forced to the wall through their inability to compete with our joint stock agricultural companies and associations, who are rapidly monopolizing the soil. This concentration of vast tracts of land in the hands of a few is not altogether the result of capitalistic greed, but the direct effect of modern inventions and improvements in agricultural lator saving machinery which the small farmer is unable to purchase. The railway and telegraph are no important factors in were the sickle and the plough fifty years ago. The steam gauge plough, which turns sixty acres a day with the aid of three men, the self binding reapers and steam sowing machines, the ability to secure reduced rates with transportation companies, the direct telegraphic communication with the great markets of the world, give these large landowners an advantage of power against which the efforts of the small farmer are spent in vain. He slaves, he toils, and though the land may yield him an existence, he is in no better circumstances in the end than he was at the commencement of the year. And a poor harvest, the death of a horse or cow, or sickness in his family present difficulties to him which he can only overcome by forsaking his home and family and entering the already glutted labor market of our towns and cities. It any one doubts this let him go to our wharves during the summer season, let him and he will find thousands of farmers who will endorse what I have stated.

Evidently to tax the land to its full value would, under these circumstances, not benefit him, unless the holding of land was at the same time limited to equalize conditions. But by limiting the amount of land to be held to say 100 acres, his position would be a fai better one, for the Government, after taxing his land to its full value and limiting his holding to a certain extent, would, in common justice, be forced to supply him with facilities to work it to the greatest possible advantage, by procuring for him these vory opportunities which now weigh so heavily against him out of the common fund. With these improvements at his command he could till his land in half the time and at half the cost it takes now ; he could dispose of his produce to greater advantage, and so secure a fair return for his labor ; he would find time for recreation, for study or pleasure, and would thus share in the benefits of advanced civilization, to which, under the present unjust system, he is a stranger. A. KNIGHT.

LETTING THE LIGHT IN.

Mr. Cameron's speech at Brucefield, delivered political offences, the Irish race the world

There is a dire necessity for a union of the ion Government. The execution of Louis Riel through Orange

the Dominion of Canada what they may expect from Orangemen when placed in power. It should teach them never again to vote for an Orange memher of Parilament. The Catholics who will hereafter vote for an Orangeman should be detested by Catholics more than they detest the worst Orangeman. Orangemen are a disgrace to all good Protestants, and a curse to Catholics. They are enemies of civil and religious liberty, and ever threaten to exterminate the French from Lower on a million men to give them battle. Let them by all means try that little war of extermination.

LUG NA QUILLA. Souris, P.E.I., Jan. 6, 1886.

THE FRENCH AND IRISH

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO RACKS IN CANADA - MR. O'SHEA THROWS LIGHT AND REASON INTO THE SITUATION. To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,-You will please publish the following letter, a duplicate of which I send to the Irish Canadian for publication, and oblige the undersigned and others.

To the Editor of the Irish Canadian :

SIR, -Under the above caption I notice a lengthy letter published in your issue of the 17th instant, over the signature of J.L.P. O'Hanly, CE. As that document is extremely one sided, and therefore mischievously misleading to the Irish Catholics of the Dominion, I venture to enter my humble protest against Mr. O'Hanly's misleading arguments, conclusions, ctc. In doing so I will not impute to him either good or sinister motives. I will only deal with the tendency of his advice to our people in this Dominion, and its fatal consequences should they follow it. But I do charge him with being very unfair to the French people as regards their past attitude towards our people. After giving some merited rebukes to the puritan advisers of Irish Catholics acent the present embroglio, he alleges that the latter are outsiders having no part therein. He proceed thus : As this discussion has, unsought and unwittingly, been forced upon us, it may not be out of place to define what appears to me to be the attitude of Irishmen in the present political embroglio, premising that I arrogate to myself no right inherent or delegated to speak on behalf of my countrymen, except the right of private judgment freely accorded to every full private

in the ranks." This is precisely the position which I claim to occupy, and such is the right which I claim in discussing the present or any other question affecting the interest or position of my fellow countrymen in this Dominion. No more; no less. And to begin with the dis-cussion of the present question I do most emphatically assert that the said discussion was NOT FORCED upon us from any outside quarters or influences emanating from such quarters-Orange, Puritan, Rouge or Bleubut from a pure natural impulse inherent in our nature and ever present with us, and roused on perceiving an outrage perpetrated not alone against our own race, but even against any other. This Mr. O. H. tacitly admits thus, "To the principle involved, execution for

Orangemen smiled at the coldness, aye, the these most hurtful to industry, as canal and hestility of his attitude toward that heaven. harbor dues, etc., they would be collected harbor dues, etc., they would be collected inspired movement we know to our sorrow. from one source, the land, as this system of North West any more. We have had quite to be under." Well then, when they won't to be the the toward that the toward the these most hurtful to industry, as canal and sell their country's rights for a mess of pot-hestility of his attitude toward that heaven. A subscription of the source, the land, as this system of North West any more. We have had quite to be under." Well then, when they won't to be the source of the sou loose they will not only bark but bite. But Liberals of Ontarlo and the Conservatives of the Irish, not the French, are the parties they shall bite, I mean such Irishmen as Messrs. O'Hanly, Curran and some nameless Snooks who are seeking to perpetuate the estrange-ment which heretofore unhappily existed beinfluence should teach Catholics throughout tween a kindred people in order to condone a huge political crime which has been condemned by the best portion of the civilized world, and to screen the perpe-trators of that crime from the consequences of their acts-acts which have brought odium

upon the whole country. We are aware that there was a rebellion in Canada in 1837; we are aware that the results of that rebellion have been extremely beneficial to the country, but deplorably disastrous have been; therefore expel them from every to those of our race whose lot had been cast office under the Dominion Government. They in Lower Canada at that time. Why has that event proved so disastrous to the Irish Canada. Let them try it. Another Lafayette is what concerns us at present, and what I will arise in the United States who will bring am going to show. Mr. O'Hanly does not go back beyond that period to show us how the French treated the Irish, but I will supply his omission. Well, what do I find in the treatment of the Irish by the French people

prior to 1837? I find that on the whole they were most exceptionally treated in the way of kindness, hospitality and brotherly affect tion. Whenever the emigrant ships cast their cargoes of human beings upon the quays at Quebec and Montreal from all parts of Europe, many of said emigrants have been forlorn, destitute and friendless upon a foreign shore. There were no class of them more kindly treated or more hospitably entertained by the people than the Irish con

tingents. In truth they were (besides those who come from old France) the only people the French Canadians took any special care of by providing for their wants, etc. Many a dying Irish emigrant had been consoled in

his last moments by French Canadian matrons. Many an Irish orphan had been reared and educated at the expense of French fami lies, and many an Irish widow had been provided for by them. Their bishops and clergy repeatedly exborted them to look after the destitute lrish emigrants, their widows and orphans, and to provide for their wants, and their exhortations were not given in vain. Thus were the Irish treated by the French Canadians ever since the first emigrant ship brought them to their hospitable shores up to the ever memorable year 1837. Yet Mr. O'Hanly says that the French Canadians cannot put forward any practical claim to Irish you to cease your visits. I must carnestly sympathy. Does he forget that they taxed themselves in 1847 in order to help alleviate themselves in 1847 in order to help alleviate vigorous appearance; although young, sur-the dire distress which then expromised by obstacles of every nature, attack-isted in unfortunate Ireland in aldiged and assailed on all sides, you are full of tion to all the good offices above mentioned. manhood, fall of strength, fortified by splen-Well, the year of rebellion 1837 came, and didly accomplished promises. You wield the French Canadians and others who were great power, have made your voice heard both engaged in it looked around them and beheld far and near and have shown yourself an large number of Irishmen and the descendants of Irishmen whom they had treated so special mission to support and defend. That well, as above described. The latter had support and defence have been given cast their lot amongst them-they made Canada East their adopted country, hence, whatever concerned or affected the rest of the inhabitants, whether for good or evil, also affected them. Therefore they should laurels and triumph. Unquestionable is the participate in whatever struggles the mass of the people might be compelled to engage in of Ireland, and now you occupy the proud for the common weal. The French naturally position of the authorized organ of your expected that the Irish would make common cause with them in the struggle they were about to engage in against their common oppressors, and as a matter of course asked them to join them in that struggle. But the Irish refused. In an evil hour an evil coun is the only course you could with consistency cillor came forth and advised them not to take pursue. I may refer to this subject in another Irish (who were actual settlers in the coun-unwise, ungenerous, unmanly on our part to try) had no interest in the movement, that it | refuse our French Canadian friends our only concerned the French Canadians and that assistance in order to lend it to a section the Irish should show it no sympathy, etc. which has our political thraldom at heart. That counsellor was Father McMahon of Quebec. I call him evil counsellor, inasmuch best wishes, and may you long live to battle

JAN. 20, 1886.

One Experience of Many. Having experienced a great deal of

"Trouble !' from indigestion, so much so

that I came near losing my

Life!

My trouble always came after eating any food---

However light And digestible,

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most

Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I over got" "Relief !" Was by throwing up all my stomach conained !! No one can conceive the pains that

had to go through, until " At last ?"

I was taken ! "So that for three weeks lay in bed and

Could eat nothing ! ! !

My sufferings were so that I called two loctors to give me something that would stop the pain.

Their efforts were no good to me. At last I heard a good deal

"About your Hop Bitters !

And determined to try them.

Got a bottle-in four hours I took the

conter fof

One ! ! ! !

Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a "Sick !'

Hour, from the same cause, since.

1 have recommended it to hundreds of

there. You have no such "Advocate as I am."

GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to "Suffer !"

With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily With Hop Bitters ! ! !

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops en he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

when sad news to communicate-you nave at all times been my most pleasant companion. Indeed, I would consider it a mistortune were compliment you upon your neat, healthy and advocate worthy of the noble cause it is your support and defence have been given with unfinching zeal, constant honor and success. At all times, you have fearlessly gone into the thickest of the fight; you have invariably come out crowned with fresh countrymen throughout the Dominion.

With respect to the attitude you have deemed proper to assume in the Riel agitation, I have only to say that it commands my fervent approval and warm admiration. It

Once more, my dear Post, you have my as the counsel he then gave was evil in its for the good cause in which you are now

The effect of the advice he gave, as under-

dorsed by the many readers of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, they are confidently submitted by

A NON-PARTISAN. Richmond County, Que., January, 1886.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Sir, -Several of your correspondents have lately ventilated their views on the land question, and, while refraining from criticizing them, I wish to draw their attention to an Gatholics in this province, who scowl, and foam, and fret at the present awakening to the foam and fret at the present awakening to the foam and foam and for the present awakening to the foam are administered by the foat the foat of the foat of the the foat the foat of the the foat of the foat lands, the heritage of the people, he reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railexplain. Who's is the land? Let us consult the Bible first: "The land shall not be sold forever; for the land is mine; for ye are strangers and sojourners with me." Leriticus. — H. Spencer: "Equity does not permit property in land, it follows that if the land owners have are not landowners have no right at all to its surface." Read what Professor Cairns says ing for a portfolio. The masterly manner cising the right of eminent domain, recognize Witness; your expose of nim demonstrates fants, which had or which had not the truth of the apparent paradox that an a right to live, and as the absence of such able lawyer may be a political induce. It is laws gives all the same right to life, this right not so casy, however, to parry the stab that necessarily brings with it the right to the comes from the wearer of the sacred ermine, means of existance, land, air and water, for to deny these would be to deny the right to

life. This principle conceded, it is easily seen to its full rental why the land should be taxed to its full rental value. It is impossible to divide the land of a country so that each man should have actual possession of his share of the land, for nonlation being continually on the increase, the relative value of land is constantly changing. But it is possible to divide the value of the land equally among all, or what amounts to the same thing, invest it for the benefit of the whole people. The value of land could easily be determined by leasing it to the highest

the correctness of his references to your the correctness of his references to your the victim." And he adds, "It is quite patriotic countryman, John Costigni, and that the sympathies of the Irish natural that the sympathies of the Irish natural that the sympathies of the Irish should incline towards the descendants of La should incline towards the descendants of La should incline towards the descendants of several Belle France. It is the product of several Belle France. chance. This you will readily see by the following facts :--

1. To July, 1882-Short, Costigan, Hay & Anderson obtained from the Dominion Gov-ernment a grazing lease of 59,000 acres, on which they placed no cattle and never intended to-a mere speculation in the public domain. Sec sessional papers for 1885, No. 34, page 7. Any member of the House of Commons can furnish you with this book. 2. R. J. Short, of Costigan & Short—They were partners, obtained 6 permits to cut timwere partners, outlined o permits to cut un-ber in the disputed territory. See sessional papers for 1673, No. 115, page 2. See Mr. Costigan's letter on page 709 of same paper. 3. 16th July, 1852, John Costigan applied for and got north half of sec. 14, Township 6, react 10, worth ford principal meridian 224 range 19, west of 2nd principal meridian, 324 acres of valuable coal land. See sessional

papers 1883, No. 36, page 5. 4. 2nd Dec., 1882, John Ryan Costigan-who, I am told, is a son of John Costiganobtained south half of sec. 17, Township 2, range 8, west of 2nd principal meridian, valuable coal lands.

5. In 1885, John Costigan secured from the Government, of which he was a member, a bonus of \$490,000 for a tailway from Riviere du Loup to Edmonton, which runs into Victoria, the county herepresents. See votes and proceedings for 1885, page 664. 6. John Costigan has several relatives in

the civil service feeding at the public crib. I don't at this moment know them all, and therefore won't specify, but there are several. Under these circumstances I may yet find it convenient to expose Mr. Costigan and others, who pose as patriots, but who are really nothing but mercenary politicians. FACTS.

Ottawa, Jan. 9, 1886.

MR. EDITOR,-Orange influence has been allowed long enough to rule the Dominion Government to the great injury of Catholics. Orange influence caused the execution of Louis Kiel. Orange influence is continually placing Orangemen in every office of any value under the Dominion Government. Orangemen are the enemies of both civil and religious liberty. Witness the acts of Orangemen in Newfoundland, where they prevented the Mission Fathers from holding a mission at Harbor Grace, until the Fathers had to appeal to the American Consul for protection. Witness their acts in Ireland against civil and religious liberty. Witness the acts of the Caven Blazers in the County of Peterboro, where a Catholic would not be allowed to live, and where their fields of grain would be set on fire when ready to cut down. Witness the acts of Orangemen in years gone by in Toronto, when they wrecked St. Patrick's Hall. Witness the acts of Orangemen in Kingston in petitioning the Queen against granting to Ireland home rule, a liberty that they themselves enjoy in Canada.

Let us have no Orange leader at the head of the Dominion Government; let us have no Orangemen in the Ministry; let us have a stood, constitutes an exact parallel to the bidder; and as the land produces all wealth, a general election and drive Orangemen from attitude and principles of the late Cardinal it alone should bear the burden of taxation. our Government; let us have a Liberal Re-

spective of the race or creed, clime or color of the victim." And he adds, "it is quite natural that the sympathies of the Irish centuries growth; there are the two classes of the community, citizens of French and Ameri-can origin, who could reasonably presume on their sympathy, to the latter the Irish race are under deep and lasting obligations, nor are they an ungrateful people. But if French Canadians were asked to produce any testimony practically in support of their claim to Irish sympathy I think they would fail in the attempt." Therefore he contends that the attempt." Therefore he contends that the frish have no reason to be grateful to the French Canadians, and that neither their aid or sympathies should be extended to them, and proceeds to cite various instances in which French sympathy for the Irish was remarkable for its negation. The first case he cites is that of Professor O'Donoghue, and says: "The offence of the French against the lrish in that case is of that class of unpardonable offences which should not be forgotten in this world or the world to come." This is tantamount to saying that we should never forgive our French neighbors even in the next world. Well, we must most considerably decline to follow such a soul destroying advice, for as we forgive these who trespass against us, so shall we be forgiven our trespasses in this world as well as in the world to come. While I agree with Mr. O'Hanly as to the correctness of the instances he cites to show the coldness of the French-Canadians towards the Irish, I contend that even such manifest exhibitions of hatred as he cites do not afford sufficient cause for us to refuse them our symsumetent cause for us to refuse them our sym-pathy and support. On the contrary, we are the more bound by these stinging facts and incidents which Mr. O'Hanly cites to extend our practical sympathy to our French Cana-dian brethron. Aye, we are absolutely and morally bound, not only to torgive, but even to forget their seeming harsh troatment of us, THE VOICE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

French towards the Irish thus : " This short-sighted and anomalous policy of our French friends has a plausible ex-'down-trodden race. The enemy, not con-'tent with stealing the brass from out their purse, has filched from them their good 'name, which enriches him not, but makes 'them poor indeed. The honest Quaker offected the canine's destruction by giving ' him a bad name-mad dog-mad dog; now a person cares not to associate, much less " ally himself with one who, together with being poor and despised by his neighbors, has also a bad character. As with individuals so with communities. The noble and generous of mankind may pity the un-' fortunate, even the criminal, but they will "not chose them for companions; this is the "explanation." Now, that is not the ex-planation, and if it were it would not be very creditable to our French friends, and for their sake I am glad it is not, although the true explanation is humiliating to my own race. For this act I am exceedingly sorry and I am confident that the great mass of my race in this Dominion will share that sorrow with me, when I give them the true explanation, that is those of them, (and they

eech at Brucefield, delivered pointical onestes, and the proved, quite irre-tendency and results, as it subsequently enlisted. of his references to your spective of the race or creed, clime or color of proved to the great cost of the Irish in Lower of his references to your spective of the race or creed, clime or color of proved to the great cost of the Irish in Lower to the Canada. Father McMahon's advice to the Irish on that lamentable occasion implied cowardice, baseness, ingratitude, and perfidy and the Irish, I grieve .o pen it, proved themselves to be all that the above terms imply by following Father McMahon's counsel; for they not only withheld their sym pathy from the movement of 1837, but many of them basely joined the ranks of the loyal-ists and fought against their former friends

and benefactors. But this is not the worst ; but, O ! must I tell it ? Yes ! Messrs. O'Hanly, Curran and company oblige me to state the stinging and humiliating fact. Mr. O'Haply says that sleeping dogs won't keep under. Is he not sware of the existence of Irish as well as French dogs in the kennel which he has been exploring. Well, he has aroused the sleeping pack, and what spectacle do we behold, simply the French mastilis returning the treacherous bite of the frish curs. Now, to use Mr. O'Hanly's refined phraseology, I will classify these Irish dogs thus :- First, the Irishmen who refused to sympathize with the movement referred to ; second, those whe took up arms against their adopted country; hird, those who acted as secret spies and informers in the service of the Loyalists and military; fourth, those who became voluntary informers or prosecutors against those who participated in the rebellion. Such were the Irish portion of Mr. O'Hanloy's sleeping dogs; is he proud of the record of his countrymen in the events referred to as typified by his sleeping dogs. Will be still per-vist in reproaching the French Canadians for their antagorism towards the Irish ; should

he do so I trust that many won't join him. We now perceive that the French Canadians the troubles referred to as far as it is in our power to do so. Let us humbly implore our French brethren to forgive and forget the past that our common interests might be the insidious ascaults of our common enemies. And that the long lost mutual goodwill and fraternal friendship might be revived and Nava Scotia W. Torborne, of Shelburne, the troubles referred to as far as it is in our fraternal friendship might be revived and Nova Scotia; E. Thorborne, of Shelburne, perpetuated, and neveragain to be severed by N.S.; Michael McDonald, of Grand River, fraternal friendship might be revived and designing knaves or interested office holders, be they Irish or French. As I teel 1 can't do full justice to so momentary a subject in a single letter, having quoted largely from Mr. O'Hanly's letter, I could not, therefore, touch upon all his arguments. Therefore, I must, Mr. Editor, crave further space in the columns of your patriotic journal, meanwhile I beg to ussure you of my good wishes, and, wishing you and your numerous readers a Happy New Year,

I remain your sincerely, PATRICK JAMES O'SHBA. Granton, Jan. 2nd, 1886.

A LETTER TO "THE POST."

MY DEAR POST, --- At this happy period, the very morn of the New Year, when friend greets friend with good wishes, would it not seem cruel were I to forget you—one of my most cherished friends? I cheerfully enclose your passage meney for some time to come. assent to a course of tactics suggested by Mr. Day after day, during the years which have Gladstone, and that the ex-Premier will take stood, constitutes an exact parallel to the bidder; and as the land produces all wealth, a general election and arive Orangemen from explanation, that is those of men, (and they your passage money for some time to come, assent to a course of the late of the bidder; and as the land produces all wealth, a general election and arive Orangemen from explanation, that is those of men, (and they your passage money for some time to come, assent to a course of the late of the bidder; and as the land produces all wealth, a general election and arive Orangemen from explanation, that is those of men, (and they your passage money for some time to come, assent to a course of the trace is the second of the late of the second of the

Yours sincerely, CHARLES DEVLIN. Aylmer, Que., Jan. 9th, 1886.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

DEAR SIR, --- You will please insert the fol-lowing election of officers of the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Association, Al-Curton, treasurer. Committee of manage-ment-J. J. O'Rielly, P. Daly, E. Lotang, T. W. McGarry, P. McGarry, R. Johnston, John Lynch, John Gibbons, W. McAuliffe. H. M. O'RIELLY, Sec. Almonte, Jan. S, 1886. DEAR SIR,--The following officers were

lected for the year 1886 at the first regular meeting of the Catholic Literary association on January 6th :--A. Primeau, (acclamation) president; P. Tuliy (do.), first vice-presi-dent; A. Doran, second vice-president; Jos. McNulty, recording secretary; A. O'Loughlin, financial secretary; John S. O'Brien, treasurer. Committee of management-Chas. O'Leary, J. A. Kennedy, Ed. Lawder, M. O'Brier, John O'Reilly, Jos. Smith, Jos. McNuLTT, Sec. C.L.A. Lindsay, Jan. 13th, 1886.

-

CANADIANS LOST AT SEA.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 14.-The schooner Mabel Dillaway, one of the missing fishing vessels, has been given up as lost. She sailed December 20 on a haddock fishing trip, was spoken Christmas Day, and has not been P.E.I. : Lewis Rabine, of Pugwash ; J. S. White, of Arichat, C.B.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, In Lung Troubles and Cholera Infantum. Dr. W. E. RANSOM, Hartford, Ind., says I find Scott's Emulsion an excellent remedy in lung troubles, and especially in Strumous Children and a most valuable remedy in chronic stages of Cholera Infantum.

MR. GLADSTONE WANTS TO OVER-THROW LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Parliament will adjourn to-morrow till Wednesday. It is said on good authority that Mr. Gladstone and his coll agues have become reconciled, and that Earls Spencer and Granville, the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Hartington and Sir William V. Harcourt have all given their assent to a course of factions suggested by Mr.

the design of the second states

JAN. 20, 1886

SKILFUL SUBGICAL OPEBATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienns, M. Kamon, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stemach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind over performed. The disease for which this operation was per-formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms :—The appetite is quite the following symptoms :- The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distreas in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation : a sticky slime collects about the toeth, especially in the mornrg, accompanied by an unpleasant tasts. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation ; but, en the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yel-w; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -s cold perspiration. The sufferens feel tired al -s cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired al the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-lodings. When rising suddenly from a recum hent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, us skin dry and hot at times : the blood becom-ing thick and stigmant, and does not circulat properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after enting, sometimes in a sour and fer-mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fer-mented condition, sometimes weetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should net fed nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but sim-ply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. Thesafest and best remedy for the disease is Scigel'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. St. Mary street, Psterborough, Novemmer 29th, 1881 Sir,-It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benetit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a faw doesof the Syrup. I found relief,

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.

Mr. A. J. White. September 8th, 1883.

September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir, —I find the sale of Seigel's Syru teadily increasing. All who have tried it speak ery highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people," Ialways recommend it with confidence. Faithfully yours.

Faithfully yours, (Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White, 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.

Cure costiveness. 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.

they are the bost tamily medicines possible. The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen unles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it., The sale known wonderfully in fact one The sale koops up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup the demand is so constant and the satis-

Te A. J. White, Esq. Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24, 1892

1882

Dear Sir, —I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

ORGANIZING FOR AN HARLY ARMED BISING. Omicago, Jan. 14 -Investigation made by the city police, private detectives and other persons commissioned to work, have disclosed that the Anarchists of this city have been engaged assiduously in manufacturing dynamice bombs, and in experimentation ing type informal machines for purposes, as they de-clare, of destroying the militia and blowing up large public buildings when the "great revolution" begins. At the time an infernal machine was found on Judge Tree's premises about three weeks ago, there was an imme-diate suggestion that it had been placed there by Socialists, and might be the

OPENING MOVE OF A DYNAMITS WARFARE

againet wealthy property owners. When publicity was given to the fact that a some what similar explosive had been left in the building occupied by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy general offices some people assert-ed it to be the second gun of the dynamits attack. Believing that these occurrences were sporadic and not symptoms of an organ ized movement by Socialists or any body of incendiary destructionists an investigation was instituted into the character of the two auspicious machines, and as to the present doings of Chicago Socialists. It was claimed that the Socialists and trades unions had juined to carry by force the strike for eight hours as a day's work on May 1st. The week before last the metal workers voted funds to arm themselves, and a week ago on Tuesday the cabinet makers set aside one-half of their entire surplus for the purchase of Winchester rifles. The Socialists boast that they have over 9.000

BOMES LOADED AND DISTRIBUTED

in the hands of trusty persons. The investigator was only able to catch sight, however, of a few of these. The Socialist brotherhood has the advantage of possessing an organ printed in the German language which, week after week, disseminates incendiary ideas, while from its job press go circulars, maps, etc., showing streets, sewers and tunnels of the city and giving instructions in street warfare and the practical use of explosives. The social leaders claim that they have established depots for the storing of various bombs, and that they have lists of prominent persons to be disposed of by dynamite. They further claim that every Sunday morning, for a year, bands of Socialists have been going to the country to protection to settle the terms of the country to practice

THE THROWING OF BOMBS.

and tests of their effectiveness and the manner of explosion have been frequently made. One thing the investigation went far to prove was the improbability that the induced the Earl of Carnarvon to resign. Socialists had anything to do with placing the infernal machines at Judge Tree's house or in Another and the backgo, Burlington & DUELIN, Jan. 14 — The first meeting of Quincy Railway company. The dissimilarity Dablin Socialists was to day held at the of these from each other, as well as from the Oddfellows' Hall. The trustees were refused dynamite bomb manufactured for the admission. A Russian Nihilist opened the Socialists, is very marked. The package left debate and advocated the use of the dagger at Judge Tree's house was in the shape of a in furthering the objects of the people in case laborer's coffee flask, and was lined with lead. of failure of other means. The meeting was The diameter was about two inches, and the orderly. height 31 inches. From the top, closed by a thumb screw, protruded a home made fuse, which smelled strongly of nitric acid. It was of good workmanship and had none of the appearance of a commercial article, being highly polished, like a pocket flask, and care-fully finished. The package of the C. B. & cap or fuse, only a protruding insulated wire. threatened that, unless help was soon forth-It was five inches and a half long and one coming, they would plander the neighboring inch and a-half in diameter, and had the farms in order to obtain means of subsistsame screw top as the one at the judge's. It ence. was left wrapped in a dirty piece of cloth for the night operator and no attention was paid till the Tree sensation came out. Then it was stupidly sunk in the Chicago river, without an intimation as to its probable

Constipation

WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

Causes, directly or indirectly, fully one-half the sufferings which afflict mankind. It is usually induced by inactivity of the liver, and may be cured by the use of Ayer's Pills. C. A. Schomerus, Great Bend, Kansas, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for Costiveness, with the most beneficial results." J. Windholm, Newark, N. J., writes: "Ayer's Pills cured me of chronic Constipation." Martin Koch, Runtington, Ind., writes: "Last year I suffered much from Billousness

And Headache

After using oue box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well." C. F. Hopkins, Nevuda City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world. They have cured me of Sick Headache and Neuralgia." W. L. Page, Richmond, Va., writes: "I have been a severe sufferer from Headache. Ayer's Pills afford me speedy relief." A. J. Forster, Dauphin st., Mobile, Ala., writes: "For a number of years I have been troubled with Constipation and Headaches. After trying a number of so-called Liver Invigorators, without benefit, I was at last

Cured by Using

Ayer's Pills." Rev. Francis B. Harlowe, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "For years I was subject to Constipation, from which I suffered increasing inconvenience, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds. Some months ago, I began taking Ayer's Pills. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health." Hermana Bringhoff, jewelry engraver, Newark, N. J., writes. "Costiveness, induced by my sedentary habits of life, at one time became chronic and exceedingly troublesome. Ayer's Pills afforded me speedy relief, and their occasional use has since kept me all right." Ed. O. Easterly, Rockford, Ill., writes that he has been cured of chronic Constipation by the use of

Ayer's Pills.

Sold by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Gendron and Lemoroux ; North Ward, Samuel leveland.

THE TRU

Messrs. S. J. Pomroy and James Cochrane, sou of Hon. M. H. Cochrane, were elected councillors of Compton by acclamation.

DAVITT AND THE LANDLORDS. LONDON, Jan. 14.-Michael Davit approves of the proposition to buy out the the purchases.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

LONDON, Jan. 14 - The Daily Telegraph says the Government will introduce a bill in Parliament abolishing the office of Viceroy of Ireland. It is the knowledge of this fact that

SOCIALISTS IN DUBLIN.





Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the convegance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kault.

885-Winter Arrangements-1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience car suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

1	Vessels.	Tounage.		Commanders.
1	Numidian	6.100		Building.
	Parisian	5,400	Contain	Jaman Marile
	Polynesian	4 105	Captain	James Wylle.
	Sarmaun	2 600		J. Ritchie.
	Circastian	4 000	11	John Graham.
			48	W. Richaruma
	Nova Sootian	0000		R. H. Hughes.
	Carthagonian	4 4440		Hugh Wylie.
,	Biberian	4 600		A. Macnicol.
1	Norwegian.	····94,000		R. P. Moore.
	Hibernian.			J. G. Stephen
	Anstrian	0 700		John Brown.
	Nestorian	2,700		J. Ambury.
	Prussian.			W. Dalzieli,
1	Soandinavian			Alex. McDougal.
	Buenos Ayrean			John Park.
	Corean.			James Scott.
	Grecian			C. J. Menzics.
	Manitoban			C. E. LeGallals,
i	Canadian			R. Carruthers
- 1	Phonician			John Kerr.
	Phoenician.		"	D. McKillon.
	Waldensian	2,000		D. J. Junes.
	Lucorne			W. S. Main,
	Acadia			C. Mylins.
1	Acadia.	1,300	**	F. McGrath,
	Bardinian.		I leut.	W.H.Smith, R.N.F
	Caspian	3,200	64	R. Barrett, "
	TH	STEAM	ERS OF	THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Ealling from Liverpool on THUBBDAYS, from Portland on THUBBDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, call-ing at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Maile and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched, RROM HATIVAN

	FROM HALIFAX :	F
WANTED.	Circassian	
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Ludies and Gentlemen, in city or country. to take light work at their own homes: \$2 to \$3 a day easily made;	Polynesian	1″
I Work sent by mall : distance no objection : no canvage-	At TWO children w	1
ing ; we have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, DAVIS & CO., 51 Wash-	Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train	
ington St., Boston, Mass. 24-1	from the West	1
	FROM PORTLAND TO LAVERPOOL VIA HALIFAN	1
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	At ONE o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Builway Train	
	Rates of massage from Monitoral sin Matters	
JOHNSTONS FLUID BEEF	\$62, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$29; Storrago at lowest rates	
JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A SCIENTIFIC BLEND- ing of Extract of Meat with Fibrine and Alburnen.	Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland :- Cabin	17
and is the only preparation of the kind capable of sus- taming life without any other food or drink. It is	\$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 according to necommoda- tion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates.	
de leious to the tasie and can be retained on the weak- est stomach - For Invalids and Convalescents ill s alike		
invaluable. For invalid and Convalescents it s alke	Newfoundland Line.	1
MEENELLY BELL GOMPANY.	The steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via St. Joan's, N.F., are intended to be despatched	th
[See Pinest Genue of Church R.]	FROM HALIFAX	d dr
Greatest Experience, Larges Trade.	Nova Scotian	or
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	unting the season of Winter Number	[
McShane Bell Foundry.	will be despatched forthightly from Glasgow for Bosto (via Halifax when occasion requiree) and forthightl from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:	te
Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES, COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCES, etc.	FROM BOSTON :	1
Fully warranted ; satisfaction guar-	Carthaginian	-
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HY, MCHHANE & CO., BALTIMORE,	Hibernian	
Md. U. H. Mention this paper.	The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila- delphia Service are intended to be despatched from .	
AP BRAUFNE BELL PREJORN	Philadelphia for Glasgow. FBOM PHILADELPHIA :	
BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.	Anstrian	1
Relis of Pure Cooper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Marins, Farms, etc. FULLY WARKANTED. Catalogue sent Free.	Anstrian	•
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VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnali, O.		
	Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations and	

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. Tickets only \$5,60. Shares in proportign



Louisiana State Lottery Company,

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the mrain ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawn of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and is if son manage and control the Drawing themselves, a that the same are conducted with honesty, fourness in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize Company to use this certificate, with fae-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



We the undersigned Hanks and Bankers will pay of Prizes draws in the Louisiann State Lotteries which we've be presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres Louisiana Nat'l Gank. 8. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'i Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capit tal of \$1,000,000—to which a roserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lattery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Sumher Drawings take place Monthly, and the Ext. acrding is reav-ings regularly every three months tasts of of femi-subually as heretafore, beginning March. 1886.

March, 1886. A SPLENDIG OPPORTFAITY TO WAY A FORTENE, SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, F. Druary 9, 1886-1894) Monthly Demund

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

190,800 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Frac-tions in Fifths in proporticm.

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1 1	CAPITAL	PEIZE.			\$76,068
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10	de	1,000			10,009
20	do	500			10.00
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HEALTH FO ALL. HOLLOWAY'N PHILS

Unite Manla Anci nra-

19 JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF IS A SCIENTIFIC 9 ing of Estract of Meat with Fibring and and is the only preparation of the kind cayabi taming life without any other food or drift delicions to the taxis and can be retained on it est stomach. For Invalids and Convalezents invalueble. est stomach iuvaluable.

IRISH LABORERS WANT WORK. DUBLIN, Jan. 14 .-- The Board of Guardians of the Liamore, county of Waterford, Poor Law Union was holding its weekly meeting to day when a crowd of laborers burst into the room and in menacing language demanded R. general officers showed no appearance of assistance for themselves and families. They

Syrup, and although rather sceptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued taking it) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men; they they "come as a boon and a blessing to men," and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommonded it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial.

testimonial. I am, dear Sir, Yours very gratefully, (Signed) Carey B. Berry, A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 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 how happy to state that it has rostored me to complete health. —I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot. A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal

Montreal For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White L'd.), 67 St. James street City.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

A FRENCH PREFECT ASSASSINATED AND ROBBED IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

PARIS, Jan. 14 .- The Prefect of the Department of the Eure was assassinated in a railway carriage last night and his body thrown from the train while it was in motion. The name of the murdered prefect was M. Barreme. He came to Paris to receive in-structions from the new Minister of the Interior and was returning to Evereux, when he was assassinated. The corpse was found with the eyes bandaged and theskull smashed in. The body lay between the rails on a bridge on the Western railway and it is evident that the murderers intended to throw it into the Seine. His pocket book, 10088 money and watch were gone. It is now known that M. Barreme had a large sum of money in his possession. It is supposed the murderers were disturbed in the operation of rifling the were disturbed in the operation of rifling the were disturbed in the operation of rifling the the dead man as they overlooked was elected over Mr. Savage by 13 majority the Seine. His pocket book, loose money a pocket containing 537 francs. Experienced detectives have been detailed to work up the case, but so far no clue has been found, except gentleman enquired of the guard whet her Barreme was aboard. On being answered in the affirmative he purchased a ticket and boarded the same train. Barreme was the father of a large family. The various mem-bers of the Government have sent despatches of condolence to his widow. The marder is the sole topic of the day.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

character.

FURTHER RETURNS OF THE RESULTS IN THE PROVINCE.

Appended are additional results of the municipal elections on Tuesday last :--ST. LAURENT.--Messre. Remi Giroux and Leon Leduc were elected by acclamation. ST. VINCENT DE PAUL -- Messis. B. Bastion and M. Joubert have been elected councillors. Mr. Bastien is to be re-elected mayor

by the council. COTE DES NEIGES -Messre. Peschal Sarazin and Felix Lavoie, fils, were elected conn-

cillors unanimously. BERTHIER.-Mr. F. O. Lamarche has been elected mayor by acclamation. BARFORD.-L. D. Dupont and Mr. Vad-

andig were elected councillors by acclama-

W^TEST FARNHAM.—The following gentle-men were elected councillors: Ward No. 1, J. B. Desroche; Ward No. 2, D. B. Meigs, J. Leguin and J. B. Archambault; Ward No. 3, A. Ouimet; Ward No. 4, L. Giroux. TOWNSHIP OF EATON.—Horace L. Strow-bridge and Peter Coombes were elected councillors by acclamation to replace J. H. Taylor

and C. H. Harvey. Shienbrooke.—L. E. Panneton, for the Centre ward, and F. P. Buck, for the North ward, were elected councillors by acclamation.

SOUTH STUKELY .- The retiring councillor, Mr. Vallier, was returned by acclamation. J. Laport was elected to fill the place of Mr. Moreau by acclamation.

KAWDON.-Messrs. Wm. Robinson and Edward Mason, the retiring councillors, were re-elected by acclamation.

DRUMMONDVILLE. - After a contest that lasted two days, Messrs. E. J. Hemming and J. L. Coté were elected councillors. Mr. Hemming is the mayor of the village and

warden of the county of Drummond, WATERLOO—The retiring councillors were Spencer Shaw and E. Wells. The latter was returned by acclamation, and Mr. Shaw, refusing to be returned, was replaced by Newell

Fisk, by acclamation. TOWNSHIP OF SHEFFORD—The retiring councillors were James Snodgrass and J. H. after a sharp contest.

COATICOOK-This year, it being the first municipal election since the change of this that just prior to the starting of the train a place from a village to a town and its separation into wards, the whole of the Municipal council were dissolved and a new election held. The following compose the new Town Council, and all were elected by acclamation : Mesurs. H. Lovell and G. T. Baldwin, for the South ward; J. B. Gendreau and Oyrille Lamoureaux, for the East ward; E. W. Akhurst and R. G. Trenholme, for the Centre or West ward, and S. Cleveland for the North ward.

At the Lachute elections Mr. R. Dudd ridge was chosen mayor unanimously, James You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of he use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory, Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality, and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illus-trated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Mar-shall, Mich. G

Itiva- Itiva- Urch Gris FIT IOR 1, of Bornau rhus- tan, of Bornau rhus- tan, has	National Lottery OF COLONIZATION. Established under the Provincial Act, queues, BYVEL, Cup. 30. VALUE OF LOTS: FIRST SERIES \$50,000,00 Inclust Lot \$10,000,00 SECOND SERIES \$10,000,00 HIGHEST LOT \$2,500,00 THE FOURTH DRAWING	 via Bosion, Portland or Hallfax. Connections by the Intercentionial and Grand Trunk Rallways rie Hallfax; and by the Central Vernont and Grand Trunk Rallways (National hespatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great West- ern Rallways (Merchants' Despatch), rie Roston, and by Grand Trunk Rallway Company rie Portland. Through Rates and Through Illis of Lading for East- bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Ralways. For Preizh, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orienne, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Huo Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Herms, Antwerp: Ruys & Co., Rotteriam; C., Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Rotteriam; C., Burgo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Queenstown; Biol- colm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Mont- gomerie & Workman, 36 Graechurch street, Glasgow Allan Brother, James Street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Alland Co., 112 La Salle street, Glasgow Joposito St. Lawrence Hall, Monireal. New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1465 St. James street, St. Lawrence Hall, Monireal. DR. J. L. LEPROHON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 	 This Great Household Madiative Stanles Amougst the Leadly Secondaries rice of Life. These Famous P(Purify the BLOOD, and ast most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & ROWHLS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi- dently recommended as a never-failing remody in cases where the constitution, from what- ever cause, has become impaired or weakened i They are wonderfully effications in all ailmosts incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Gen- eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. H(11LOWAY'S OINTMENF Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually us bed on the Neck and Chest, as sail into meas, it
Jean Jean E 1.E- 24-5	Will take place at the Gabinet de Lecture Paroissial, "(Opposite the Montreal Scininary.)	237 ST ANTOINE STREE2 DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and	Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Collin, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swollings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn * n to fail. Both r.n. and Ointment are sold at Professor
g 119 REAL	WEINESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1886, AT 2 P.M. Secure Tickets at Once, PRICES FIRST SERIES	St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of for 6c. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A har- vest for agits, World Mig. Co. P. O. Dox 2653, N. Y. city.	Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 3%s. each, and by all a edi- cine vendors throughout the availated was d N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above rechess deliver the states of the above rechess
	The official list of prize-with, ng numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a 3c stamp. Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and register- ing the Tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 10 St. James Street, Oct. 30. (13) Montreal.	PAT THOS, P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until ob- tained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 23-13 CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease ; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong in my faith is its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES TREEs, together with a VAL- UABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Ex- press and P. O. address. Dill, T. A. BLOCUE, 281 Pearl St., N.Y.	daily between the hours of 1 and 4. or best ter NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD- ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Fother Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi- dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving for- orable reception and patronage and ware welcome." Letter of Lishop Wabb, Louise Ont., 424 pages; pape. 75 cents; cloth, 51 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvaser wapted.
adə Dizə Dizə Dizə Dizə Dizə Dizə Dizə Diz	GRATEFULCOMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST, "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digostion and nutri- tion, and by a careful application of the fine proper- ties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our broakfast tables with a dollcately flavored ber- grage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills.	APERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE -18 THE- COOK'S FRIEND	Will be mailed Pittele to all applicants, and to contrast and
aily ing reci iver reci	It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may begradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hgm dreds of subtle maiadles are floating around usready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."	BAKING POWDER. It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.	to all, especially to Market Garduere. Sont for the back to all, especially to Market Garduere. Sont for the D. M. FERRY & CC., Detroit, Michigan.
	JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.	It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de- leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE! None genuine without the trade mark on	ORGANS: PIANOS:
	PLAID SHAWL GIVENAWAY! Through the failure of a large mildaturer of Cashmere Pertern Fringe Shawis, there has come into our inands a large consignment of Plaid Shawis, perfect goods, which the following manner. Send is prems and Hosenchold, a large there and general injection of the shafts in the following manner. Send is prems and Hosenchold, a large as pageillustrated paper devorsi to Farm and Hosenchold topics, Booles and general mixed and, and will send you're of these heas- this issues FREEDy mail portpaid. or we will send you're of these heas- this issues of schayts and sets	G CORPULENCY to harmleasty, effectu- alty and rapidly cure starvation, distary, etc. European Mail, oct. 94th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes the charge wnatever; any purson, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratite, by sending 6 ots. to cover postage to B O. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sq London Eng	Highest Hon- ors at all Great. World's Exhi- bitions for eigh- hundred styles, Sec. to \$900. For Cash, Easy Payments or Reuted. Cata- logues free. ORGAN AND PIANO





e sañ arr



THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

COME FORWARD !!

prevail. It may be soon ; it may be late.

His ways are not as our ways, and his un.

fathomable purposes we may not gauge. But

Markets.

The state of the Montreal markets is still

returning from their trips report a fair to

good business for spring goods in certain lines.

can, \$5 50 to 5 75 ; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00 ;

Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00 ; do, Manitoba, \$4 80 to 4 90 ; do, Canada, \$4 25 to

4 40; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 25 ; do, choice,

\$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$4 10; Fancy,

bushel.

per bbl.

BLAKE'S SPEECH.

- Y . Continued from first page.

identified their acquittal with the prisoners' conviction, and thus disqualified themselves for just judgment. (Hear.)

For these and other reasons I depresate any attempt to evade or delay the Parila. mentary discussion, and am ready to facili tate so far as I can the ventilation of the whole question, including the sentences of imprisonment, as to which I may be allowed to" express the hope that Government will without delay deal with those sentences in a large and merciful spirit. (Cheers.)

CHARACTER OF THE DISCUSSION. Bat while I am of this opinion, I hold strong views as to the character of the discussion. Much has been said of the conduct of the French Canadians in raising this question, and a wicked attimpt has been made, taking advantage of some too hot and intemperate phrases, to arouse prejudices of race and preed against them because they | also of the papers found at Batoche, the pro have shown specially warm feelings in this duction of which was refused by Governmatter.

It is true that we Canadians are, in a poli tical sense, one people. I could wish that, without obliterating race predilections, there were among us greater unity and love as fellow Canadians. To that end I have labored in my humble way ; and not long since, when defending those of another race and greed than mine against what I believed to be unjust aspersions, I pointed out the true nath of duty in a community of divers races and creeds like ours; where we must comhine firmness in the assertions of our own rights with fulness in the recognition of the rights of others, we must cultivate moderation and forbes. ance; we must hold to the ample acknowledgment of each man's individual rights of conscience in religious matters, and to the common citizenship of all in civil affairs if we would make of Canada a great and free country inhabited by a happy and united people. (Cheers.)

LACE AND RELIGIOUS FEELINGS,

however, exist, and will have their effect. It is natural that those of us who are of one province or of one blood should feel more warmly than the rest in the cause of men of eur own province or origin. Blood is thicker | of the first importance; and in a political case, than water.

found their appeal on the great principles of hension. But the judges of the North-West justice, mercy and policy applicable to all by reason of Province, race, or creed. Those have our duty too, -to make ample allowance for warmth of utterance and hastv phrase ; to **elm** rather than to excite race prejudice ; and to decide on broad and general, just and generous views, such as we would wish applied to ourselves. Let us do unto others as we would they should do unto us. (Cheers.)

RACH AND CREED IN POLITICS.

As to the union for political purposes of one race or creed, irrespective of political principles, I am not now to speak for the first time my mind. In 1871, when expressing the strong views I felt and foel on the subject of the murder of Scott, I deprecated any attempt to decide the question on the ground of nationality or religion. In 1877, when depiared that I should atruggle to preserve, s. far as my feeble powers might permit, to ...ch ene of my fellow-countrymen, whatever his creed, the same full and ample measure of civil treedom which he now enjoys under those laws which enable him and me, though we may be of diverse faiths, to meet on the same platferm, and to differ or agree according toonr own political convictions and not ing to our religious faith, or the dicta

rate, shall make no endeavor to control to a party end. For after all, though at first blush one may regret party divisions, yet am I glad in this case of this condition. For the reasons I have given, I do not desire a party conflict on the Begins tragedy ; I do not propose to construct a political platform cut of the Regina scaffold; or to create or cement party ties with the blood of the condemned. To apply words I have already quoted elsewhere, in another senses I do not care "To attempt the Future's portals with the

Past's blood rusted sey.'

(Cheers.) Now, as you know, I have been absent from Canada for some months; but; since my return. I have read with care such papers as I could find. While these have produced impressions on my mind on the meterial issues, I have been clearly led to the conclusion that

THE INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR A JUST JUDGMENT

on some points is not before us. (Hear.) I think we require an authentic copy of the evidence and proceedings at the trial, and ment, but which Parliament should see, the rather that a Minister has lately made public one of these papers of great importance as affecting Riel's position, and tending to contradict the allegation that he had himself procured the invitation to come into the Northwest. (Hear.) I think we require explanations as to why, if it was intended to execute the sentence, Riel was not put on trial for murder instead of for high treason. (Hear.) Was it because it was thought inconsistent with General Middleton's letter to try him for anything Middleton's letter to try him for anything save for a political offence? (Hear.) And it is proper also that we should know more of the circumstances connected with that letter so as to judge of the weight to be attached to it. (Hear.)

AS TO THE TRIAL ITSELF,

it must be confessed that the arrangements for the administrations of justice, originally of necessity rude and primitive, had become by time less applicable to the circumstances of the country; and were not well suited to the trial of such a case as Riel's. (Hear.) The independence of the judiciary and its high standing in fact and in public estimation are in which the Government has taken sides, The condition I athix is this, that they should | this is brought home to the meanest comprehold office not like the superior judges of the the pleasure of the government, on which of ns who belong to other races or Provinces they are thus in some sort dependent. (Hear) Besides they are also political personages as members of the Northwest council, and thus less fitted for political trials. (Hear.) I regret that the course of legislation has been rather in the direction of reducing than of increasing the securities in these cases. By the Act of 1880 the presence of two magis trates besides the stipendiary in capital cases, theretofore necessary, was dispensed with, one only being made sufficient.

But I do not see that the Government is

censurable for having tried the prisoner before the tribunal provided by the standing laws, though I may regret that those laws did not provide a more satisfactory tribunal. And it is always to be remembered that the special provision requiring the decision of the Execuprovision requiring the decision of the Execu-tive before execution, and the attendant re-sions on the subject of undue influence, I aponsibility of Government have been sponsibility of Government, have been retained. (Hear.) The choice of the judge is another matter.

If I rightly understand, Mr. Richardson, besides being a magistrate and a member of the North-West Council, was the paid legal adviser, the political law officer, so to speak, of the executive of the North-West; and I think explanations are required of such a choice for such a trial. (Hear.) panel; but, on reflection, in the absence of knowledge on a material point, I think it tetter not to suggest in this respect a hypothetical criticism, and therefore I abstain. I think it right to say that, in my opinion, Government acted in a very proper spirit in providing for the attendance of the prisoner's witnesses, and that, from what I know of their leading counsel, I should think it impossible that in their management of the case there was anything unfair to the prisoner, or derogatory to the high character they deservedly enjoy, or the responsible duties they undertook to perform. (Hear.) I am not the other Provinces to these views. It as to the justice of the trial. For all my enquiries, it may have been perfectly just. Besides justice in fact, the creation of a feeling of public confidence, of a general impression that all was fair, and that every security was taken for fairness, is important, and in that view of the duties of the authorities I think these questions should be examined. (Hear.)

present disposed to attach greater importance than, as I judge, does the general public. that some will shortly come out from the (Hear.) But I think all will agree that we are clearly entitled to have before us, besides the papers, the instructions to and reports | ting a change in the public counsels. If they of the so-called Medical Commission, which is referred to by the Government. You will fight, with a stout heart, as best we can withis reterred to by the Government. Tota which is a state and the state of the source of character and results of the enquiry. Though gladly welcome access there is much on which we can and ought to obtained. (Cheers.) reach conclusions independent of the medical testimony, yet this is a part of the case with-out which we should not decide. (Hear.)

I think also that we should have a statement of the grounds on which Government decided against the recommendation to mercy, a course which may have been perfectly cor rect, but which ought to be explained. (Hear.) And here I may say that I regret that we do not know the ground of that recommendation.

We should also learn something of the reasons for the last respite, of which several accounts have been given, one of an extra-ordinary nature. (Hear.) Fuller information seems to be required as who can help to mature and gather in that

to the ground on which Government thought the execution necessary as a deterrent. (Hear.)

Warm supporters of the Government have alleged that it shamefully betrayed and deceived them. We want the evidence of this. (Hear.) They also allege that Government acted to gratify the thirst for vengeance, in respect of the Scott murder, of one section of the supporters of the Government, and on a cold blooded calculation of political gains and losses in the counties, rather than

A SUSPENDED FINAL JUDGMENT.

the only reward which is sure to last. As Mr. Blake concluded his speech, which was listened to throughout with breathless I will go no further. I have come to the conclusion that on this complicated case, attention, interrupted only by bursts of apwhere each of several branches may effect the plause, the whole immense audience rose to general result, it is fitting that the materials for decision on every branch should be avail-able before finally forming and announcing for several minutes. a general judgment; and, therefore, much as I should have personally wished to com municate to you my individual impressions, I believe I shall best discharge my daty, which, as you will have seen, I consider to Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale be as much judicial as political, by abstaining from the expression of opinions which would rather dull and depressed. The expectations that after New Year would bring a good be at best but partial, prima facie, hypo thetical, and isubject to correction and re trade have not been certified, but travellers

view. (Hear). It is with all the facts and arguments be fore us, and in the presence of the Gavernment whose action has been assailed, and of alike, and should demand no special favors older provinces, during good behavior, but at their accusers, that our deliverance may best be made. (Hear).

To some partians on either side, who think nothing is to be said on the other, my view that we should have more light, may be, will be, unsatisfactory. But those who are willing to seek for the light and, casting aside prejudice, to etrivo for just conclusions. will, I hopo, recognize its propriety. (Cheers.)

THE OUTLOOK AHEAD.

Much has been said about political alliances and compacts in this connection. I know of S2 45. none. To none am I a party, I have had no communication, direct or indirect, with any one ontside of my own party. I have never wished for office. On the contrary, I dislike it; nor was there ever a time at which it presented, in my view, so little to attract, so much to deter. Beyond this, I believe it to be, from a mere party point of view, the interest of the Liberal party that the present Government should remain in office for a are more or less nominal as follows :little longer, till the public have seen still more clearly the results of their past policy; results which, if developed in our reign, would be, as in the past times, attributed to us and not to their real authors. (Hear.) barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 But were all this otherwise I believe that

A STABLE POLITICAL ALLIANOR

them still. But 1 do not abandon the hope quoted as follows :-- Western-Fine to finest September and October 830 to 941; do August 80 to 840. French-Fine to fluest September long, and co-operate with us frankly in effecand October 81 to 90; do August 710 to 810; earlier makes 610 to 7c. The cable has advanced another 1s to 50s. do not, we will continue to fight the good ¹/₂° to lo per lb may be added to above prices for the City jobbing trade

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eccs -The condition of the egg market is one of quietness. So called fresh are quoted Long have we hoped for a harvest from the at 21 to 220, and limed and held stock at 16 seed we have been sowing The harvest has to 19c as to quality. Strictly new laid eggs been alow of coming. Sometimes it has seemed as if the seed had perished. But it

are very firm at 24c up HONEY. — Two lots of choice Eastern Town may have been dormant only. It may have ships honey in 50 lb and small cans amounting germinated now. Soon may it ripen and the to about 300 lbs were made at 10c per lb. The fields grow white to the harvest. (Cheers) range of prices is from 9 to 11c as to quality if I could raise my feeble voice beyond the and quantity. BEANS — The market shows not the least

limits of this hall, and say a word in the ear of my countrymen through Canada at large, sign of improvement. The range of prices is I would exhort them to come forward. Come stremely wide, running all the way from 800 to \$1.25 per bushel. Hors.—The sale of a lot of choice Eastern forward you who can cultivate and water,

Townships hops is reported at 60 per lb. The market in England is still dull and deharvest ! Do your duty to your country ! Take up the responsibilities, as you enjoy the privileges of citizenship. Give your time, your energies, your labor to the work! Though the skies may be dark, yet trust we pressed.

GAME -Partridges are firmer under a fair demand with sales at 450 to 50c per brace. in the Supreme Goodness ! We believe our cause is just and true. We believe that truth and justice shall in God's good time Venison saddles are offered freely with business at 7c to 8c per lb., and carcases at 4c to 5c per lb.

DRESSED POULTRY.-A better demand has set in, but prices have not shown much improvement. Quite a number of tons have this we know, that in our efforts we are in been disposed of during the past few days. the line of duty. We hope, indeed, to make our views prevail, but win or lose to day, we Prices are quoted as follows : Turkeys, 8c to 10c; chickens and geese, 5c to 7c, and ducks know that we shall receive from the faithful 7c to 10c, as to quality. discharge of duty an exceeding great reward

-the only seward which is worth attaining, HAY AND STRAW .--- Sales were made of eleven loads of good timothy at \$12.00 per 100 lbs., and three choice loads at \$12.50. Several loads of cow hay were sold at \$9.00 to 89.50. Lower prious still are expected. Pressed hay is quiet. Prices range from \$14 to \$15 per ton. Straw is quiet at \$5.00 to their feet and cheered him enthusiastically \$6.50 per 100 bundles, and at \$8.50 to \$10.00 per ton for pressed.

GENERAL MARKETS.

TOBACCO.-The market is quiet. Fishermens' common smoking tobacco 12 to 13c in bond. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb boxes or caddies, 32 to 450 per 1b; bright smoking 22 to 30c and solaces 21 to 24c.

SALT .- The usual quiet trade peculiar to the season is being done, and prices have not varied since close of navigation. We quote : Elevens 55c; twelves 521c; factory filled \$1.15 to \$1 20; Ashton's and Eureka \$2.40; furks Island 30c per bushel; rock sait 50c

Remittances are coming in fairly well. FLOUR, GRAIN, &C — The flour market continues exceptionally dull. We quote :--Patents. Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, Ameriper cwt., special quotations for ton lots. Wooi. --Mill men are generally kept well employed, and quotations are firmly held to without concession. We quote : Canadian A supers 27 to 28c ; B ditto 22 to 23c ; unassorted 21 to 22c; black 20 to 21c; Cape 15 to 170; fleece 22 to 23c. No Australian in the market.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

\$3 95 to \$4 00; Spring Extra, \$3 80 to 3 90; Superfine, \$3 60 to 3 70; Fine, \$3 25 to 3 50; Middlings, \$3 10 to 3 15; Pollarde, \$2 85 to 3 00 ; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05 ; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95 ; do, superfine, Here the market is quiet and prices continue low. Several thousand barrels were \$1 80 to I 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 to damaged by the flood, and a lot reported destroyed by the late fire. Prices here are SEEDS. -The high prices asked have checked purely nominal and range from \$1.90 to business. Here prices are firmer and are nominally quoted at \$7 for red clover. \$2.25 in lots, higher prices being get for retail lots. Timothy is quiet but steady at \$2 to 225 per

CRANBERRIER,-Sales have been made during the week of several lots at \$5 to \$5.50 OATMEAL, &C .- The sale of round lots per bbl.

LENONR-Very little change can be have been at very low figures, and prices ported in this line. Prices are \$2.50 for Malaga in boxes and \$4 to \$5 for Messina.

Choice fruit is firm at \$6 to \$7 per keg. VEGETABLES. Two Lots of potatoes aggre-

gating 300 bags were sold at 55c to 60c per bag. Onions hold steady at \$2.25 to \$2.75

NEXT	WEEK	AT 5.	CARSLEY
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEYS
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S.
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S.
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S.
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S.
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S.

DINNER	NAPKINS	
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NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S	ŝ.
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	OARSLEY'S	١.
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEYS	s.
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NEXT	WENK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S	ï



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Edwidge Jonbert, of the parish of St. Enfant Jeaus (Cotean St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Isale A. Gauthier, dealer, of the same place, and the authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Isalo Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been instituted this day smainst the De-fendant. EDMOND LAREAU, Attorney for Heintiff. Montreal, 19th January, 1884.

A HEAVY PENALTY.

THE "IBISH CANADIAN" MULCTED IN THE

JAN. 20, 1886

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Down AGAIN.-S. Carsley is selling real Down quilts at as low prices as is usually charged for good cotton batting, or wool or flock quilts .- Witness.

FOR BEDS. -S. Carsley is offering the balance of his stock of White Blankets, at much below regular rates.-Evening Paper.

FOR HORRES.—S. Carsley is clearing Horse Blankets and Colored Blankets, suitable for Tobogganing Suits, all at reduced prices -Ibid.

WHITE COTTONS	
WHITE COTTONS	CHEAP

NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	CARSLEY'S	
NEXT	WEEK	AT 8.	OARSLEY'S	
NEXT	WEEK	AT S.	UARSLEY'S	
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tion of any other man, lay or clerical. (Cheers.) And during the last few years I nave more than once warned my fellowcountrymen of an insidious attempt which has been made to effect a so-called political union of all the Frenchmen throughout demada in the interest of

THE ODEBRC TORY LEADERS.

I have pointed out that this was an constrictio step fraught with danger to the Sominion, and with special danger to these who, being the minority, were these who, being the minority, were asked to work together as a unit, apart from questions of opinion. But was all right for Messrs. Langevin & Co. to sonneel such a union, substantially in the Tory interest. But when there is a breach in the Quebec Tory ranks the cry of danger to the State at once fills the air ! (Laughter.) A united French population, united in the Tory interest, would be a public blessing ! (Laughter.) A more equally divided French population, since it would weaken the Tory interest, is a public danger ! (Loud laugh ter.) I say a more equally divided French population, for it is not my judgment that the French Considiants are a unit on this question. (Hear.) For the same base party parpose of premoting race prejudice, and gloing ground for the cry of Euglish against French, they are so represented by the Ministerial press. But I believe this to be but a dedge, and that there is amongst them, as among the other races. some division of opinion. So may it be. Let us unito and divide, I suy once more, on grounds of reason, argument and opinion, and not of race or creed. (Cheers).

THE COMING DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

I hope and trust that, the excitement have ing somewhat abated, the further discussion in the press and among the people may be more tranquil, that rash and hasty language may be avoided, and that when we meet in Parliament we may engage in a debate in a temper and after a lashion suitable to our national dignity and regardful of our National unity. (Hear.) Now, on what gaged in the preliminary discussion--who are free and unfettered, to whom it is open, unembarrassed by any prior and premature declarations to reach unbiassed conclusions-

-have, I conceive, very special duties. We are to help to obtain information on all points now obscure; we are to listen to the arguments of those who have taken sides; we are 10 consider of the whole case when presented ; and we are to strive for the formation of a just and statesmanlike judgment by the House of Commons. (Hear.)

Wo must endeavor to eliminate, as factors in the decision, race and creed ; and cause the Commons of Canada to speak with a voice and in a sense which posterity, after these heats have cooled and these mists have cleared, shall ratify and confirm. (Hear.)

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

I believe we cannot, if we would, make of this a party question. (Hear.) After full reflection, I do not entertain that desire ; but were it otherwise I doubt that the result could be accomplished. I exercise no compulsive or constraining force over the spinions of the Liberal party on this or any other question ; and I entertain the impres-

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THE WITHHELD AND SUPPRESSED DOCUMENTS WANTED,

Again, we should have before us all the neglect, delay and mismanagement of the Government; not, I repeat, as justifying numerable political offences, deserve a politi-rebellion, but as added proofs that Govern-tical death as sure, as swift, as stern as that ment gave the occasion and opportunity to evoked and the materials and chances afforded through their misconduct. (Hear.) Look at Bishop Grandin's letters, lately published. Look at Colonel Houghton's report, still suppressed. Look at the mass of papers still confessedly withheld. (Hear.)

The Government, in its Memorandum, says that it will not now enter into this part of the case--it is reserved for Parliament. Be it so: the evidence. And these papers may have decision, and on the question whether these were the men who should have reached that decision.

1 think we should have the evidence on which Government has charged the whites lines are we to deal with this question in of Prince Albert with being guilty-more Parliament ? Those of us who have not en. guilty than the Metie. If so, they should be exposed. Indians and Half-breeds should not bear the brunt while gailtier whites go free; and the relation of these whites to Riel may have a serious bearing on his case. (Hear.)

We should have further information as to Riel's demands for money. As Government states the case, his attitude was base and venal; and a strong impression has naturally of the Government have been dissatisfiedbeen produced. But the statement is involved in contradictions, for I find in the the day and of the immediate future, more in Memorandum the following extract from the evidence :---

He (Ricl) said also that if he got the money he would go to the United States and start a paper, and raise the other nationalities in the States. He said, "Before the grass is that high in this country you will see foreign armics in this country." He said. " I will commence by destroying Manitoba, and then I will come and destroy the North-west, and take possession of the Northwest." Now, however wicked, absurd, or indicative of a disordered mind may have been these words addressed to the man he was soliciting, they are inconsistent with venality. More light is wanted here. (Hear.) OTHER PARTS OF THE CASE.

sion that with us, as with the Torics, there I now come to some of the mest interesting reluctantly, in some things now condemned, high enough. Colored cheese is very s are differences of apinion in the ranks not parts of the case. The question of Riel's and ether considerations of various kinds, and firm, and is held at above likely to be compared, and which I, at any mental condition R one to which I am at have lang restrained them, and may restrain sent quotations. Prices are firm

can be formed only on a general understand. ing on the substantial questions calling for legislative and administrative actior, and that it would be equally impossible and undesirable to form one based on community of feeling, did that exist, with regard to an execution. (Hear.) Nor have 1 reason to believe that on that or any other question the Government, though weakened, will be defeated this session. For the purpose of forwarding their design to

FORM AN ANTI-FRENCH PARTY

the Ministerial organs here have proclaimed their defeat. But the organs do not play the same tune in Quebec. It is only a dodge. The Covernment would doubtless like to make this an issue - nay, the issue-before the English-speaking populations. They would like it because they know the long calendar of their crimes. But the criminals shall not be allowed to choose the matter for which they are to be tried or to frame their own indictment. (Loud cheers.) For our part we, teo, know the

catalogue of their offences ; we know the counts of the indictment ; and it is our purpose, apart altogether from this question of withheld and suppressed documents us to the this man who is dead, to deal with the men who are yet politically alive, and who for in tical death as sure, as swift, as stern as that which has at any time heretofore been meted raise rebeilion by means of the feelings out to those in like case offending. (Cheers.)

ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBERAL RANKS.

I believe that in Quebec and elsewhere, in and outside of Parliament, there has been a growing feeling of uncasiness at the Tory policy; that it is being recognized more and more as a dreadful failure : that its features of taxation, restriction, extravagance, corruption, jobbery, neglect and centralization the issue is then deferred. But we must have have made for it many opponents; that the ovidence. And these papers may have the Government are sinking in public an important bearing on the propriety of the estimation; that the people are beginning to perceive the wisdom of our counsels, the folly of our opponents'; that our

labors of these many years are at length bearing fruit; that the Government will be weaker this session, and weaker still thereafter, and will, if we do our full duty, be defeated at the polls. (Loud cheers.)

As, in my electoral contests, I have made no private canvass, but have depended on my public utterances, so, as a political leader. my hopes of gaining strength for my party have rested only on our public speeches, on the policy we have propounded, the princi-ples we have maintained. (Cheers.) I have for some time believed thatseveral supporters have felt that they were, on the questions of accord with us than with Ministers, and have recognized the expediency of a change. (Hear.) They have seen that our country-which has great and solid natural resources, which even now-thank God !-is showing in some quarters signs of recovery from some of the evils inflicted on it by its rulers; which is inhabited by an intelligent, industrious and progressive people, affording

the main element of real prosperity; which requires only just and prudent, fair and statesmanlike government to permit its advance on both the material and the moral planes-runs great risk if the present evil counsels are to

endure, (Hear.) Party ties, the bonds of friendship, long habit and association, the consciousness of having borne a part, though

This market is onlet but MALT -So to 90c for Montreal and at 70c to Soc for Toronto as to quality.

PEAS. -Any amount of peas can be bought along the line at 56c to 57c per bushel of 60 lbs. Here prices are quoted at 68c per bush. of 66 lts

CONN .- This cercal remains nominally un? changed at 60c duty paid.

RyE .- There is nothing new to report, the movement being extremely limited, at 630 to and 15 to 16c. is still the figure. Other grades böc per bushel. BECKWHEAT .- This market continues in the same demoralized condition. Here we

quote 400 to 452 as to quality. MILLEVEN -- Prices have been shaded in several instances, sales being reported at 25c

to 500 less than those of a week ago, and we now quote bran \$13.50 to \$14.50 per ton. Shorts are quiet at \$15 to \$18 as to quality. BARLEY .- Sales have transpired at 58c. and we quote malting grades at 54c to 60c, and feed barley 45c to 50c.

WHEAT -Although holders are very loth to admit a drop in prices, the fact cannot be concealed No. 2 red winter wheat can be bought in this market at 90c. We therefore reduce our values 35 to 4c per 1b and quote as follows :-- No. 2 winter wheat 90c to 91c, white do. 89c to 90c, and spring 90c to 61c. Manitoba wheat is quoted as follows :--95c ior No. 1 hard; 905 to 92c for No. 2 hard; 70s to 72s for No. 1 frosted; 60s to 62s for No. 2 frosted, and 5Se to 60e for No. 3 frosted.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c.-A little better demand has been experienced by some dealers for pork. Chicago short-cut clear pork changed hands at \$13.50 to \$14, and Western regular mess at \$12.25 to \$12.50. In lard a few lots have been placed for city and country account at 9c per 1b. In smoked meats there has been some trading in hams at 11e to 12e as to quality, and in breakfast bacon at 10c to 11c. Tallow is quiet but steady at 5% to 6c. We quote : Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 to 13 50 ; Morgan's short cut clear, per brl, \$13 50 to 14 00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 to 14 00; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$12 25 to 1275; India mess beef per tce, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per brl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city curcd per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 750 to 8; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 95c to 0c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per 1b. Sic to 9c; Bacon,

per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb. 5%c to 6c. DRESSED HOGS .--- A car of hogs averaging at \$5.35, and another lot at \$5.40. Packers are buying a few cars at present prices.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-A decidedly easier feeling has ocen experienced at New York, where prices have tumbled 6c to 8c per lb on finest goods. In this market an extremely quiet trade has passed, the principal enquiry being for finest Townships and, Morrisburg and Brockville for local use. Prices are quoted of follows: Creamery, 18c to 22c; Eastern Townships aboice, 19c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Morrisburg, ohoice, 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; : Brockville, choice, 16c to 18c; fair to fine, 11c to 16c; Western, 8c to 14c as to quality. Low grades, 4c to 6c. 1c to 20 per lb may be added to above prices for select-

ed jobbing lots. CHBRSE.-Several orders for August cheese have been raceived, but the many searce high enough. Colored cheese is very scarce and firm, and is held at above pro-

per bbl. Carrots \$8.50 to \$9 per ton, or 40c to 50c per bag. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. No change to speak of in the Toronto mar-

kets since our last writing. The trade car-ried on is confined locally and in some branches business is dull and depressed. PROVISIONS.—Choice butter is still wanted.

are without takers. Cheese is dull but steady at 9 to 94c. We hear of very little doing in hog producte. Hams command 11 to 114c., and breakfast bacon 10 to 11c. Hogs are steady at \$5.35 by the car load. Shoulders quote at 7 to Sc., and rolls Si to 9hc. Egge are unchanged at 16 to 19c.

WOOL-All low grades of fleece are very scarce and closely sold up with none coming the Memphis and Kansas City E. It. It has in. We quote ordinary 19 to 20c. ; Sonthdown, 22 to 23c. Pulled has ruled quiet cf. late.

HIDES AND SKINS .- The supply of hides has somewhat increased : the demand is still brick at steady prices. Steers are quoted at to loc. Sheepskins still rule at SI. The foot to the wall and wrote the number of the figure is nominally 10c to 12c for green and 13c to 15c for cured.

GRAIN .-- Prices of whoat are again lower this week, and the market dull. We quote No. 1 fall 83 to 84c, No. 2 81 to 82c, No. 3 79 to S0c. In spring, No. 1 is now S4 to S5c, No. 2 S2 to S3c, No. 3 79 to S0c. Barley is steady, No. 1 92 to 93c, No. 2 S0 to S1c, No. 3 extra 70 to 71c, and No. 3 56 to 57c. Oats are without change at 31 to 32c. The feeling in peas is weaker at 60 to 61c. Corn is lower

at 50 to 52c. Rye continues nominal. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Another dull week, the superior extra is quoted at \$3.70; extra, \$3.60; spring wheat extra, \$3.50, and super-tine \$3.10. Oatmeal \$3.75 to \$3.80 per bbl., and commeal \$3.25 per bbl. Sales of bran have been made within the week at \$12.50, and \$12 to \$12.50 will about represent the price to-day,

department. There is a somewhat better feeling in sugars. Extra granulated quotes at 67 to 7c., other kinds unchanged. Teas are very active. Low grade young hysons and Japan are most in demand. All kinds of fruit continue very firm and scarce. New walnuts are in and we quote Bordeaux 7 to Sc and Grenoble 13 to 14c.

Ayer's Saraaparilla is the most potent blood purifier, and a fountain of health and strength. Be wise in time. All baneful infections are promply removed by this unqualified alternative.

The Brooklyn bridge cars carried 21,604,226 passengers from Jan. 1, 1885, up to Dec. 31, These passengers paid in fares \$626,799.75.

THE HORSFORD ALMANAC AND COOK

Chemical Works, Providence, R.I.

Next Easter falls on the latest date on which it can possibly occur, April 25, under the rule of the Council of Nice, which decrees that Easter shall be observed on the Sunday after the full moon tollowing the 21st of March. Its earliest possible date is March GROCERIES.—Not much is passing in this 22. It is 152 years since Easter Day has been so late. It will not again fall on that day till 1943. Ash Wednesday will fall this year on the 10th of March. Holloway's Pills .- The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed

The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged, by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organization. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and center relief on every headachy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friende. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stemach, for a disordered liver, or a mailed free on application to the Rumford difficulty to their regulating, parifying, and tonic qualities.



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STIM OF 35,000.

TORONTO, Jan. 16 .- At the civil assizes this afternoon the jury in the libel suit of Warden Massie against the Irish Canadian, after three hours' deliberation, brought in a verdict of five thou-and dollars in favor of the plaintiff. It is understood that the defendants will appeal. The verdict is the heaviest against any Canadian paper for many years. The jury wanted it te be understood that they gave heavy damages so as to check any further similar attacks against the plaintiff

A RABBIT FOOT'S FORTUNE TO TWO LADIES.

Mrs. M. A. Nagle is a widow lady who resides on South and Tennessee sts , in South Memphis. Near her lives Mrs. Chas. Knell, the wife of an industrious Swede, now with been their custom to purchase together fractional tickets in The Louisiana State Lottery. Mr. Knell said he had in his pocket a rabbit-foot he had cut in Kansas, and it would bring luck if he was allowed to buy the tickets They gave him 50c. each, and he purchased Gc, green cows Sic, cured and inspected 91c a one tenth ticket, and nailed the rabbit's tickel, which was 69,255, and it drew onetenth of the Capital Prize of \$150,000 .- Mentphis, (Tenn.,) Avalanche, Dec. 22.

STARVATION IN WATERFORD.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Jan. 5.-Two hundred able bodied men with their families attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians, yestersday, and domanded admission to the workhouse The said they were starving and were unable to obtain work.