

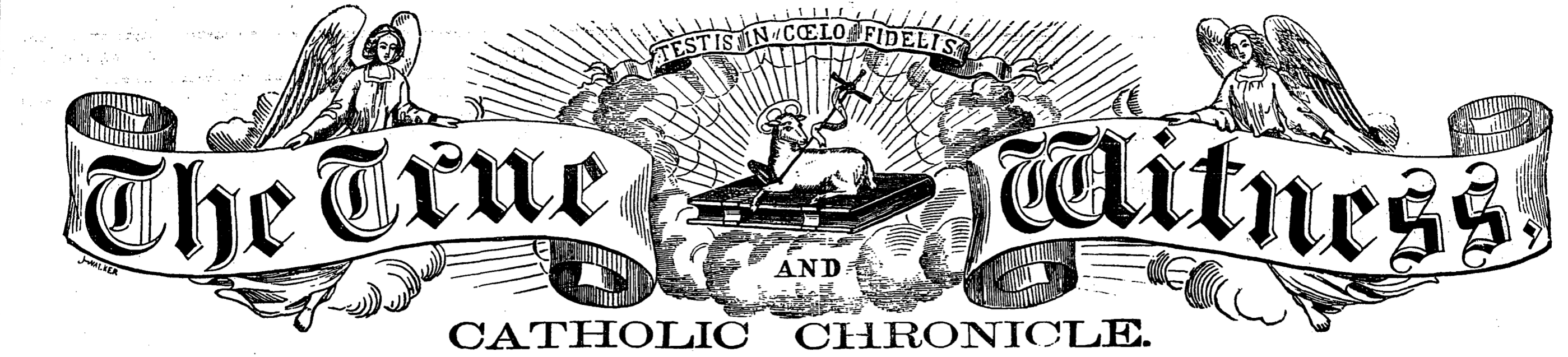
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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 24.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

### MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

#### ELOQUENCE AND PATRIOTISM

#### THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

#### ITS CAUSES AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

#### The Wicked Attempt of the Ministerial Organs to Create a War of Races and Creeds Warmly Denounced.

#### DEPENDING THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

#### Let the People 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 jobs, 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 duties. 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.)

#### NEGLECT, DELAY AND MISMANAGEMENT.

I cannot go into details to-night. I have done so in Parliament already. Remember that the Government was very specially responsible for diligence and liberality in dealing with the North-West because of former errors, and because it was an unrepresented country, autocratically governed. I have, nevertheless, shown beyond all doubt, out of the selected papers brought down under compulsion by Government, the most scandalous neglect, delay and mismanagement. (Cheers.) With an enormous Indian expenditure they 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 petitions, 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 1870 to 1885, till it was too late, till the fire was in the hearth. (Hear.)

When they first acted it was in a lame, inadequate and halting way, and with a fatal pause. Even their second step after the outbreak 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 un-annexed 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 grievances which were his instruments removed, and with them his power broken. (Hear.)

They knew 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 action 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 forces. (Hear.) With three years' warning they left the gus 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 samples 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 session; but the House was exhausted; the papers were unprinted; the

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 down—and 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 power 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 engrossed 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 agitation on this subject. Some Quebec 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 misrepresented, and a deliberate design is apparent on the part 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. (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 very strong opinions as to the reserve which should attend criticisms on the exercise of ordinary cases of

#### THIS PREROGATIVE 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 life and 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 imperfect 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 deprecate then, as I would deprecate now, such attacks on Ministers unless made with good and sufficient reason. So delicate is my position in the exercise of this prerogative that, while I have sometimes been able to recognize 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 I 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.

#### 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. Yet it is unquestionable. (Hear.) Ministers are responsible in this as in all other cases. I was myself instrumental 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 censure 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 demands 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 insurgents 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

### EXTRAORDINARY JUBILEE!

Encyclical Letter of His Holiness Proclaiming One for 1886.

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

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

#### VENERABLE BROTHERS, GREETING AND THE APOSTOLIC BLESSING:

We have already, by our apostolic authority, granted two extraordinary Jubilees to the Christian world opening for that purpose all the treasures of spiritual grace which we have made the dispenser. We now decree that a like Jubilee be held, with God's blessing, during the coming year. The Venerable 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 opportunity 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 easily perceived how closely it agrees with our purpose in that Letter to exert ourselves in every possible way to urge all men forward in the practice of the Christian virtues, or to bring them back to the same.

#### THE CITIZENS SHAPE THE CHARACTER OF THE STATE.

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 government of a State, as well as all those conditions 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. In all this, indeed, our exertions should be all the more strenuous, that we are surrounded by more threatening dangers. We have in no small degree fallen away from the high standard of virtue followed by our fathers. The passions, so powerful by nature, have drawn still greater power from unrestrained liberty. We daily see the madness 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 who a silly fear prevents from freely expressing their convictions, and much more from acting up to them. Meanwhile the popular manners are being corrupted by the influence of the very worst examples. There are criminal societies, named by us on preceding occasions, that, though thoroughly skilled in the use of the most guilty artifices, and which impose themselves upon the people, laboring by night and day to turn men away from God, from the performance of the most sacred duties, and from 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 means 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 contemplation 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 elevated.

#### ASKING THE BISHOPS TO CO-OPERATE.

Asking the carrying out of our intention must, as you are aware, depend chiefly on your co-operation 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 believers, 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 repentance, 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; are accustomed to any effort that requires many vigor or greatness of soul. Besides the many bad 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 those persons allow themselves to be carried away by passions which are ever crying out for new gratifications.

#### GREAT NEED OF TEMPERANCE.

It is, therefore, proper to recall to temperance souls enervated by indulgence or to

towards it. Hence those who preach to the people should teach them carefully and convincingly 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 inclinations in subjection, and that the only way of cancelling our sins is by salutary penance.

#### Mission of the Third Order of St. Francis.

Now, to make this practical virtue of penance a something which shall continue to endure, it may be well to call in the aid of an existing Society—to take charge of the penitents, 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 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 with 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 ceasing." I desire, therefore, first of all, that supplications, prayers, intercessions and thanksgivings be made on behalf of all mankind." On this topic St. John Chrysostom has left us a comparison, which is as true as it is ingenious. "Nature," he says "in bringing man naked and in need of all things into the world, bestowed upon him a pair of hands with which to supply his need. In like manner, as man in all things which are above the reach of nature can do nothing of himself, God has given him the liberty to pray, by the wise use of which all can be obtained 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, during these last years particularly, and in compliance with our desire. We cannot pass over in silence the fervor aroused, in this respect among the people almost everywhere; nor should the most zealous efforts be left unmade to fan that flame 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 devotion 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, easy of use, and productive of abundant fruit.

#### EVIL OF POLITICAL DISCUSSIONS.

Because, however, as we have shown above, the first and greatest good to be gathered from the Jubilee is a reform of life and increase in virtue, we here desire to designate a 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 Catholics, because almost household quarrels in some instances, which, if they do not destroy, certainly weaken greatly the bond of charity, with the most deplorable injury to souls. We again remind you of this, venerable Brothers—you who are the guardians of ecclesiastical discipline and brotherly love—because we wish you never to relax your watchfulness of your authority in putting a stop to so serious an evil. Do your best by warning, by exhortation, by reproof, that all may be 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 agony drew 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 one 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 ANNEXED 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 extinction of heresies, and the conversion of all who wander from the fold; for concord

among Christian sovereigns, and for peace and unity among the entire faithful people—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 Indult, 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 propagate and promote the Catholic faith. 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 favor of which benefactions will be indeed 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 ETERNAL CITY.

As to all those who are outside of Rome, you, 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, those to be visited thrice, or the one church of a place to be visited six times within the interval assigned; let them also fulfill all the other pious works above enumerated.

And this jubilee 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, Sodalties, 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 who, 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 fulfill 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 clerical, all infirm persons, and all others prevented by a just cause from fulfilling the conditions and pious works above enumerated, or who can only comply with some of them, may obtain from their confessors a commutation of them into other good works; even children who have not made their First Communion we allow to be dispensed from the obligation of communicating.

Moreover, we grant to all the faithful of Christ, whether by persons or by confession, to seculars and regulars of whatever Order or Institute, even such as should be specially designated by name, the privilege, in order to gain this indulgence, of choosing for their confessor any priest, regular or secular, from among those who are approved at the time being; of this privilege 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 Jubilee only, all those same privileges which are granted to them by our Apostolic Letter, *Pontificæ Maximi*, dated February 15, 1879, excepting always such as were excepted in the said Letter.

#### UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF OUR LADY OF THE ROSARY.

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 only a firm hope of life eternal, but a beginning of lasting peace on earth.

As a pledge of all these heavenly blessings, and an earnest 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 Hazelton, 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.

### ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM.

CHAIRMAN TURNS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Enthusiastic Meeting at Longueuil—Eloquent Speeches 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 Longueuil. 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 Normandeau 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 expressing regret at their inability to be present, but adding that their sympathy was with the object of the meeting. Among the object of regret were those from Hon. Wilfred Laurier, M.P., Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P., Mr. Pelletier, of Quebec, and Mr. Malblanc.

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 subject 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 dealings with the representatives of the people. Senator Bellerose, who followed, said that the great fault of their public men was their partisanship to which they were slaves. A change was imperative and now was the acceptable 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 kept 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 bluntly 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 treachery would be 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 not afraid to assert itself.

The other speakers spoke in the following order:—Mr. H. J. Cloran, Ald. Beauveillé, L. O. David, Mr. Champagne, George Duhamel, 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 resolutions of the Champ de Mars were adopted unanimously, and the meeting, composed of more Conservatives than Liberals, declared squarely and emphatically against the administration of Sir John Macdonald. It was another evidence that the movement was not exactly "a flash in the pan."

#### 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 remedies, as the people will not submit tamely to being robbed of their homes. Even the *Hull*, a loyalist organ, commenting on the utterances 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, "Chap. Moonlight" will be fully empowered to lay, mutilate, and pillage with the vigor and hellish ferocity of the Land League days.

#### WHY LORD CARNARVON RESIGNS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Correspondence between Lord Salisbury and Lord Carnarvon has been published in order to give a detail to the report that a difference of opinion existed between them. Lord Carnarvon quoted 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 Parliament. The Prime Minister wrote to Lord Carnarvon as follows:—"The cabinet has concurred in your Irish policy throughout and regrets your resignation although unable to demur."

#### TO PROTEST AGAINST EVICTIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Parnellites will join 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 as curd of Stafford Springs, Conn.

(Continued on 8th page.)

THE KENMARE EVICTIONS.

SOLDIERS AND CONSTABULARY ASSISTING IN THE SERVICE OF PROCESSORS. DUBLIN, Jan. 12, 1885.—Full particulars of the evictions on the estate of Lord Kenmare...

A CROWD COLLECTS.

The morning was bitterly cold. The ground was frozen hard and covered with white frost...

CLEARING THE HOUSE.

Arriving at Daly's, the tenant, bewildered at the imposing force, in reply to the Sheriff asked if he was able to pay the amount...

READING 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...

AFRAID TO MEET THEM.

The Secretary of State has finally decided to meet his constituents at St. Jerome on the 20th inst...

OTTAWA, Jan. 9, 1885.

Messrs. D. Girouard, A. Desjardins, Louis M. Babin and J. S. H. Bergeron, Montreal.

ERRIBLE LOSS AMONG CATTEE.

VACO, Tex., Jan. 13.—Intelligence from the cattle regions of the State are of the gloomiest and of a most depressing character...

A PAPAL NUNCIO FOR GERMANY.

BERLIN, Jan. 13.—The Vossische Zeitung says that secret negotiations are being carried on between Germany and the Vatican...

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

ROME, Jan. 13.—At the consistory on Friday the Pope will deliver an allocution concerning his mediation on the Carolines dispute...

SEDITIONOUS LOYALISM.

THE ORANGE MEN THREATEN THE GOVERNMENT—THEM "FIBROUS" OPPONENTS OF HOME RULE.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—Major Sanderson, the Orange member of Parliament, is again at his speaking on Friday; at Lurgan, he said, in the course of a long address...

THEATRENING THE GOVERNMENT.

Uster loyalist members could turn out the government. This they did not want to do, and it would be the last thing they would do...

AN ERRATIC "MARCHIONESS."

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Sir Bernard Burke, of "peerage" fame, was two days ago furnished at the Hammermill Police Court with a new chapter to his work...

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

The Secretary of State has finally decided to meet his constituents at St. Jerome on the 20th inst...

RUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Jan. 13.—Russia has asked the Vatican to reopen the negotiations for closer relations...

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

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...

Dr. Fleury walked slowly and thoughtfully to the library, after leaving Angelina, and he was glad to find Mr. Beauvais had not yet come in...

Angelina looked thoughtful. The good doctor was sorry he had been so serious. The truth was she was already in love with Angelina...

"I think so," she said, sitting not far away from her chair. "Oh, no, Doctor, but I wish to tell you that I have a great trouble..."

"This is a tragedy, mystery no doubt, in her life," thought the doctor. "What can it be? Why did my declaration of love for her so alarm her?"

"It was a fair counterpart of himself. The outward man was the gilded prison in which an inner life of shame, discontent, disappointment, and wretchedness was locked up..."

"Oh, my mother! She was all I had left to love me on earth!" These words and the poor girl's desolation melted the heart of the good doctor...

"I cannot tax you goodness, I suppose, by asking you to take Paris and Marie," said Daniel. "It would be the greatest happiness to me to do so..."

When the doctor had gone, Angelina felt a something like a loss. His absence did not give her the relief she had expected. She thought, perhaps, she had been too hasty in urging him to leave her soon...

something in his warm and good heart which she felt would help her, and oh, she needed it as the hungry need food.

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...

Loat, lost opportunities! No power could restore them to him. On his return from Washington a second time, the welcome cheers of the crowd again filled the air...

"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..."

"I shall not again urge my request, Miss Raymond. May I be your friend? Let me serve you if I can!" "It is better that you should forget me, as destined to be unfortunate," said Angelina.

Dr. Fleury said in the tenderest voice:—"Miss Raymond, I will leave you, I would not distress you even by my presence. Is my boldness forgiven?"

"I shall not again urge my request, Miss Raymond. May I be your friend? Let me serve you if I can!" "It is better that you should forget me, as destined to be unfortunate," said Angelina.

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blotted out from his heart. "Yes, yes," his mother long dead seemed to whisper to his troubled soul...

"I have no doubt, Miss Raymond, that you will be able to do so," said Daniel. "But I must give my whole care to Mr. Harper. I think it is a duty."

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to us all by her way of avoiding the second step towards familiarity. "We make a mistake sometimes. I have known it by paying a first compliment, when the lady made me ashamed of my boldness by her look of contempt at me...

"I do not 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 heaven, who sees my heart, and who will make me accountable for my acts..."

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A BEAUTIFUL LETTER.

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

The following letter was addressed to the New York Sun:— TO THE EDITOR OF 'THE SUN'—Sir: Enclosed please find \$10, my subscription to the Parnell Parliamentary Fund, which your excellent paper has advocated with such masterly vigor. I have, I trust, presented your powerful arguments in behalf of Ireland. The Irish have, by their matchless longanimity and invincible vitality, won the admiration of the world. Erin's tearful eyes 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 to the welfare of the entire human family. Thus among the gallant crew that sailed from Palos with my illustrious countryman, Columbus, for the discovery of America, was an Irishman named William Eyre, from Eyre Court, Galway. I am assured by my Irish friends that "Eyre's 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 Alighieri, had been the friend and guest of the Irish scholars of Bobbio, in Lombardy, by whom the King of Poets was persuaded to abandon the pompous hexameter of Virgil for the more flexible *terza rima*, wedded for evermore to the greatest 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 Purgatory. It was at the court of Ferrara that another Italian poet, Ariosto, became acquainted with that popular place of pilgrimage. In the "Orlando Furioso," at canto x., stanza 91, 2, it is thus referred to:—

"Quasi Ruggine, polve di banda in banda, Vio gli' Inghel, and verso d'Irlanda Vio la libreria fabulosa, dove Istanti si ricorrono per la cura. In che tanta murga par che si tova Che l'uom vi purga ogni sua colpa parva!" There is, in fact, a strong resemblance between the national genius of Ireland and Italy. Both nations have ever been oratory and their tireless devotion to letters. With the solitary exception of England, every national has, as Thomas Moore proves, its own national air, but there are few nations which possess so rich a heritage of native poetry as Ireland and Italy. In joy and sorrow, in victory and defeat, even in accompanying the dead to the graveyard, the Irish love to sing; while in Italy every peasant is a songster or poet, and their style of recitation, which is but chanted prose, is their favorite vehicle of thought.

When I seek for a rival or an equal to a Leonardo da Vinci or a Michael Angelo Buonarroti in their wondrous versatility of genius, I discover him in such Irishmen as Edmund Spenser, Richard Brome, Sheridan, or that unique Irish author, Oliver Goldsmith, on whose cenotaph an unbridled English admirer, Dr. Johnson, the patriarch of English lexicographers, wrote these well-known words:— "Nullum scribendi genus quod non testatur, nullum lequid quod non ornatur." Few things are more familiar to scholars than Ireland; and a successful effort to rescue from oblivion the classic authors of Greece, and the still greater literature of Greece, had it not been for Ireland's zeal in preserving and transcribing those priceless writers, during ages when to make a book took a lifetime, it had undoubtedly faded with Homer and Virgil, Pindar and Horace, Herodotus and Livy, Demosthenes and Cicero, as it has faded with Menander, Polybius, the "lost lives of Plutarch," and other uncountable 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 centuries 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 behalf of Ireland. If I could afford it I would send you, not \$10, but \$10,000 for the Parnell Fund.

POLINA MURIELLI, 8 West Twenty-Eighth 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 a very rare case of cancer. The patient, a 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 a horizontal one, from the center of the lower lip through the chin till it intersected the first. The flesh was then laid back, exposing 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 cancerous sore were exposed to view. The cancer and sub-jugular and parotid glands were cut away and the wounds cauterized. 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 view some time, but in two or three years at the latest 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 interest.

According to the reports which have reached the Propaganda regarding the persecution in the Vicariate of Eastern Coochin-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 chemical shops, and two seminaries utterly demolished.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S GOSSIPY GUEST.

HIS ORACLE WRITES TO THE "FALL MALL GAZETTE."

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The lady who repaid Archbishop Croke's hospitality by contributing to the *Fall Mall Gazette* a patronizing description of the "Village of Thurles," its "Ascension (!)" and his home—somehow mean in appearance to her luxury-accommodated eyes—yielded rather to an ambition to be regarded as a smart writer and keen observer than gratifying any animus against His Grace and his friends. Judging by her style and—breathes it not in Gath—the grammar the lady is anything but a *bas bleu*, all the more reason why she should try to cure the itch for writing, from which she seems to be so acutely suffering. Any rate few of those who have read her previous record of personal impressions will be inclined 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."

His Grace then goes on to detail the circumstances under which this critic said would-be patron gathered the materials for her romance. "This lady and her husband," he tells us, "visited here about 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 occurred to me that there was a 'chiel amongst us taking notes,' or that the interview 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 personal photograph, my manner commented on, my house described as mean-looking, my furniture antiquated, my carpets faded, my portraits dated and metamorphosed, my earlier avocation ridiculously misrepresented, and a general hodge-podge about the 'village of Thurles' given through your columns to the public. You will allow them, I assume, to correct the leading misstatements that have been made in my regard by your correspondent. I never was a lawyer, nor was I a missionary at the Fijis, nor Bishop of Sydney. I was never present at a Roman Consistory, and never quarrelled with it. I never had a pet calf; I was never the happy possessor of a stork (I have a sea 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 know them to be on the point in question of the same mind as myself."

THE FISHERIES TREATY.

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

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—Representative Stitt, of Illinois, who is the only Western member 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 forestall 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 committee. There is, however, a growing feeling in the West in favor of a renewal of the treaty, as our people are anxious to have cheap fish. The only objection to its removal are the men engaged in the fisheries of New England, and their opposition is naturally interested. I do not favor a commission to enquire into the subject, because we have a diplomatic corps whose business it is, or should be, to make just such enquiries. A commission would, in all probability, be composed of civilians with little or no knowledge of the subject, and it would not be likely to be of much practical value."

KEEPING RELIGION OUT OF HOSPITALS.

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 so-called "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 dependent on the spiritual ministrations of the clergy. The letter is a masterpiece of the secularist, rather erratic and conflicting tendencies of modern thought. It is, of course, well that English Catholics should see what line infidel doctors 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 bold front against any compromise with Parliamentary irreligion. The method adopted would be less glaringly unjust, but the fate of Catholics 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 signature. This is one good point in favor of an enemy of all religion, who is, however, independent and incorruptible. The letter usually speaks of the consolations of religion given to the dying patients as dangerous to the safety of the Republic! After 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 nuns of the religious side of the question, ably replies to this group of petty prosecutors. 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 Hôpital Cochin, founded by a holy priest, the Abbé Cochin, who left all his property for the endowment, has been added to the list of "laicised" hospitals.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A 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 from the debris of the wrecked church. The flames were quenched by the fire department. The church was a complete wreck. The loss will be about \$65,000. About 11.15, Anthony Evans, the pastor, left home for the purpose of attending

LORDS AND COMMONS.

OPENING OF THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT.—RE-ELECTING THE SPEAKER.—STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CHAIR AND THE IRISH PARTY.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Parliament met today under depressing circumstances. The fog hung low over the status on Parliament square. Beaconsfield, Cannon, Derby, Palm-iston and Peel 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 slush below had thinned the usual crowd of sightseers, and the cheers saluting well known members sounded hoarse in the raw night air. Perhaps the most sonorous cheer was that which greeted 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, of course, the new members. One could tell them at first sight, much as one can detect a new Congressman at Washington. Each one looked as if he thought he were being inspected by the whole country, and insensibly he bowed at any faint noise. They lost their 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.

Cloze 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 dynamite, feeling that Rosa had supplanted Guy. As the crowd looked through the railings, chafing at the gorgeous crimson uniforms and the pole axes of the "beef-eaters," its attention was suddenly turned to the entrance of the members of the labor party, who dramatically came together—Bradlaugh, Arch, Howell and Leicester among them—immediately followed by John Bright and Burt, the secretary of the Miners' Association. The first named "agitators" were readily recognized. The brothers Ashmead-Bartlett soon after straggled together.

CHURCHILL CHEERED.

Many of the old members of both parties, of course, received the accustomed greetings, but it was remarked by *whippers*: that Disraeli, 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. Pancras (East) and the former vestry clerk of this parish, excited notice by wearing a big Kosuth hat, from the brim of which drops of drizzle fell.

SUMMONING THE COMMONS.

Meanwhile the members inside were selecting seats by card pinning and by whispering. For the time the interior of the House reminded an American of Chicago national convention just assembling. At the same time fifteen Peers out of the 326 made an upper House—the Queen's Commissioners included, who were dressed like the Court sappers in the play of "Richard III." These fifteen summoned the Commons—only half of 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 communion (already published in all the daily papers) had been read.

RE-ELECTING 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, ennobling the latter with his bushy whiskers trembled. Mowbray's voice was hoarse. He was followed by the stony tones of John Bright, who seconded the nomination in the simplest 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 gentlemanly manner protested against the eulogy on the late Speaker's impartiality, which the Irish members denied. He sat down amidst the cheers of the Nationalists present, strenuously led by Biggar, with a rod in his buttonhole, ready again to become the "master" of the ladies' gallery. Mr. Peel, assuming the air of modesty, like Wyndham or the late John Brougham before the new House, giving tally for tally. When the Speaker had seated himself in his chair, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, re-echoed the paffery 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 fulfillment of conscientious 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 London, however, I recognize an acknowledgment 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 (Wednesday), 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.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. FATHER MCDONAGH, OF NAPANEE.

The Catholic congregation at Napanee made a Christmas offering to their respected pastor, Rev. Father McDonagh, of \$300, which was the largest ever made in that district. The parishioners, 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 fully expresses the general confidence in which the rev. gentleman is held by those with whom he is most closely associated. The people of all denominations will freely echo the good wishes which accompany the gift. The presentation was a surprise and was appreciated by Mr. E. H. Hasley and Miss Walsh acted for the ladies of the congregation in tendering the \$300. May the receiver live long to enjoy it.

price of gold or silver, and would he leave her that?

Mr. Courtney sent a note by Luba to 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 special and confidential business, at 3 p. m.

The following morning Mrs. Harper sailed for Cuba. The parting to them all was a sad one. 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 magnet 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 talked 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 asserts it in every direction, not for popularity, but always to advance some poor devil who can't help himself."

"He hates 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 in crowds to cheer him or to serenade him."

"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 of all the South. His slaves love him. Any day of the negroes would give his life to save a Massa Daniel, and he owns several thousand. He has plantations all along the river to Natchez."

And was that man no fault?" asked Mr. Livingstone, hearing so much praise.

"Well—yes," answered Mr. Ellis, "if we 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."

moment, and then said: "I envy the commonest day laborer 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 I have been here, that your house needed a wife and children to complete it. You know Eden itself was not a garden of delight till our man Eve was created."

"True, true," said Daniel. "I have been a 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 conversation. 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; but his idea 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 England alone.

"To-morrow," said Daniel, "I would like to show you some of my plantations. A happier set of people you could hardly find than these 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 disregards the laws of God in family life. Wife and husband are torn asunder, children and parents are separated in the crudest manner, 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 demoralizing, not only to the negroes, but the masters at the South; and I own, Livingstone, that this system of buying and selling human beings 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. Livingstone.

"I believe, like you," replied Mr. Courtney, "in the law of retribution; and I am not sure that it will not be exacted of us in my lifetime."

"I'll tell you, Courtney, what I saw; what I've heard from others is equally cruel in numerous cases. I came to this city only to 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 so forth, 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 handkerchief on her head that partly covered her white hair. It was summer, and the heat of her clothing was a dress and petticoat of thin calico. I observed that she walked with difficulty. Her face was deeply furrowed, and her countenance was sad and 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 interested in the old servant, and I imagined what good service she had rendered her in her time to her mistress, and it seemed to me that she ought to be exempted now from labor, and, during her few remaining years, kindly treated. One morning I was on the gallery. Patterson, the landlord—I gave you his name—came out of one of the kitchens. His face was red with anger; he had a horse-whip in his hand, and stood on a grass plot snapping it here and there, cutting thousands of blades of grass that flew about him while he called out in hoarse yell: 'Come out, come out, you lazy old hag, come out here.' Two old negro women 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 strength, 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 tentral wretch while he was whipping her; but he did not heed me. The young mulatto woman who waited on me in the same house had walked 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 indignation, 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. Why 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 that morning. The law allowed a master not only to whip his slaves, but to send them to brutal 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 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 blood 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."

"But at your death?"

"They all become free then."

CHARLESTON, S.C., Jan. 16.—Emily Bamore, a respectable colored woman and two children have been found frozen to death in Broadway Township. Where was the fire in the house?

THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1886

THE vacancy created in the registrarship of Carleton, by the death of that staunch and honest Irishman, the late W. H. Waller, has not yet been filled.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH, of Dublin, has just given the English Government a very suggestive hint, which they would do well not to ignore or forget.

THE Montreal Gazette is trying to extract comfort out of Mr. Blake's London speech. Our contemporary "takes it that he has destroyed the castle of his Rouge allies."

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 annual reports on the state of trade and agriculture in Ireland indicate a revival, which very few expected.

SOME of our contemporaries are in the habit of referring to the men who served in the late Northwest expeditionary force as "British soldiers."

officers. The greater part of the remainder belonged to the militia force of the Dominion of Canada, were commanded by Canadian militia officers, and all were paid out of the treasury of the country.

HOME RULE OR DYNAMITE.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says that the British Cabinet at its last meeting discussed the propriety of issuing a proclamation declaring the National League an illegal association.

I Lord Salisbury and his Tory hounds do anything so foolish and suicidal they will, thereby, give the strongest raison d'être to dynamite and other avenging associations.

ARCHBISHOP WALSH, of Dublin, has just given the English Government a very suggestive hint, which they would do well not to ignore or forget.

ARCHBISHOPS TACHÉ AND O'BRIEN ON THE REBELLION.

THE 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:—

Our esteemed contemporary is very much mistaken, and its language is very liable to deceive others.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN with Archbishop Taché are the only two prelates who have pronounced directly and squarely on the merits of the rebellion.

Now, what is the right and the duty of a citizen will and can never find any interference or obstruction in the hands of a Catholic Bishop.

agitation to overthrow a Ministry which, in the estimations of the electors, is unfit to govern the country, and has lost the public confidence.

We have thus shown that the French Bishops have dealt exclusively with incidents and events which have no direct relation to the rebellion, while the pronouncement of Archbishop O'Brien is directly on the rebellion itself.

It is a rather notable and significant fact that the two prelates who pronounced upon the cause of the rebellion have in the clearest 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.

"Stop making use of my name to defend the Government. They are responsible for the blood spilt and for the rebellion."

Then, in his manifesto, His Grace wrote:—"Minds too superficial alas! or too interested to take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have accomplished their duties as citizens."

Now, ye Pharisees and hypocrites who are making use of Episcopal documents and Papal Encyclicals to prevent the people of Canada from exercising their rights and accomplishing their duty in the present crisis of our national life, what have ye to say to that supreme and impartial judgment of a great Catholic Archbishop?

These are the sentiments and views of Archbishop O'Brien:—"There is a recent foul stain on our page, which a partition, peace and interested cabinet of ministers are vainly trying to make indelible."

The split of the Church is to-day what it has been in all times and through all ages, against tyranny and oppression and on the side of the weak and oppressed.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

If the Queen of England is not more careful she may live to hear her throne toppling about her ears.

ORANGEISM AGAINST HOME RULE.

THE London Daily News has sent a special commissioner (Mr. MacDonald) to Ireland to collect data concerning the attitude of the bulk of the Irish Protestants on the question of Home Rule.

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

time. Mr. Macdonald says that what will chiefly lead to this happy reunion is the popular disgust at Orange braggadocio and virulence which are rapidly driving the Moderates into the ranks of the Nationalists.

We give below a few instances of the seditious and murderous talk of the gang that want to rule or ruin:—

Sir John Leslie, in a speech at Glasslough, exhorted all Protestants, in the event of an Irish Parliament being established, to refuse to pay taxes, to refrain from electing representatives to such a Parliament, to disobey its orders, and generally to boycott the Catholic assemblage.

Capt. Maxwell, speaking at Kells, County Meath, denounced the Parnellites as diabolical tyrants, who misappropriated their own funds and preached murder, robbery, arson, and treason from morning to night.

The Rev. Mr. Carter, in his speeches, was more moderate than the laymen. He said he was prepared to support an Irish Parliament if it would solemnly record its allegiance to imperial rule and abjure Papal supremacy and jurisdiction.

Such sentiments as contained in the above are a disgrace to humanity, and that is why we insist that Orangeism ought to be squelched unmercifully whenever it shows its vile and repugnant form.

"DESIGNING POLITICIANS."

THE Hon. John Costigan said that the men who had determined to fight the Government over the Kiel question were "designing politicians."

"In July 1882, one month after Sir John was sustained at the polls, Short, Costigan, Hay and Anderson obtained a lease for 50,000 acres of grazing lands.

In the same year, and in the same month, the Hon. John Costigan applied for and got north half of sec. 14 township 6, range 19, west of 2nd principal meridian, 224 acres of valuable coal land.

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

"In 1885, John Costigan," still continues "Facts" secured from the Government, of which he was and is a member, a bonus of \$40,000 for a railway from Riviere du Loup to Edmonton, which runs into Victoria, the county he represents.

papers for that year, No. 118, page 2, and Mr. Costigan's letter on page 709.

And it must be remembered that these are only the public grabs of which we know.

RIDEAU HALL.

RIDEAU Hall and the Governor-General costs the country \$174,717 a year.

We give below a few instances of the seditious and murderous talk of the gang that want to rule or ruin:—

THE "UNION JACK."

Ireland will get Home Rule some day. No doubt about that. It may be Gratian's Home Rule; it may be a Federal Home Rule; it may be Home Rule as such as we have in Canada, but it will be Home Rule of some kind.

LIP LOYALTY.

The Witness says that the Queen "acts wisely" in again appearing in public. Her Majesty opening the new Parliament in the embellished pageantry of a royal show, is, according to the Witness, a wise act.

is above the frank, but courteous, criticism of the press. When she does wrong, as she often does wrong in spite of all legal fiction to the contrary, she is criticized by the English papers, and it is only here that "loyalty" becomes sycophantic in its tone.

WHY?

Why can't a French Canadian or an Irish 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.

HOW THE INDIANS ARE TREATED.

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.

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.

about the effect of Mr. Blake's speech upon the political movement in this Province against Sir John Macdonald and the Orange Tory Administration. The speech has been misrepresented and misinterpreted, as Archbishop O'Brien would say, "by a partisan press and interested Cabinet Ministers." A perusal of Mr. Blake's pronouncement shows that his views and his sentiments are in accord with those uttered by our public men on both sides of politics, from a hundred platforms during the past two months. His views certainly do not coincide with Sir Alexander Campbell's memorandum or with Hon. Mr. Chapleau's letter. We all know how the *Mail*, the *Gazette* and the other ministerial organs falsely represented the movement to be one of race and creed, and how those papers strove to turn the English Protestants and the Orange Tories against the French Canadians. Mr. Blake has not been blinded to the true issue raised by the French Canadians, and he denounces the course pursued by the Government organs as "a wicked attempt made to arouse prejudices of race and creed against the people of this Province," and adds that "for the party purpose of promoting race prejudice, and giving ground for the cry 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 Ministerial organ; the movement as a whole has, in my view, been misrepresented, and a deliberate design is apparent on the part 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. There was on the other side a fearless and honest press which tore the mask from the slavish partisans of the Government, and exposed the villainous part they were prepared to play to retain control of the reins of power. Mr. Blake has now lent his powerful 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 at Regina.

**MORE THAN POLITICAL.**

Some people are fond of saying that Orangeism 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 secret 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 "No Papists allowed here." Is it "merely 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? Is it "merely political" when the members of the order take an oath "not to marry a Catholic or Papist," and for this the Lord be praised. Was it "merely political" when it clamored for the blood of Riel, and then threatened to reconquer the Province of Quebec and deposit the French-Canadian and Irish Catholics of their liberties? We know the "pious" 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 ever calculated to put the Catholics on an equal, social, commercial, political, or religious equality with the Protestants, that the majority of the Orangemen did not oppose, no matter what a few of their leaders may have said to the contrary. Orangeism is anti-Irish, it is anti-Catholic, and everything that it can, as an organization, safely venture to do to make the "Croppie lie down" it cheerfully does, and does it with a will, no matter whether it is to oppress our people at elections, injure them in business, deny them in society, or blaspheme the sacraments of our church. We know them, and while some of their individually are far from meaning harm, as an organization, they are bad, very bad, and couldn't be worse in a Christian land.

**THE HON. CHRISTY FRASER.**

The Hon. Christy Fraser, Minister of Public Works for the Province of Ontario, has done 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. We specially invite the *Irish Canadian* to discuss this question with us. That paper 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 "independent" that it always gives him the

go by. And Mr. Fraser has done all this for the Irish Catholics without offending any fair minded man in Ontario. He has done it as a matter of simple justice, and he has done it, and is doing it, thoroughly. He has not encroached on the rights of the Protestants, nor would we have him do it, but he has been just to the Catholics, that is all. He would, we believe, defend Protestant liberties and Protestant rights as freely as he defends Catholic liberties and the rights of his own people, and that is just the way we want him to be. No wonder Archbishop Lynch and the overwhelming majority of the clergy support the Hon. Christy Fraser and wish him success. We can understand some Catholics whom the force of circumstances compelled to fight on the other political side to that which Mr. Fraser takes, but down at the bottom, where the blood rushes, there must have been with them a conscious monitor that told them they were doing wrong. A man who does what is right, as the Hon. Mr. Fraser has done, should, and does, command the sympathies of all fair minded politicians, Catholic and Protestant alike, and if we are saying too much in his favor let the *Irish Canadian* take up our challenge—if it dare.

**A LESSON TO THE CITIZEN.**

The *Ottawa Citizen* says:—  
"In the *Irish Canadian* of this week there appears a three column letter from Quebec on the Riel question which the *Montreal Post* declined to publish."  
Our 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 *Irish Canadian* of this week.

After mistaking the fact, the *Ottawa Citizen*, 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 question, and they are never closed, particularly to the vindication of personal honor and reputation. That is more than the *Tory* organ at Ottawa can say for itself, which, like many of its *Tory* confederates, trades in falsehood and calumny whenever "political exigencies" demand it; and that is pretty often.

Our only object in discussions regarding 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 reason 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.  
Party journals may consider that party men can out whatever papers they choose and be entitled to encomiums as their slavish hands whether right or wrong.  
Such is neither the ploy 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 divided, and thereby led to do anybody an injustice, we are neither ashamed nor afraid to rectify the error and repair the injustice.  
It may suit such papers as the *Ottawa Citizen* to exact honesty and justice in its neighbors, and be itself quite barren of either in its dealings with others, but such Phariseism 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 militia. General Stevenson fought a battle and won it; General Middleton encountered the half-breeds twice. He commanded in the first affair and got whipped; he commanded for three out of the four days at Batoche and was whipped still; on the last day somebody else took charge and the Canadian militia was successful. Now, in Egypt General Stevenson's victory was a brilliant one. He met a brave, indeed heroic, enemy and defeated him. Congratulations were poured on him for his achievement, but what 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 victory." 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 that with General Middleton, and what do we see. According to the commander of the Canadian militia the officers or men under his command did nothing, but "I"—General Fred. Middleton did it. "I." The one General said, "Not to me but to my lieutenants give the glory;" the other General said, "Not to my lieutenants but to me is all the credit due." Now, one was a tough 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 mull.

**READ THIS.**

For COUGHS AND COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN KIDNEY PILLS. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

**THE IRISH QUESTION.**

**THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE DECLARED TO BE LEGAL BY THE IRISH EXCHEQUER BENCH.**  
DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—The Irish Exchequer bench has ruled that the National League is not illegal as it exists in every county in Ireland without a-creed and has been tolerated by the Government which knows its objects.

**ARCHBISHOP WALSH PROPHECY.**  
DUBLIN, Jan. 17.—In chapel today Archbishop Walsh denounced the English press for slandering the Irish people in accusing them of being addicted to crime. He appealed to the hierarchy to condemn such slanders.

**A NATIONALIST STATEMENT.**  
Statements have been extensively telegraphed to the effect that there is now good reason to believe that the Nationalists will support Mr. Gladstone through thick and thin. The Nationalist members fear the effect of these reports on Irish-American opinion and desire to be made known and admitted to the party are free to support the best measure for Ireland that may be proposed. The Nationalist members have resolved on making a field day in Parliament on the starvation question on the first opportunity that can be found. A debate on the miserable condition of the Irish and on the destruction caused by the famine will be the first step necessary for a Nationalist 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 measure may not appear during this session of Parliament. The Nationalists are not eager to force the Government to declare the Irish policy. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury are engaged in a struggle with the Duke of Devonshire in regard to the new London Act, and the Duke of Devonshire is urging Lord Salisbury to an open rupture with the ex-Premier. It is reported that Earl Spencer has notified Mr. Gladstone that his views on the Irish question coincide with those of the ex-Premier.

**A BELLIGERENT DEED.**  
The Duke of Westminster, in a speech at Chester, said he deplored the fact that Mr. Parnell had deluded Ireland. The British right arm was still powerful and England would never grant him rule in Ireland.  
LONDON, Jan. 18.—The *Times* recognizes that the Irish question must receive the immediate attention of the new parliament. In a spirited leading article it urges the necessity of the Conservative party at once facing the issue. It says: "The Conservatives cannot shrink or postpone their action. If they attempt to remain in office without making a vigorous effort to grapple with the Irish difficulty it will result in their prompt and un-equivocal condemnation, and universal scorn will be their portion if they give their opponents a chance to overthrow them without striking their existence on the bold defence of a union. Such a course would be worse than a blunder, it would be a crime. The Government should not hesitate to challenge a verdict of the House of Commons on the question of Home Rule. It cannot be doubted that they would obtain an immense majority in favor of maintaining the integrity 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 situation. It is stated that the Government will, at the earliest moment, introduce a bill in parliament making booting out a felony, and enlarging 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 the auspices of the Loyalists was held here to-day, when a resolution was adopted protesting against the passage by Parliament of any measure granting Home Rule to Ireland. Many delegates from the north of Ireland were present. A resolution was adopted declaring unwavering loyalty to the crown, denouncing the separation of Ireland from the union, refusing to recognize an Irish parliament, if one should be established, and protesting against the "pernicious and immoral practices of the so-called National League: summoning the Government to enforce the laws and to suppress disloyalty and rebellion; and to protect the lives and liberties of the peaceable and industrious subjects of Her Majesty."

**A WAR AGAINST THE LANDLORDS.**  
CORK, Jan. 18.—At a meeting of the tenants of the Earl of Kingston's estate, held at Mitchellstown, it was resolved to memorialize the church commissioners, 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 rents 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 did denounce the National League as an unlawful organization and ask Parliament to support a bill either for regulating the league or for 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 immediately on the reassembling of Parliament.  
The Earl of Carnarvon will give a farewell levee in Dublin on the 25th inst.  
The Earl of Carnarvon will return to Ireland and resume his duties of the vicarship temporarily.  
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 Limerick Poor Law Union has decided to demolish the cottage for the poor at a cost of \$80,000. 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 Prince Bismarck to the Pope, acknowledging the receipt of the decoration of the order of Christ. The letter addresses the Pope as "Sire," and says: "Your kind letter and decoration has greatly gratified myself and the Emperor William." It then goes on to state that the Pope's words, that the Papacy means to practice works of peace, first suggested to Prince Bismarck seeking the mediation of His Holiness in the Carolines question, and in reference 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 Spain have no cause to entertain under former administrations had made a bad treaty, a committee appointed under the present administration would make a bad one. He did not think it necessary for us, when we wanted to speak to Great Britain about anything to man our ships and load our guns. There was much in war, he said, that was not to be approved, as this country was prepared to testify. He was for the sway of

**THE FISHERIES QUESTION.**

**INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.**  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In the Senate Senator Frye offered a resolution relating to the fisheries, a preamble to which recites:—  
Whereas, the President has recommended Congress to provide for a commission to settle and adjust the fisheries question;  
And whereas, the fisheries question had been settled 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 increase of 500 vessels and 10,000 seamen to the Canadian fishing fleets, with a corresponding decrease in the fishing 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 Edmunds was glad that the resolution was introduced, but thought a word necessary in regard to the action the President had with Her Majesty'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 desk of senators, that the President, without any advice or consent of the Senate, had entered into arrangements with Her Majesty's Government by which certain rights in fisheries in 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 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 treaty would be and what had never been 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 harvest without it.  
Senator Edmunds replied that if the statements of the correspondence meant what they seemed to mean (and he read some of them), the powers granted could only be granted, as he understood the constitution, by a treaty made by the President in 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 respect.  
Senator Morgan said that under the resolution that had passed Congress, instructing 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, had strained a point in order to accommodate the interests and provide for the welfare of that large class of people interested.

Senator Hear thought he represented the states most largely interested in the fishery question, and so far as he understood, our fishermen had not discovered that the arrangement referred to had been made in their interests. The fishermen of the United States did not agree with the Senator from Alabama. Senator Dawes said that a year's notice in advance had been given to everybody that the privileges alluded to would terminate at a given time, therefore the "suddenness" of the emergency had not required the arrangement necessary.  
Senator Frye called attention to the fact 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 asked 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 fishermen," he said, "do not ask the British minister to interfere to protect them, but they do ask that the United States shall be safe assertive and that this great public 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, and "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 with 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 justification of the President or Secretary of State could be based on the information before the Senate. He was entirely surprised to hear that the arrangement spoken of was an intrusion of power on the part of the executive department, and that American fishermen were not to be benefited by it. Mr. Morgan thought the debate had been brought as a matter of private greed into the Senate and placed the United States in an undignified position before the world, but it did not follow that because commissioners had appeared under former administrations had made a bad treaty, a committee appointed under the present administration would make a bad one. He did not think it necessary for us, when we wanted to speak to Great Britain about anything to man our ships and load our guns. There was much in war, he said, that was not to be approved, as this country was prepared to testify. He was for the sway of

reason, for the influence of justice and truth in preference to war or anything that looked like war, the result of self-respect on the part of the United States Government did not require it to buckle on its armor whenever it went out to meet Great Britain or any other government. After further debate the resolution went over, Mr. Conger giving notice that he would ask to be heard on it tomorrow.

**A CANADIAN PHILOSOPHER.**

**HOW YOUNG PROF. J. G. SCHURMAN ROSE TO A PROMINENT RANK—MARRIED A MILLIONAIRE'S DAUGHTER AND WAS APPOINTED PROFESSOR IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY.**

HALIFAX, Jan. 18.—The news of the appointment of Dr. Schurman, professor of philosophy and ethics in Dalhousie college, to the professorship of philosophy at 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 occupying 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 Dalhousie, and his loss will be severely felt. While studying in Germany, Schurman became acquainted with Andrew D. White, then United States Minister to Germany. While subsequently became president of Cornell University. Schurman returned to Canada and accepted a chair in Acadia College, Wolfville, presided over for a quarter of a century by Dr. Cramp, father of the late Thomas Cramp, of Montreal. Schurman soon attained more than provincial fame while at Acadia, and did a great deal to strengthen that provincial and denominational college. About this time Dalhousie College, Halifax, was making strenuous 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 Acadia, secured Dr. Schurman's services for the chair of philosophy and ethics in Dalhousie endowed by George Munro. Acadia felt sore 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 Dalhousie has made more real progress than it did during the previous fourteen. Shortly after his appointment to Dalhousie Schurman fell in love with and married Millionaire Munro's eighteen years old daughter. Nothing succeeds like success, and in a comparatively very few years young Schurman has, by his own ability and energy, worked his way through the world from very humble life in Prince Edward Island to the foremost rank of American philosophers, and he is not yet thirty-two years old. Last summer Andrew D. White was reading a newly published work on ethics by Dr. Schurman. He remembered that as the name of a very brilliant young man who had been introduced to him in Berlin. Henry W. Sage, one of the governors in Cornell, had just endowed a new chair of philosophy to the extent of \$50,000. Dr. Schurman was immediately fixed upon as the new professor, negotiations 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. Hart, a New Brunswicker, was professor of natural science at Cornell, but he obtained a three year's appointment to accept the temporary appointment of chief of the Brazil Geological Survey expedition at the personal request of the Emperor, and \$10,000 a year, was attacked by fever out there and died. Prof. Hart was an alumnus of Acadia College. I may add that Cornell is now the third largest and best equipped university in America, with a graduating class of 250 this year, an annual revenue of \$250,000, and property valued at \$5,000,000.

**BIGAMY AT BELLEVILLE.**

**AN ALREADY MARRIED MAN WEDS A YOUNG GIRL IN IMMEDIATELY ARRESTED AND SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.**

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 Silas E. Shaper, who was engaged in peddling sewing machines and silverware in this city, made the acquaintance of a girl named Maud Vandewater, 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' courtship proposed to her and was referred to her grandfather who refused his consent owing to the girl's youth and immaturity, after which he left town. On Tuesday last she received a letter from him from Omeo, in which he informed her that he had established himself in a grocery business and was doing well, and stating that if he could be re-admitted to her favor he would come at once. Miss Vandewater 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. Bedford'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 chief 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. Daney, of Omeo, and Mrs. Shaper, wife of Silas E. Shaper, of Omeo. 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 Miss Vandewater's last letter to her husband she and Mr. Daney 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 her, but subsequently acknowledged his guilt. Mrs. Shaper, who was formerly Miss Kate Walsh, of Lindsay, was married to Shaper at Peterboro on the 1st December last. She was the daughter of a widow, and had about \$650 in cash with which Shaper established himself in business. He is about 25 or 30

years of age, and states that he comes from back of Cornwall. He was arraigned in the Police Court this morning and elected to be tried summarily, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

**IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.**

- Previously acknowledged..... \$1400 25  
A Friend of the Cause, Osceola, Ont. 15 00  
T., Kingston, Ont. .... 1 00  
COLLECTED BY J. R. KELLY, PARNHAM, ONT.  
John Burke..... \$ 1 00  
Francis McFarlane..... 1 00  
A Friend..... 6 00  
R. Donaher..... 1 00  
P. Faughman..... 0 25  
COLLECTED BY P. KENNEDY, SPAIN TOWN.  
D. O'Brien, M.D., Renfrew..... \$5 00  
M. J. O'Brien, contractor, Renfrew..... 6 00  
Michael French, Renfrew..... 2 00  
S. O'Gorman, Renfrew..... 1 00  
Patrick Moran, jr., Renfrew..... 1 00  
James Barry, sr., Bagot..... 2 00  
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John Condon, Bagot..... 1 00  
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James Reddy, Bagot..... 1 00  
Hugh McCaffrey, Bagot..... 1 00  
Patrick Kennedy, Bagot..... 1 00  
Patrick Kennedy, Bagot..... 50

**THE BAZAAR AT WESTPORT.**

Mrs. Stanton working on a GREAT SUCCESS—HER WORK IN THE VILLAGE.  
On Saturday the great bazaar at Westport, 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, flags and Chinese lanterns. The rich and costly gifts which Rev. Father Stanton's friends had presented to the bazaar, presented a brilliant appearance. After these articles had been admired the programme was opened, Mr. Fred. Schurman, sr., acting as chairman. The programme was lengthy, and the selections well rendered. The bill was as follows:

- FIRST PART.**  
Selections—Trumpet Band of Westport.  
Address—W. Baird, Trustee.  
Address—When My Heart Comes Again"—Mrs. Reynolds.  
Song, "The Immigrant"—M. J. Neville.  
Duet, "Hope Beyond"—Misses Tomlinny and Andrieu.  
Solo—What Care I?—Miss O'Loughlin, of Perth.  
Duet Solo—Miss J. R. O'Brien, Perth.  
**SECOND PART.**  
Duet, Violin and Piano—Messrs. Andrieu and Tomlinny.  
Solo selected—Mr. Conly, of Perth.  
Piano Duet—Mrs. W. Weber and Mr. W. E. Freedholm.  
Song, selected—Mr. Tomlinny.  
Solo, serio-comic—Mrs. Reynolds.  
Song and Chorus, "Home Omeo Home"—Mr. Andrieu and the singing society.  
Selection—Westport Tromp Band.  
God Save the Queen.

Besides the separate school building a new convent has been erected 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 a distance very kindly at his rectory.  
On Sunday morning, the 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 Saturday.

**THE TWO GREAT MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—MEHDI.**

The Weber Piano and the Violin, at the recent Musical concert in the Queen's Hall, Montreal, suggests a comparison of the claims of the two great instruments of music, the Violin and Piano-forte. We were of opinion that no piano could ever be Weber, with its marvellous sweetness, power and purity of tone, even when brought out by the inspired Garcano himself, could compare with the violin in swaying sentiment and moving the feelings. The contrast is greatest when the instruments are brought in competition with each other, as they have been in the Musical concert. Of course, the conditions were hardly equal. The violin, in the hands of a master like Mendelssohn, is a skilled instrument in every detail, great and small, that pertains to the technique of its 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 audience, and could move and sway them at will.  
In the case of the piano the music was interpreted by a young man of name, Leo Lopoloff, who came from Russia recommended by his patron and teacher, Anton Rubinstein. He is indeed a remarkable boy. Though he bears no more comparison in size to the Weber Grand, at which his virtuosity is so great, than a singing-bird to the tree, yet his modest bearing, his unaffected simplicity, with accuracy of technique and the execution of one or two songs, gives promise of future greatness. Mr. Frederic Arber, by no means a learned critic, calls him a veritable phenomenon. "His technique," says the great critic, "is simply extraordinary; 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 a 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. "It is not only a system of marvellous but evidently possessed mental gifts of unusual potency." In Montreal and Quebec, as well as in New York, Mr. Lopoloff fairly divided the houses with the great virtuist. The piano on which he performed was a magnificent Weber, furnished from the store of the N. Y. Piano Co. of Montreal, (their own Weber Grand having been detained in the storm.) It was a wonderful triumph of the art of piano manufacture 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 applause.

**The literal meaning of the word Mehdi is "He who is dead."**

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 it stimulates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriant, and the effects are enduring, and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet use.  
In San Francisco wheat reporters characterize five wooden ships to four! ON.  
Ministers, Lawyers, Teachers and others whose occupation gives but little exercise, should use Carter's Little Liver Pills for torpid Liver and biliousness. One is a dose.



SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, M. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting report 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 stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered.

The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste.

After a time the patient became nervous and irritable, gloomy, and filled with evil forebodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling.

After taking a few pills of Seigel's Syrup, the patient felt better, and the vomiting ceased. After a few more pills, the patient felt well, and the vomiting ceased.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak highly of its medicinal virtues.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White, September 8th, 1885.

MURDERED FOR MONEY. A FRENCH PERFECT 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.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances.

CHICAGO SOCIALISTS.

ORGANIZING FOR AN EARLY ARMED RISING. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—Investigation made by the city police, private detective and other persons commissioned to work, have disclosed that the Anarchists of this city have been engaged assiduously in manufacturing dynamite bombs, and in experimenting with other infernal machines for purposes, as they declare, of destroying the militia and blowing up large public buildings when the "great revolution" begins.

OPENING MOVES OF A DYNAMITE WARFARE AGAINST WEALTHY PROPERTY OWNERS. When publicity was given to the fact that a bomb was exploded in the building occupied by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy general offices some people asserted it to be the second gun of the dynamite attack.

BOMBS LOADED AND DISTRIBUTED. In the hands of trusty persons. The investigator was only able to catch sight, however, of a few of these.

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 Socialists had anything to do with placing the infernal machines at Judge Tree's house or to the office of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. FURTHER RETURNS OF THE RESULTS IN THE PROVINCE.

Appended are additional results of the municipal elections on Tuesday last:— ST. LAURENT.—Messrs. Remi Giroux and Leon Leduc were elected by acclamation.

COTE DES NEIGES.—Messrs. Paschal Sarazin and Felix Lavoie, fils, were elected councillors unanimously.

WEST FARNHAM.—The following gentlemen 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.

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

WATERLOO.—The retiring councillor 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.

COATCOOK.—This year, it being the first municipal election since the change of this 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.

At the Leconte elections Mr. R. Dudd right, the voters unanimously elected James Fisk, Dr. Christie and P. Monette councillors by acclamation.

Constipation

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.

And Headache

After using one box of Ayer's Pills I was quite well. C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, Mo., writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills, and think they are the best in the world."

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."

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 Cleveland.

DAVITT AND THE LANDLORDS. LONDON, Jan. 14.—Michael Davitt approves of the proposition to buy out the Irish landlords, and suggests an Anglo-Irish arbitration commission to settle the terms of 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.

IRISH LABORERS WANT WORK. DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The Board of Guardians of the Limerick, 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 assistance for themselves and families.

FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Buns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

FARM FOR SALE. 300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Buns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION.

THE FOURTH DRAWING Will take place at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1886. AT 2 P.M.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady. We will send a SPLENDID CASKET containing 110 Needles and 100 Buttons for 25 CENTS.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Brunswick for the conveyance of the MAIL AND UNITED STATES MAIL.

1886—Winter Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, cylinder IRON STEAMSHIPS:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and dates for the Allan Line.

Liverpool Mail Line

Shipping from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from London on SATURDAYS, and from New York on MONDAYS.

Table listing ship names and routes for the Liverpool Mail Line.

Newfoundland Line.

The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax, Liverpool, and New York, N.Y., are intended to be despatched.

Table listing ship names and routes for the Newfoundland Line.

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a Steamship will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow, and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

Table listing ship names and routes for the Glasgow Line.

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 in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Australian, about Nov. 20; Scandinavian, about Nov. 22; Norwegian, about Dec. 24.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET.

DR. KANNON G.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

Free Perfumery. An elegant sample casket of 100 stamps for perfume and pencil, sent you free in return for a name and address.

PAT THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D.C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

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.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE. COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

None genuine without the trade mark on package. CORPULENCY.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and we see that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line.

It is our Grand Single Number Drawings take place Monthly, and the Extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months (last of February, May, and August), beginning March, 1886.

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASSED IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, ON FRIDAY, 9th February 9, 1886—1886 Monthly Drawing.

Table showing Capital Prize of \$75,000 and other prize details.

Application for rates to cut should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK. Capital \$1,000,000.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS. For Sale or Exchange. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

HEALTH FOR ALL. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually used, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

Free Perfumery. An elegant sample casket of 100 stamps for perfume and pencil, sent you free in return for a name and address.

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.

COOK'S FRIEND 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.

Mason & Hamlin. ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

ORGANS: Highest Tones at all Great World's Exhibitions.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO. 154 Tremont St., Boston.



MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Continued from first page. identified their acquittal with the prisoner's conviction, and thus disqualified themselves for just judgment.

present disposed to attach greater importance than, as I judge, does the general public. (Hear.) But I think all will agree that we are clearly entitled to have before us, besides the papers, the instructions to and reports of the so-called Medical Commission, which is referred to by the Government.

them still. But I do not abandon the hope that some will shortly come out from the ranks to which they no longer in heart belong, and co-operate with us frankly in effecting a change in the public opinion. If they do not, we will continue to fight the good fight with a stout heart, as best we can without them. But if they do, I am sure you will gladly welcome accessions to our forces so obtained. (Cheers.)

quoted as follows.—Western—Fine to finest 8-cents and October 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; do August 8 to 8 1/2. French—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2 to 9; do August 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; earlier makes 6 1/2 to 7c. The cable has advanced another 1c to 50s.

DOWN AGAIN.—S. Carlsley is selling real Down quilts at as low prices as is usually charged for good cotton batting, or wool or flock quilts.—Winnipeg.

SPECIAL NOTICES. DOWN AGAIN.—S. Carlsley is offering the balance of his stock of White Blankets, at much below regular rates.—Evening Paper.

WHITE COTTONS CHEAP WHITE COTTONS CHEAP WHITE COTTONS CHEAP WHITE COTTONS CHEAP WHITE COTTONS CHEAP

NEXT WEEK AT S. CARLSLEY. NEXT WEEK AT S. CARLSLEY. NEXT WEEK AT S. CARLSLEY. NEXT WEEK AT S. CARLSLEY. NEXT WEEK AT S. CARLSLEY.

COTTON SHEETINGS COTTON SHEETINGS COTTON SHEETINGS COTTON SHEETINGS COTTON SHEETINGS

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KNABE PIANOFORTES. UNEQUALLED IN TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY. WILLIAM KNABE & CO. No. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Mo. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Edwige Aubert, of the parish of St. Esprit, (Plaintiff) vs. Marie Gauthier, (Defendant).

A HEAVY PENALTY. THE "IRISH CANADIAN" MULCTED IN THE SUM OF \$5,000.

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.

STARVATION IN WATERFORD. WATERFORD, Ireland, Jan. 5.—Two hundred able bodied men with their families attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians, yesterday.

Holloway's Pills.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE CARS CARRIED 21,604,226 PASSENGERS FROM JAN. 1, 1885, UP TO DEC. 31. THESE PASSENGERS PAID IN FAIR \$626,709.75.

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