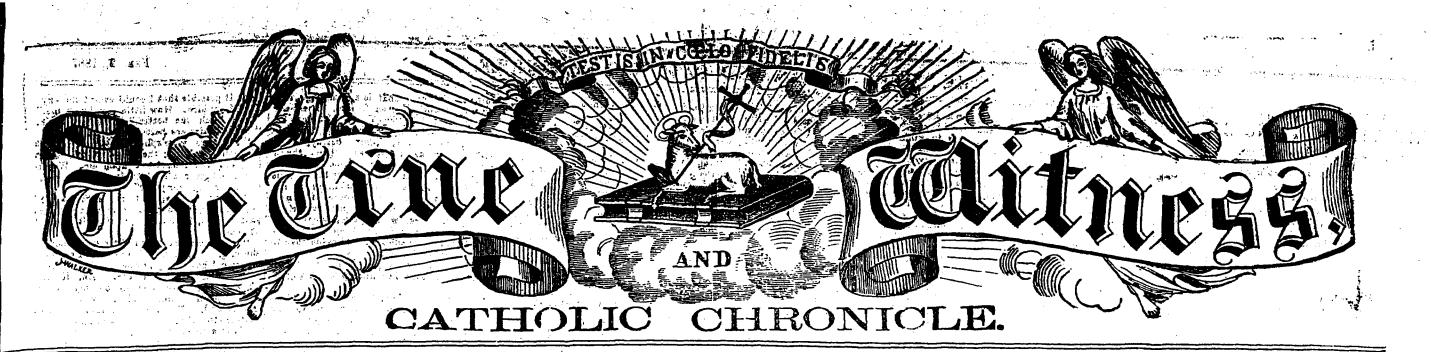
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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



VOL. XXXVII.---NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUAR: 2. 1887.

The Great Liberal Leader's Address Last Night.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING.

The Tariff and Labor Questions Ably Handled.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE LIBERAL PARTY

Less Tax on Necessaries and More on Luxuries.

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS.

Never has a more enthusiastic audience gathered in the Queen's Hall than the one which read last night, us one man, to greet with the thunders of their applance the great Liberal leader and future gremier of this country. The meeting was a significant indication of the revulsion of feeling on political matters in this dominion, and will long be remembered by those who participated in it. To state that the hall was packed inadequately expresses the attendance, inasmuch as hundrede of peorle were unable to gain admission. Long before So'clock every available spot was occupied. The gallery available spot was occupien. The gallery was a living mass of humanity and the aisles in the body of the hall were literally jummed. The intelligence and representative character of the ardience may be scan from the tollowing list of Sentiemen whom for policed present in Mover Poor representative character of the aldience may be seen from the tollowing list of gentlemen whom were noticed present :---Mayor Beau-grand, Hon D A Macdonald, ex-Governor of Institution of the Liberal Election Committee: Hodgeon and C A Geoffrion, Q C, joint presi-dents of the Liberal Election Committee: Edgar Judge, President of the Young Men's Reform Club; Ald Rainville, President of the Olub National ; Aldermen Grenier, Wilthe Olub National; Alderinen Grenier, Wil-son, Perreault and Malone; G W Stephens, Sidney Fisher, M P, J K Ward, L O David, M P P, J Scriver M P, L A Boyer, M P P, Senator Thibaudeau, Mr boyer, in A. J., Standard, J. A. J., John M. Young, Hugh Mackay, D. Seath, Jas John M. Young, Hugh Mackay, D. Seath, Jas Howley, Geo Bishop, Dugald Graham, Dr Leprohon, Robt Reid, Jas Williamson, Dr Wanless, Rev John F Coffey, M A, of the Catholic Record, London, Ont; Jos Duhamel, QC, Jas Slessor, Wm Wainwright, R Thomas, J. R. McCready, John Ralston, W D Stroud, T. B. Hawson, George Horne, Jas Stewart, J. H. Semple, J. Sterberg, W. B. Bowie, Jas Salter, Jas Strachan, F. Wolferstan Thomas, R. W. McLachlin, John J. Arnton, J H. Josoph, J. E. Mallin, J. Silverman, H. W. Hamilton, Geo Hague, Rev J. Armstrong E. J. Lafontaine, M P P, H J Cloran, D Barry, Hamilton, Geo Hague, Rev J Armstrong E J Phaneut, F Larin, A E Poirier, Frs Quian, B Phaneuf, F Larin, A E Poirier, Frs Quinn, B J Coghlin, A Dorion, O Morin, Dr F De-spar', St Hyacinthe, John Mackinnon, Win Rutherford, W A Weir, R S Woir, N W Trenholme, F L Beique, D McBean, L H Sanetal, E Tremblay, St Hyacintho, ex-Ald Banoit Bastien, P M Sauvalle, J H Semple, M Larive, Dr Raymond, T H Tarton, Ed Höllis, G W Parent, A Thibaudeau, Dr La-nierre, Nanoleon Lefebvre, Ald Hamelin, T Hollis, G W Parent, A Thibaudeau, Dr La-pierre, Napoleon Lefebvre, Ald Hamelin, T Beaugraad, A Globensky, J B Lane, E K Greene, S J Remington, Dr Duckesneau, J R Moody, R Masson, T Lapointe, Terre-bonne, Dr Desrosiers, F X Chartrand, A Laurier, L A Roberge, Ph Roy, Molyneux St John, Dr Coderre, Dr Durocher, W S Walker, Dr E P Lachapelle, ex-Ald Robert, C Lebourf, S Dore, Dr Guerin and hundreds C Lebouf, S Dore, Dr Guerin and hundreds of others. The Hon. Mr. Blake's entrie was the signal for vociferous cheering, which lasted several minutes. He was accompanied by Mesars. Hodgson, Geoffrion, Ward and others. Mr. Blake gracefully acknowledged the popular outburst, and was escorted to the centre of the platform, where Mayor Beaugrand read an address of welcome, which was repeatedly interrupted by loud applause. The hon. gentleman spoke for two hours and a balf and delivered what was admitted on all sides to be a masterly admitted on all aldes to be a masterly address. There was not a single interruption, except when a gentle-man in the gallery prophetically ex-claimed "Tempus omnia revelat," when the issue of the coming elections were alluded to. A rather pleasing feature of the meeting was the presence on the platform of a large number of clergymen of all denominations. The enthusiasm knew no bounds when the result of the Ontarlo elections and the unholy orusade of The Mail were alluded to, and was taken as a proof of the anti-sectional feeling which actuates the free and independent electors of Montreal. The presence a large number of ladies was a pleasing feature of the gathering.

just avowed their right to free government, when the electorate of the whole Dominion are called upon to pronounce themselves on the Federal administration, the Liberal and National associations of the city of Montreal gladly embrace this occasion to offer you, on behali of your numerous followers in this Province, their most cordial welcome to the

commercial metropolis of Canada. We hall, in your person, sir, the honored leader of a powerful political party, the com-ing Prime Minister of this great confederation, the eloquent and sincers defender of the oppressed, the avenger of outraged public morality, the statesman whose broad views, free from fanatioism, the accepted by all, irrespective of creed or race, who are the

true friends of Canada. In this, eir, your brilliant career is simply the continuation of your family traditions. The Province of Quebec, which fondly cherishes the past, still remembers how much she is indebted to your illustrious father for tiking up her defence at a critical period of her history. We know that under your guardianship the best interests of the Dominion of

Canada will be fully seconed. This Provincial rights, so cutrageously violated by the Ministers now in power, shall be respected and fearleasly ma utained.

That your fiscal policy will be such as to guarantee, as much as possible, the continuauce of home industries, remunerative and constant employment to the laboring classes.

That, in a word, and to use your own ex-

we now await your declaration on the main political questions of the day, fully convinced in advance that they will meet with the hearty spproval of this immense meeting, and that the Province of Quebec, desirous of helping in the great work and of proving her gratitude, will contribute to return you triumphantly to power on the 22nd of February next by a crushing majority. JONATHAN HOLGSON,

Joint presidents of the Liberal Central Election Committee.

H. B. RAINVILLE, President Club National. EDGAR JUDGE.

President Young Men's Reform Club.

At the conclusion of the address there was an outburst of applause, after which Mayor Beaugrand addressed Mr. Blake in Franch, stating that his iellow-countrymen recog-nized in him the wortby son of a wortby father, who had done justice to their race, carried in triumph to Ottaws. (Applause.) He could assure him that this provider would do its duty, and, in conclusion, he extended to him a hearty welcome to the city.

HONORE MERCIER Career of the New Premier.

Able, indefatigable, untiring, and possessed of ceaseless energy, the Hon. Honors Mercier has, at last, received the reward of his labors. If ever man was "born to lead," it was Honore Mercier. He settles difficulties by If ever man was "born to lead," it was Honore Mercier. He settles difficulties by his taot, he attracts by his comercderic, he gathers waverers around him by the force and vigor of his will power, and he makes treason among his followers impossible by in anied in office up to the fall of the Govhis generalship, his bonhommie, the principles he advocates, and, maybe, the fear of his bitter sarcesm and his eloquent anger. These who know him well predict that Honors Mercier will be a long time in office, because he possesses all those qualities necessary for leadership. He anticipates the moves of his political opponents, and, very often before they can mature their plane, he corners them and forces them to stand and deliver. The new Premier is a power, and he is in to stay, and the men who live on the political sce-saw sec it, an I we shall soon ful them rallying to his standard.

The Hon. Honoro Mercier, the new premier, was born in the village of linerville, on the 15th of Ostober, 1840, and is therefore ome years older than was his great rival, Mr. Chapleau, when that gentlemin first assumed the direction of the party which has come to grief under lass able leadership The social life of the Old Capital w reasion in a recent speech, our common At an early are young Mersier was placed country will be given under your leadership in the Jesuit College in this city, where a broad and comprehensive, a truly National he received a fine classical education. Policy. It is with the utmost confidence, sir, that the received the law office of Messra. Leftaume & esteem and respect of all who have had the Papineau, both distinguished jurises, and I pleasant forture of making bur sequaintance.

to public life. In the same year he was elected to Parliament from the county of Rouville ; that seat he held till 1874, from which date he was out of public notice till 1873, when he contested St. Hysointhe in the Liberal interest, but was defeated by the popular Mr. Louis Tellier, by six votes. ernment. In 1881 the member for St. Hyacintue took up his residence in this city, and at once obtained a commanding position at the Montreal bar. Two years later he was unanimously chosen, upon the advice of Mr. Joly, to succeed that gentleman as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Assembly. When Mr. Mercier took charge of the Opposition at Quebec the pary prospects were dark in the extreme, and when we look back upon the hard work he has accomplished it is certainly enough to command our admiration for the able leader, if not our unqualified support. In taking upon himself the cares and responsibilities of official life, Mr. Mercier, it is to be hoped, will bring to his aid wise and judicious help, and there will he few who will not be ready to give him a fair trial and wish him God

tribunes his native Province had yet given

The social life of the Old Capital will also

OUR IRISH LETTER.

DUBLIN, Jan. 12, 1887 .-- The Government ave been condemned out of their own mouths within the past few days in the most extra-ordinary manner. Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Wm. O'Brien and four other members of parliament are being prosecuted by the Government on a charge of oriminal conspiracy consisting in their attempt to induce Irish landlords to make reductions in their rents in consequence of the admittedly severe agricultural depression. That a combination for Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone. The this purpose was formed by the invitable, but, for our part, we are in no traversers is not donied, and there is inevitable, but, for our part, we are in no combination is technically covered by the law of conspiracy which, indeed, is of so wide a character that almost every agreement be twoen two or more persons to effect the most rule in Ireland, and tends to the contween two or more persons to effect the most commonplace affairs of life might be held to be within its scope. The safeguard of the liberty of action of the people consists in the fact that the verdict of a jury is necessary for conviction. But the detence of Mr. Dillon and the others has been of the most startling kind. It has consisted practically of a coun-ter accusation against the Government. They are "Granted that we did combinu to force landlords to give reductionsyou did exactly the same yourselves. You cannot deny that the tenants are unable to pay the full rent, that anything in the nature of a wholesale eviction campains with ture of a wholesale syliction campains x_1 and have not for years and expressed binarial as the public peace, and that you have 1n = -7 up of a speedy return to power with brought all your influence to bear upon the landfords to be forbearing. This is all we have dons-except that we have succeeded where you have failed, and have pressured the peace of the county, which was man-aced by the rapacity and crushy of a few avariations and tyranical lundlorus " This line of defence had the cfl. of jur ting the excentive on their trial. I need not point out that the excendive of the constry have no power to dispense with the law or to question the justice of the dearen clany court. It is their duty simply to onfere th law. It is the province of the legislature to amond the law if it be nujust. The very first provision of the Bill of Rights deciares that "the pretonded power of dispensing with laws or the execution of laws " is illegal, and yet this is exactly what the Government are accused of having donn. Having defeated Mr. Parnell's bill in Parliament, they immediately aftewards endeavored to carry its provisions into effect by " pres-sure" of various kinds brought to bear upon

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> Dublin on the day before the meeting of Parliament. The prospects of the coming session are particularly bright for Ireland. The Government is thoroughly disorgenised and discredited. The Liberal Unionists are divided, some favoring Mr. Guschen's open coalition with the Tories, others approving of Lord Hartineton's offensive and defensive Lord Hartington's offensive and defeasive alliance with Lord Salisbury, and others, like Mr. Chamberlain, export of find their way back into the true Liberal fold. It may safely be said that there is far less in common between Mr. Goschen and Mr. Chamberlain than between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Chaltone. The more, increases the impossibilities of their when the Government is to receive at a first defeat, and we may rest assured they will choss their own time and suit their own convenience. It is, meantime, satisfactory to know that Mr. Gladstone is stronger than he antial Home Rule majority at his

> > J. E. REICERT, M.P.

A SUENE IN PARLIAMENT.

CHE GLENDERGH EVICTIONS CAUSE A LIVELY DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL COMMONS.

SIT H. H. Beach's Suggestion to Transfer the Poor People to Another Vortion of freland Causes a Commotion.

LONDON. Jan. 28 .- Mr. Fry (Liberal) asked the Government in the House of Cummone this afternoon what they had done to prevent the burning of dwellings from which tenants had been evicted at Glenbeigh, Irethe landlords. Landlords were informed land. He also asked whether General Buller that unloss they came to reasonable terms had tried to obtain concessions on rent for with their tenaots military and police assist-the tenantry in Ireland. Sir Michael Hicks auce would be withheld from them Beach, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replied that General Buller had not interfered until all cases of eviction the authori- some seventy evictions had been executed, ties required to be convinced of the when he tried to influence the mortgages great and prolonged uproar here curued. M. Hicks Berin, General Buller, Captain The Speaker interrupted the proceedings at this point and notified members that cries like "Shame" would be rigorously suppressed. Sir Michael Hicks Beach then said : "All 1 living in poverty stricken districts should be removed to other parts of Ireland, or elsewhere, where they could live in prosperity and comtort. (Conservative cheers.) If those who take an interest in this matter desire to promoto such a settlement I will be most delighted to give every aid in my power to any action they may combine on to bring it about. Mr. Redmond (Parnellite) asked : " Does the Government approve the actions of the authorities in barning the houses at Glenbeigh ?" Sir Michael Hicks-Beach -"It is not my business to express any opinion on that point. (Conservative cheers.) The subject was then dropped, and the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was accounted AN ATTACK ON THE LENGUE. Mr. Saunderson (Conservative) made a vigorous attack on the Land Lergue, which, hosaid, had manufactured the present crisis in Ireland. It ought to be crushed if Ireland was to be made contented and happy. The object of the plan of campaign was to overthrow the authority of the Crown. He believed the plan had more or less commended itself to Mr. Gladsone. Mr. Glad stone shook his head in the negative. Mr. Harrington, Nationalist, replying to Mr. Saunderson, contended that the plun of campaign was better than the presure which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach exercised for the same purpose. Mr. Fry, Liberal, sold he thought if Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was unable to give any opinion or auggest a remedy for the Glenbeigh affair, he ought to follow Lord Randolph Churchill's example. Sir Michael said he thought Mr. Fry's rcmarks unfair. The Government had in view proposals for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. It was because he had concerned himself very much, ever going beyond his ordinary duties to prevent the suifering alluded to, that he had been misrepresented and charged with supporting the plan of campaign. The plan of campaign, he continued, meant a combination to force landlords to accept what tenants choose to offer (that sum to be further reduced next year) or leave the tenant in possession. of the land, rent free, and then raise a cry about the hardship of evictions for the purpose of deceiving the country. (Cries of "Ch! oh!" and cheers.) The Government was obliged to do its best with the tools in its hands, but with the difficul-ties of the criminal law as it existed it had not sufficient power to cope with such a proceeding as the plan of campaign. The house then adjourned.



AN ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The meeting was opened by the reading of the following address by Mayor Beaugrand :---

To the Hon. Edward Blake, leader of Her Majesty's Opposition in the Parliament of

HON. MR. BLAKE'S ADDRESS.

Before the Hop. Mr. Blake could begin his remarks he was again loudly applauded. On opening he thanked the Mayor and citizens of Montreal for the kind-hearted and enthusiastic welcome which they had extended to him, and begged them to believe that he fully appreciated the honor conferred upon him. The reception and eulogium extended to him was expecially felt by him, because with it was coupled the name of a statesman whose name he bore (applause), a Bar of Lower Canada in 1865. His man who had in his time given justice to fine legal talents, coupled with that well the people of this province when they were known ardor and industry which have diutinthe victims of injustice. He (the speaker) guished him ever since, sooa brought hir, came, to Montreal at that time and sat, as a child at the feet of Baldwin and Labefore his fellow-citizens as an advocate of rare merit and distinction. It would rat be funtaine when they were advocating the great principles which they sustained, and supposed that a young man of such ". push" as Mr. Mercier would remain a gr'At while which ever since had been the glory of the Liberal party of Canada. (Loud applause.) out of politics and journalism, and, it was not long before he found himself acti cely engaged He had witnessed the alliance which had in both. In 1862, while yet a scudent, we und thefuture Prime Minister in 'ne editorial chair been consummated forty years ago, and he felt satisfied that the time had now arrived when the people of the two provinces would of Le Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, and bringing all his youthful enthusiasm to the support of again proclaim the sacred principles which formed its basis. It was a pleasure to him the Macdonald Sicotte ad ninistration, which came into existence after the fall of the to have an opportunity of congratulating to neve an opportunity or congratulating the people of Quebec upon the great triumphs which they had lately secured, and which would go a long way to en-sure the final triumph of the principles which all held dear. (Applause.) The past year had been a memorable one in the country's history and he bened that the work Cartier-Macdonald Ministry on the Military bill. In the following year Messrs. Sicotta and Sandfield Macdonald failed to agree, and Mr. Mercier, in following his leader, Mr. Sicotte, into Opposition, found himself landed among the Cartier Conservatives. In 1864, when the question of confederacountry's history, and he boped that the previon became a live issue in Lower sent one would see their efforts victorious. Canada politics, the young orator opposed In the last month of the past year aninfamous the scheme, but after awhile accepted attempt had been made in Ontario to arouse situation. However, he did not remain in the the religious and national prejudices of the Cartier traces a great while, and soon remajority of the inhabitants, but the people signed the editorship of Le Courrier; he kept aloof from politics until 1871, when all had risen superior to the attempt and justice had triamphed. (Cheers). In Quobec, after three months of futile efforts to defeat Roman Catholic Canada was stirred to its three months of lucite enorts to detest it, the popular verdict had finally triumphed, and the people now had the rulers of their choice. (Applause.) In Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick Liberal principles had triumphed. So that the four large provinces of Confederation had formed down the outrageous attempts made depths, because Cartier had refused to accept the prevailing idea of his compatrious that the Government of which he was a member should disallow the New Brunswick school law, which the Roman Catholics of that Province had declared through their clergy and representatives in Parliament to frowned down the outrageous attempts made against provincial autonomy, and was bound standing menace to their religious liberty. to destroy the efforts made at centralization It will be remembered by our readers that a of power at Ottawa. (Applause.) The acgreat agitation sprang up in this Province, tion taken by these four provinces was the surest indication of what would happen on the 22nd of February. (Loud cheera.) The prospects were indeed bright all over the was brought about by the union of the Rouges country. In Quebec they were better acquainted with them them he was. In Ontario he could assure them that though they were orippled by an infamous act placed on the Statute Book to suppress rather guinary enemies of the Roman Catholics in New Branswick. Like the Riel cry, it did its work, and on a summer day in 1872, Sir than to extend the franchise, that the Pro-vince would roll up a majority against the present rulers at Ottawa. (Great Applause.) George Cartier, was routed, "horse, foot and artillerg," in Montreal East, by the present Judge Jatté-who had been nominated by the Notwithstanding the gerrymander, the result of the late Ontario elections left no doubt whatever that on the 22nd of February there would be a decisive Reform majority. (Loud Applause.)

(Continued on eighth page.)

Oanada: SIB, At the present moment when the re-presentatives of the Province of Quetec have in the barber we mentioned a first weeks ago has found a rival. A dentar announces i Teeth pulled while you, wait.

from their office he was admitted to the CATFOLIC KNIGHTS OF AMERICA.

"As Supreme Secretary's report for the Year ending December 31, 1886, shows a remarkable and rapid increase in this Catholic society, there being received into the order 3,200 members during that year, making a membership of 16,500, being the largest society of this kind, and the only national

oue in the Union. There were 188 deaths during the year for which their beneficiaries received \$335. 000, of which \$20,000 was paid in New York State.

The Catholic Knights of Washington D.C., gave s pound party for the benefit of the orphans of that city, and realized \$2,800.

St. Thomas Aquinas Branch, of Brooklyn, displayed a true Catholic spirit by making the Jubilee in a body.

THE CARDINALS DEPART.

the

be an act of the grossest injustice and a

and the ultra-Conservatives, -the latter

represented by Le Nouveau Monde, which

was the Elendard of its time,-for the pur-

pose of combatting Cartier, who, they affirmed, had sold himself body and scul to the Orangemen of Upper Canada and to the ran-

Liberals with the freely accorded approbation

of tremendous eloquence and power, placing

and a

"Riel movement" on a small scale

NEW YORK, Jan. 30 .- The steamer La Bourgoyne sailed this morning. She had as passengers Cardinals Gibbons, of Bultimore, and Taschereau, of Quebec, both gentlemen going to Kome to receive from the Pope their red hats.

A SUGGESTION FROM CORK.

CORK, Jan. 29 .- The municipal council has adopted a resolution declaring that instead of the Irish people subscribing to the Queen's jubiles it would be more fitting for the Prince of Wales to send relief to the Irish people in distress.

HOME RULE.

GLADSTONE HAS MORE TO SAY.

LONDON, Jan. 31.-Gladstone, in another article in the February number of the Nine-teenth Century, contends that though Ireland formerly gained concessions from England through fear, any attempt by Ireland to repeat her former tactics would be like warring against heaven now that England's strength, compared with Ireland's, is as ten to one. He would rather rely, he says, upon England's innate sense of justice. Gladstone defends American donations to Ireland on the ground that they have done much to stave olf famine. Foreign donations, he says, if in aid of a bad cause, make it a shade worse, but if it is good cause serves to remind us of our duty. To the contention that granting of Home Rule to Ire land would be to hand over the government to the Nationalists, Gladstone's reply is that if Nationalism is to prevail it is unwise to ex asperate it to a spirit of vengeance.

of Bishop Bourget. On the night of that signal triumph, Mr. Honore Mercier, of St. Bysointhe, appeared before the excited French electors of this city and made a speech "I have swallowed a dose of strychnine !" tones, after awakening his whe in the ingress. I have swallowed a dose of strychnine !" orious. Well, then, for goodness sake lie still, or it Mr. Parnell is fast recovering his strength "Some men are born gress. may come up, " of tremendous eloquence and power, planet may come up, him by common consent among the ablest may come up,

instice of the proceedings before detailing towards greater leniency. The Government, armed assistance to the Sheriff. That is Sir Michael said, had no legal right to go they exercised the power of "Lispensing further than this. "There is," continued with the execution of the laws" in certain the Uhiel Secretary, "one real remedy, and cases. County court judges like Mr. Curran that is to remove these poor people from the cases. County court judges like Mr. Curran that is to remove these poor people from the poverty stricken districts" (crics of "Shame, for rent due unless landlords consented to shame," and "No, no"), "with their reductions. The entire of which pro-ceedings every lawyer and student of (cries of "No, uo," "Never," "Shame") the constitution knows, were, as ab-solutely illegal and moonstitutional. Sir the constitution knows, were, as ab-solutely illegal and unconstitutional. Sir Planket gad others were forced in the witness box to admit the truth of these accusations against the executive in most cases, and in others were forced to take refuge in claiming wished to say was that the very poor people their "privileges" and refusing to answer. The effect of all this upon public opinion has been most extra-ordinary. In England there has been a loud cutcry from the entire Liberal party, who openly sympathize with Mr. Dillon and the other traversers. The English Liberal press call for the dismissal of the prosecution, and, although the cases have been sent for trial by the magistrate, the entire affair has degenerated into a broad farce. While these amusing proceedings have been going on in the Dublin Court, the "Plan of Campaign" has been working wonders in the country. This week its promoters achieved a must remarkable victory. The Mayo estate of Lord Dillon is of vast extent. The tenantry number over 500, and the rental, which a few generations ago was only £6,000 per annum, is now set down at £25,000, the difference so far as it represente an increased value consisting en. tirely of the result of the labor and industry

that unless they came to reasonable terms

in case they proceeded to eviction,

Iu

of the tenants in reclaiming land from the bog and the moor. Lord Dillon never spent a shilling upon improvements of any kind. He never once has visited his estate. His tenants have never seen his face. He lives in London or Paris, or God knows where. For generations the tenants have paid up the rent punctually—not that it was earned from the land, but made up for the most part out of their earnings as harvestmen in England. Last autumn they got no employment in England, and their own wretched crops were more miserable than usual. The "plan of campaign" seemed to them like the Gosnel of salvation. It was their only hope, and they enthusiastically adopted it. Lord Dillon was at first indignant and amazed. His anger then gave way to amusement, and he laughed in derision at the idea of his abject white slaves in Mayo having the spirit to hold out against him. He issued 500 writs and commenced to evict. The tenants, as one man, raid the rents, less 25 per cent, to trustees under the "plan of campaign," and calmly awaited the result. Victory has come to them econer then puyons expected Lord Dillor sooner than anyone expected. Lord Dillon speedily recognized that the tenants were in earnest, and he at once capitulated. He has given 20 per cent reduction, undertaken to pay all costs and to reinstate all evicted tenants. Upon these terms his rents are being paid, and the "Plan" has scored a success of so marked a character that it is probable, before a month is over, all the other recalcitrant landlords will also be brought to their knees. The idea of prosecuting mon for effecting settlements like that just come to on Lord

Dillon's estate is simply and absolutely ludi-

angeneral wardening til fan de fan sterender in de fan de fan de fan in de fan terender in de fan de fan inde En de fan de fan de fan de fan sterender inde fan sterender in de fan Pim på sommen onderender med fan sterender inde fan sterender inde fan sterender inde fan de fan de fan de fan d (a) A set of the se

"Some men are born great." Yes, but

rate to a cost of a second of the second

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

Or, Agatha's Becompense.

CHAPTER XXVIL (Condensed.)

2

She was not altorether heartless. If she could have separated them without pain she would have been better pleased. She did would have been bettor pleased. She did not enjoy cruelty, but, an her way to what she wanted lay over a woman's broken heart, why she must break it, there was no help for it. Yet she was sorry, and would have avoided it if she could. The end she had in view was worth any sacrifice and any trouble.

To be Sir Vane's wife-Lady Carlyon of Garswood-she said to herself that she must try to keep that in view while she talked to Agatha.

Agatha waited two or three minutes in silence; she was struck by the expression in Valerie's face ; it was pale and anxious, quite unlike her usual bright self.

"Are you in trouble ?" she said, suddenly, her old instinct of wanting to ralieve every kind of grief she saw coming over het.

"No; at least, not in one sense. I am not in trouble for myself, but I am in great dis-

"This is more than a trouble," said Valerie; " it is a grief and anxiety all in one-a shock,

and to me, a horror." "I am sorry to hear is," said Agatha, sim-

"Is it a trouble about some one near ply. and dear to you ?"

San hesitated for one-half minute. "It is of some one whom I like very

mach. Now for the point of the knife in the white

breast. "Some one for whom I have not only great affection ,but also great respect," said

Valerie. "In fact, I may tell you that my trouble is over you." Agatha raised her face, so full of wonder

Velerie was dismayed; there was no did not change color; she locked otly astonished and mystified.

"That is hardly " About me ?" she said. possible. You have nothing to do with me and if you had, there is nothing concern ing me which could be either a shock or a horror.

'I hope not," said Valerie with a sigh. "You hope not," repeated Agatha. - 66 T do not in the least understand you, made-

moiselle,' "I do not understand myself." she said. hurriedly. "I only know that I have the most hateful task in the whole world to perform.'

"I cannot think," said Agatha, " what you mean—you must surely be jesting." "Alas !" said Valerie, "if it were only

jesting, I should be happy enough." You who read have perhaps seen the sudden change a thunder storm brings when,

rom the brightest sunlight, the scene changes to deepest gloom-whon a fa naral pall spreads over the earth and neral pain spicals over the earth and sky, and the light suddenly leaves everything. So it was now. All the brightness, the light, seemed to pass away. Agatha was distressed. Valerie, whatever abe felt, looked miserable. They were coming face to face now-the one whe believes herself to be Sir Vane's wife, and the one who hoped in reality to be so.

Agatha was perplexed, and began to wish that Sir Vane was at home. It was quite 'new to her to face any trouble without himwithout his advice to guide her.

"What can she possibly mean !" thought Agatha. "How I wish Vane were here." Valerie had risen from her seat and walked rapidly up and down the white terrace; then

she came to Agatha's side. "I must tell you," she said. "I hate doing it. I must tell you, because if it be true you have no right hore; you have no right among people of our station; in fact,

THE VILLAGE ANGEL: friend, at least I canned help thinking so. Liston and tell me. Mis Heriot I will read

..... The writer of this littler is a sincere friend of Madame le Barrenne, and of her, niece, Mademoiselle, d'Envers. Madams is quite anknown to the writer, who had, however, the happiness to meet and admire "The writer is averse to snonymous

letters; but this case is so peculiar and so painful, he knows of no other method to

spect to mademoixelle. If ever the 'truth friend' should become krewn, it would be highly prejudicial to madame, and would probably affect mademoiselle's settlement in life most materially.

"At this present time, residing under the roof of madame, at Chateau Bellefieurs, are an Boglish lady and gentleman who pass by the name of Mr. and Mrs. Heriot. They assume in trouble for mysell, but a man a structure of there has been no marriage, and no semblance "I am sorry for that," replied Agatha. "I think the troubles of others are harder to bear think the troubles of others are harder to bear the name of the person residing with him is Agatha Brooke. Sir Vane Carlyon is a man of bad character; he is very riob, and his estate at Garswood is a very fine one. He has never been a good map, but always a rose and a profligate ; he has no respect for women-a woman's honor or fair name is less than nothing to him. He has been famons always for his amours and adventures, his intrigues and gallantry; his name has figured more than once in court. It is said of him that he never spared a man in his anger, or a woman in his love. It is said of him that he has ruined more homes and broken more hearts than any man in England. Six years sgo he ran away with heautiful, flighty Lady Dundee ; she died in Italy some years since, and it is said that he has forgotten even her name. The writer could relate several true stories of the ruin and devastation this same man has brought on homes where only happiness reigned before. "" The girl with mm is one for whom he felt.

only profound compassion can be felt. She is not his wife, and, poor thing ! never will be. She is no more Mrs. Heriot or Lady Carlyon than she is the Sultans of Turkey. There was never even a semblance of marriage between them. The circum stances under which they came to live together are these : " 'Sir Vane Carlyon went on a visit to

Lord Croft, at the Abbey near Whitecroft, and there he saw Agatha Brooks.

" It is not the writer's province to tell how he compassed her ruin; it is sufficient that be did so compass it, and he persuaded her to leave home with him.

"'In justice to her it must be said that previously to this, she led not only a good but a most exemplary lite. She was noted for charity, for her goodness to the poor-indeed she was called the angel of the poor.

left a letter saying that she was happy and married, but that her marriage for some time was to be kept secret. Now, the real fact of the matter is this-that there never was any

marriage. "Sir Vane may have deceived herhe is clever enough to deceive any one; but he certainly never married her, cer tainly never intended to de so. Men of his callbre do not choose a wife from her class. She was only a dector's daughter. He could have married a royal princessjudge whether it was probable he would marry her.'"

A faint, gasping sound made Valerie look round hastily. Surely her victim was not escaping already. A fainting fit at this juncture would spoil all.

secon give up the acquaintance of one faller thing to deceive such a child most cruel frem hor pure estate of womanhood. I write this in kindness, I write it to put you ca your guard Inwrite to you as I should wish any gentleman, any man of honor, to write to a sister of my own were she situated as you are. You, a noble, refined lady, belonging to one of the oldest and noblest families in France-you, of stainless lineage and stainless same, have no right to be under the same roof with the mistress of a rousa profligate who plays with the honor and

wither to swear to the entire truth of every word written here. It will bear the most quiry; it is true as an eternal truth. This is the shore word to here with the will bear the most of getting her living, and keep her from a such mistake 2—had he sent her wrong in-duiry; it is true as an eternal truth. This is

voice, so full of anguish that it was not like a human volce. "Oh, Heaven, it is not true !"

A despairing grasp was laid on Valerie's arm ; the face that so full of woe was raised te hers,

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"YOUR LIFE HAS BEEN A LIVING LIE."

Valerie was half-frightened. She had expeoted that the letter would make a great impression upon Agatha, she had quite expected that the girl would either weep passionate tears, rave about her wrongs, or grow sullenly silent, and not speak at all; but she was not prepared for this deadly despair. She could not best back the hands that clung to her with despairing cries; she could not help seeing that the woe and anguish on that beantiful face were beyond any power to recall. Then Agatha remembered another thing-she had most faithfully promised Sir Vane never to mention the marriage, yet she must either tell the story or she could not tell what would happen. To live as a wife, yet not to he one, was, she knew, a crime so great, so terrible, that she could not endure the thought of having committed it. In that case it was against Heaven she had offended more than man, and during the whole course of her innocent life she had never once, to her knowledge, wilfully offended Heaven. The bare idea was horrible to her. These thoughts fisshed through her mind with the rapidity of lightning, while the dark eyes watching her noted

the struggie. "He has told her not to mention it, and she is afraid," she thought to herself ; " but I will have the truth."

"Agatha," she said, " it is no use for to go through the farce of calling you Mrs. Heriot-Agatha, you had better trust metell me your story, and I will tell you what you are-trust me. I know the world, I understand the law and the legal coremonies of marriage. Tell me your story and let me judge for you. If there had been any marriage between you and Sir Vane, the writer of this letter ought to be flayed alive." The white-stricken face that looked already

as though years of misery had passed over it,

was raised appealingly to hers. "It is true," with a great sob. "I am in-deed Sir Vane's wife-he married me." " Then, my dear child-for you are nothing

more than a child-if that he the case, if you are really his wife, if you are really Lady Carlyon, why do you pass by another name, a false name t"

"It is not a false one-it is his second **DAZ16.**' "None the less false if it be used for dis-

guise. Why does he not give you his name and title ?"

No answer came from the pale lips, "Men-above all, men of Sir Vane's rank -do not give their wives a name to disguise them, but to make them known. Agaia, if you are his wife, why does he bring you to the solitude of a Swiss chatean? You are beautiful and graceful-why has he not introduced you to his taken you to his beautiful home at

to go away unless he had first made me his wite. I should have hated, not loved him, had

some foundation. "Then," she said, slowly, " it is true that you were married to Sir Vane before yeu left home ?"

A light crossed the white despair of Agatha's face.

" It is quite true," she said. " Now, will you tell me when and where

yon were married ? Then we shall be able to see our way more clearly," said Valerie. But no rapid, frank reply came from

Agatha's lips. A quiver of great fear passed over her face; her heart beat more slowly; "It cannot be true !" she cried, throwing true ! Heaven could not be so cruel ! It is not true ! Ob, thank Heaven, I am indeed Sir Vane's wife ! Those wicked, cruel words have made we forget. I am Sir Vane's wife -who says I am not ? He married me. Oh, Heaven ? who shall say these horrible things of me?"

Such bitter teurs ! such bitter sobs !-such angulah and woe were in her face and voice that Valerie was almost afraid to look at her.

You had better refrain from those tra gical airs," she said, " and tell me what you mean by saying that Sir Vane married youexplain it to me."

the blood seemed to freeze in her veins; he hands grow cold and stiff. For the first time a great, overwhelming dread came to her. She had most implicitly believed Sir Vane no doubt of his truth, honor, or loyalty had ever assailed her. He had told her that the fashion of marriage had changedthat there was no longer any need for all the ceremonies and prayers people had once believed in. She never doubted the truth any more than she doubted the light of the sun. She had never, in her short life, heard of such a thing; but now a horrible fear came to her-it seemed to clutch her heart like a cold iron band. Suppose there was anything wrong about the marriage ! What then ? Oh, Heaven what then ?'

"Agathe," continued Valerie, " tell me where you were married. Was it in the church at Whitecroft ?"

" No. " Was it in any chapel there ?"

4 No."

" Was it In a registrar's office ?" " No."

"Were you married in England or in France ?" "In England."

And from the tortured heart came a ory to

heaven for pity. "I am airaid,' said Valerie, gently, "that "I am airaid,' married at all. The laws of marriage in England are so strict, so simple, a child could understand them. There can be no marriage without the law of the church or of the land. A marriage must take place either in a church or in a registrar's office ; or if it be in a private house by a properly appointed minister. Unless you were married in one of these three methods.

you are not married at all." "Fer Heaven's sake do not say so-do not say so. I shall die. I cannot bear it." "You must face the truth. Your life has

been a living lie long enough. You must face the truth. Tell me whore you were mar-

he has been here, while you have thought him devoted to.you, I have known some one at herself. else whom he has admired and made love to ip an honorable fashion."

She waited for a reply, but the girl was too stunned with her misery to ask a ques tion. *' You must see," continued Valerie, "that Sir Vane, B

rich, numarried baronet, who has known no matter after that? Less than nothing." other love, no other will, than his own plea- Valerie said to herself that certainly noth. sure, goes out visiting; he meets you, a ing could be better than to creep away and simple country girl-and you are even more die, it would be the nicest think she could do. ignorant and more inexperienced than any far wiser than to live on with that horrible other girl of your age would he-he sees you, admires you, falls in love with you after his fashion ; but he finds you good and innocent. Had you been less good, he would have been far more trank; he would not have gone through even that farce of marriage. He would have said, 'I love you, but have no thought of marriage.' He found you good her white arms in the air-"it cannot be and innocent, so he gave himself the trouble to deceive you. He tells you all this nonsense, and you believe it; then he goes through the farce of marriage, and you believe in it. He ad pts a false name, brings you abroad, keeps you secluded, and never brings any friends near you. Now listen and believe me. In another year or two he would tire of you. He must marry some day, and he will marry some noble or wealthy lady ; he must have heirs to succeed

him. This pleasant love dream of yours is but a little interlude-do you not see ?" She sank lower and lower, with such a wail of anguish and pain as had never before como

from human lips. "It is a great pain to me," she continued, "to tell you these things, but you must know them. The day would most certainly come when Sir Vane himself would leave you, and that would be harder to bear than thie.

No graceful young tree, with springing green leaves-no fait flower opening its heart to the sun, and anddenly struck with lightning-no bright singing bird suddenly caught and caged, could have been more abject and pitiful than this hapless girl, strack down by the crael words that declared there was no hope for her.

She crouched lower and lower, until her face rested on the white stone terrace. All the pride of her youth, beauty, love, and life

smitten from her with unerring hands. Ah ! where were those who loved her !the fair young mother who loved her, and who had named her after the fair saint with the palm branch ! Where were the kindly father, the faithful old servant, the women, men and children, who would have given their lives for her ?

She lay there, crushed, blinded, stanned with her great shame and great misery, and of all those whom she had helped and tended, there was not one in this hour of need and despair to help her: not one to raise she golden head with its weight of shame and woe ; not one to kiss the face that wore the whiteness and chill of death; not one to clasp the orld hands and whisper words of pity.

Valerie looked at ner as the fair head fell en the white stone.

"It is very like marder," she thought to herself, " but it will soon be over, and she must have known it some time or other-at least, I have told her in kind words."

"Yon must rouse yourself, Agatha, continued Valerie. "I anppose you will see Sir Vana and tell him this !

becoming his wife. Even as she talked to the "Ob, Wane, Vane I" sobbed the giri. "Gh, Vene, my love, my darling, would to visitor, she was wouldening in her own mind Heaven you had left me dead at Whitecroft 1 what Sir Vane would do or say how long What have I done that such a horrible fate he should be mine ! It must be some horrible jest or a dream, or you have gone mad, or I am mad. Vane has slways been good to me -has always loved me. Why, he met me first at the church-door, and he loved me from that moment. He could not be so cruch to me; he has not a cruel face, or a cruel heart. It is you who have stabled me and alain me."

Tadmire you came a child most cruel, trath the better. That is normal tige, and there are the solution of the point of the

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be will arrange for you'r "Elow can you pleak to me in that way ?" she orled? with beh pathetic mournfainess that Valerie, for half an instant, felt shocked

"What can anything matter to me now ! she said. "And you thing that I can care whether I have money or none. I shall creep away from here and die. Ah, if you tion. "You must see," continued Valerie, "that and found him false, you would to cutsiders everything is clear. Sir Vane, a understand. What could a hundred lives

ing could be better than to creep away and pain in her heart, and that anguish of woo in her eyes.

"There is one thing," said Agatha, and a flush of color rose for one minute to her white isce and then faded-"t there is one thing, I have not sinned wilfully. I knew little of life, and I was very yonng. I loved Sir Van', and I believed what he told me. I nev r asked myself whether it was right or wrong; I believed it as a simple and perfect truth. I thought I was Sir Vane's wife, now I find that I have accepted the position of a great sinner. I protest again, of my own will, Lam to sinner, and what you have read in that letter does not apply to me. I am innocent of any know-ledge of wrong."

"Still," said Valerie, "although you may be quite right, you will find the world will decide against you. Its laws are strict and severe where the honor and parity of women are concerned; when this same world knows what you have been, it will not wait to ask whether it was your fault or not. The very fact of holding such a position will cut you off from the world of good men and women."

"I will not believe it I' cried Agatha. "What have l dons? I believed the man whom I loved. What harm have I done ?" "I suppose," said Valerie. "that you are

paying the price of ignorance. I-' But she had not time to finish her sen. tence; a servant came to say that some visitor had arrived, and madame would be pleased if mademoiselle would go to the ialon.

"I will not be long," said Valerie. " Wait for me ; I have more to say."

"Will you give me that letter !" asked Agatha.

Yes," she replied, placing it in her band, little dreaming what use she intended to make of it.

CHAPTER XXX.

" VOU RAVE DECIEVED OTHERS, BUT NONE SO

"Successfully carried out," thought Va-

lerie to herself, thankful to get away from

the sight of the white, despairing face,

thankful to be out of the hearing of

that sad, sweet voice. "Nothing was ever better planned or better executed.

I would make an excellent ambassadress; I

could arrange all those little difficulties be-

tween Germany, Austria, Spain, and those wonderful provinces that people talk se

much about, yet no one seems to know just

where they lie. I am thankful that it is over,

and it has been done effectually. I shall

never forget her ; I shall always say that I

have witnessed a murder. How innocent

and simple she is. How cruel of him, and

Yet, wicked and orushes she thought him, it made no difference to her fixed intention of

what a wicked man he is !"

CRUELLY AS ME.

hard as it may seem, you have no p world at all."

"Hush !" said Agatha, with gentle dignity, that almost subdued Valeric. Hush ! you must not speak to me in this fashion. You are making some terrible mistake."

For one moment Valerie thought could she be mistaken ? could there be any error in that well-studied report ? if so-but no,

"I am afraid," she said, " there is no mis-take. The details are far too minute for that. Will you mind my asking you one or two questions !"

"You can have no possible right to ask me any questions," she said ; " but I will answer anything you like to ask."

Are you Agatha Brooke, who disappeared some time since from Whitecroft ?"

"Yes, I am," was the oalm reply. " Are you the lawful wife of the person

whom you call Mr. Heriot, but who is really Sir Vaue Carlvon ?"

Sir Vane Carlyon 1 Again the calm, grave answer. "Most decidedly I am." "Thank Heaven !" said Valerie, with conscious hypocrisy; "that then, at any rate, is false."

CHAPTER XXVII.

A CRUEL LETTRE.

As Valerie spoke she took from the pecket cf her dress a thick envelope you must use a sharp remedy. contained a letter which she opened slowly. "'If she is innocent, and has been he "I am glad that you say this." she continued, "it makes my task less difficult."

"Indignation and anger rapidly took the place of wonder and surprise on Agatha's face. She rose from her seat; a gentle, calm dignity seemed to fall like a muntle over

her. "I do not understand at all," she said, " why you behave in this fashion to me. You have nothing to do with me, nor can you have any concern in my affairs.

"None in the least," said Valerie, "ex-cept so far as concerns me."

No affirs of mine can concern you," said Agatha. "And now, if you please, madem-ciselle, we will end the conversation."

"Not at all," she replied ; "we have not yet begun it. I have something to say which must be said, and you must listen. It concerns you more than me, but the truth must be sifted. You say that you are Agatha Brooke from Whitecoft, and that you are the lawful wife of Sir Vane Carlyon. Now I want you to listen to this letter. Do not think I have brought it to you in an unkind spirit-it is not that ; but, having read it. I must ask whether the contents be true or not. Pray take your seat again, Mrs. Heriot -Lady Carlyon-or Miss Brooke-I am not sure which name is yours."

Agatha sat down again, and Valerie opened the letter.

"You will believe me," she said, "that I am really sorry to read such words as these to yeu

"Make no mere apologies," said Agatha, gravely ; "let me hear what you have to read And Valerie, holding the envelope under

ber eyes, said : "You set the letter is addressed to me-

here is my name-' Mademoiselle D'Envers, Chatean Bellefleurs, Lucerne'-the postmark Paris, the handwriting quite unknown to me, and there is no signature.

"An anonymous letter," sail Agatha,

But there was no fainting-ne sign of it ; | Garawood ? only a white face, with white lips and great | here ?" frightened eyes, so full of anguish and won that it was pitiful to look at them. The face, a few minutes since so full of life and beauty looked more like a stone mask than a human countenance. Valerie saw her lips move, but no cound came from them, only a

long-drawn, quivering sigh, like the faint wail of the winter wind. "She will bear it to the end." thought Valerie, "and then she must die if she will."

Valerie resumed the reading of surely the most crnel letter that was ever written : "' Sir Vanes vagaries, follies, sine, crimes,

do not concern me, you will say. No, cer tainly not; but this concerns me-that he should dare take his mistress, and pass her off as his wife, under the roof of a friend whom I respect as I respect madame. I, for one, cannot in silence pass so great an insult by. I think madame ought to know the truth, so I tell it to you. From what I have heard of Agatha Brooke, I should say that, in some way or other, Sir Vane has most cruelly and basely deceived her. If so, you, unademoiselle, ought to tell her the truth; the longer she remarus in ignorance, the more terrible will the knowledge of the truth be when it does come. Some diseases require a

sharp knife; in this case of moral disease,

trayed, you are bound to tell her the truth; Either she is Sir Vane's wife, or she is not ; if she is, then I have been grossly misinformed; if she is not, she ought to know the trath-she ought to know that she has fallen from her high estate of pure womanhood-that she can never be classed with the good, the pure and innucent again-that she is a fallen star-that, but for the paltry distinction of money and better clothes. there is no difference between her and the woman from whom all other women shrink--As I said before, it is just possible that she sinned in ignorance. Be that as it may, she ought to know where her sin has

played her. "She ought to know that she has lost

her good name, her fair fame, her place among the pure and innocent, her honor for all time ; that no tears and no repentance can restore them to her; that other women will draw aside as she passes by, lest the touch of her dress should be contagion; that so long as she lives, no woman worthy the name will ever consort with her or call her friend : she will be forever a by-word and reproach. a shame to all women. If she does not know these things you are bound to tell her ; if she does know them, and does not care, you have nothing to do but insist upon their leaving the chateau at once; if she dots not know it, tell her ; if she be wise, if she would prove that she has been sinned against, not sinning, if she desires to show that she hates once, when she knows the truth, go-she ought never to look upon the face of her be-

trayer again. " Let her rise and go forth; let her

leave her sin ; let her hate her deceiver. Let her show her determination to have done with such horrible, hateful sin, by leaving him at once. For your own sake, for your

Why has he shut you up ried,"

"He knows best," sobbed the faint volce. "I have never questioned him."

"You must have noticed one thing," continued Valerio ; "most husbands share with their wives-they use the same initials, the same crests, the same motto; you do not. Everything belonging to Sir Vane is quite distinct from you, that is the strongest proof to me.

" I am his wife," she repeated.

"No one is more pleased to hear it than I am," she said. "It would have been a terrible thing to have had all that expose here ; but, you see, Agatha, I must look to myself. You may think it all right, bot if it is all wrong, that is complete ruin to me. I must know the truth. Tell me how, when and where you were married. I know you hesitate because you have promised Sir Vane. Do not hesitate-the truth must be known, now that the investigation is started. If you do not tell it to me, you will have to tell it to some one else. lt is not likely that my annt, after reading this, will remain content. You had better trust me-I am young, like yourself, and can feel for you. Other women will sit in judgment on you. I should sympathize. Tell me, and will help you."

Agatha had fallen on her knees on tho white stone terrace; the same doves were fluttering around with pretty cooing cries; the sunlight fell on the marble fang and crimson flowers ; it fell, too, on the white, miserable face raised in despair to the dark one.

"I am in indeed his wife," she repeated. "Do you think-could any one in this wide world think-that I should be here with him were it otherwise ? I could not. Oh, I have loved and served God all my life. I have al-ways thought of the Christian virgin Agatha, and tried to make my litelike her. She preferred to die rather than to deny God. And I-oh, believe me--- would have died a hundred deaths rather than have offended God ; I would, indeed. How could you-how could any one-think that I should be with Sir Vane unless he had married me?'

Something like pity stole into the heart of this cruel woman who was torturing the other. If this girl was really as innocent, as child-like, and as simple as she seemed, then had Sir Vane Carlyon done the deed that fiend would scorn. As Valerie watched that tortured face, she despised him. Surely, from a world full of women, he might have chosen another, and have left this beautiful wild flower slone.

"I do not know much of the world." said Agatha, in a voice that was most pite-ous; "but I know right from wrong, ous; "but I know right from wrong, and I have not gone wrong. Believe me, believe me, I am his wife. Lady Anne and Joan, my father's old ser-vant, warned me-both of them. They sin and loves virtue, if she wishes to repair | said I should know the true love from as far as she can the evil done, she will at the false; they said if he, Sir Vane, did not love me, he would only amuse himself by talking to me, and then, when he was tired, he would go away and forgot oven my

name. See how false it was 1 He would not go away without me. He said that he could not live without me, and he asked me to go with him ; then I know he loved

him at once. For your own sake, for your me." own reputation, you must tell this truth to Keener pain and pity filled the heart "* Do not say so. Oh, Heaven ! spare me Madame la Baronne; and if you are ever to of the beautiful woman who held the sword "do not say so !" Madame la Baronne; and if you are ever to in har hand. It had been a cruel, cowardiy "Poor child ! the sconer you know all the gravely. "Yes; but it seems also the letter of a establish yourself in the world, you must at in her hand. It had been a oruel, cowardly

It was pitiful to hear the sweet, childlike

voice that replied : "We were married at Whitecroft-Si Vane married me himself."

Triumph flashed in the eyes of the beautiful women, who was risking her life on one throw-triamph that should have crushed her with shame ; yet she feared and reverenced the purity and innocence of the girl

kneeling at her feet, and clinging to her with such pleading hands. "Tell me about it," she said gently ; "do not be afraid. You will have to face the

truth some time-face it now, with me. Tell me all about the marriage.' "We were together in a beautiful

place-in the woods-a place we both loved, and where I often met him. ffe told me he was going away, and he asked me to go with him. He said he could not live without me, and I knew quite well that I could not live without him. I loved him so well. He began to teach me about the new law of matriage." "What is that l" asked Valerie. "I have

never heard of it. What is it ?"

Alaz, alas I if she, this woman of the world, who had every kind of knowledge, if she knew anything of it, what then ? "He explained it to me," said Agatha, her

eyes fixed with piteous entreaty on Valerie's face. "He told me that marriage was really the union of two hearts.' "So it is," interrupted Valerie ; "but even

hearts are human, and must be governed by human laws." "He told me that when two hearts became

one, and when two people pledge themselves to each other until death, and prayed Heaven to bless them, that they were then really married, and that the old cumbersome signs and ceremonies were done away with. There need be no ringing of bells and strewing of flowers, he said. But I had been to a wedding and I had heard the prayers. I told him how beautiful they were, and he knelt down. 1 knelt with him, and he said them all over. Then he told me, and I knew l was his wife.'

"Did you believe it ?" asked Valerie, wonderingly.

"Yes, certainly I did." "And Sir Vane taught you that ?"

"Yes."

"Then may Heaven torgive him. He is a greater villain than I thought any man could be," and Valerie was silent for some minutes.

CHAPTER XXIX. A WOMAN CRUSHED TO BARTH.

Valerie was triumphant. She would not speak for some few minutes, lest the elation she felt should be shown in her voice. It was just as she had expected-a mere intrigue on the part of Sir Vane ; a matter of life or death for Agatha. There had been no marriage ; Sir Vane was free to marry ; and she congratulated herself on her plot; yet she could not help pitying the terrified girl kneeling at her feet. She must have known should ever see Sir Vane again?" the truth some time ; better, perhaps, that it

should be now. "I am grieved for you, Agatha," she said "You have been basely and cruelly deceived You may believe me-all the more that I am sorry, for your sake, to say it, but that was no marriage ; you are no more married than I am."

and sign me. "I was bound to tell you the truth," said Valerie, coldly. "You have evidently no ides of your position, and you must be made to understand it."

But the cruel, biting words passed over the girl's head. Sne was far too miserable to heed them. The prick of a pin does not pain when one suffers from a sword wound. The very utterance of the name of Wane seemed to have unlocked the flood-gates of her sorrow. She wept such bitter passionate tears ; she sobbed until her whole frame shook; she wept notil Valerie in storn pity almost hoped she would die. It was the thought of Vane -Vane, whom she loved so dearly-in whom she had such firm, implicit faith. It was Vane who had betrayed her ; who had made her a shame and disgrace among women-Vane, whose beloved face she would never see, never kiss again. In storn pity Valerie let her weep on. She could not check those tears.

"Agatha," she said, "you must rouse yourself; it will not do for any one to find you here-we should have a soandal all over the place. You must rouse yourself, and make up your mind what you are going to do."

She was not a tender-hearted woman, but the sight of that crushed figure lying there, the golden hair all disheveled, the grief, such as few ever know, on her white face, made Valerie feel uncomfortable. It was as though she had plunged a knife in her heart and was waiting until she died. Valerie felt that she could not bear it much longer.

"Something," she said, "must be done at once. You cannot remain here; my annt and I would both be compromised. You must both go at once. Perhaps it will be better for you to tell Sir Vane that we know the truth, and cannot meet you again." in which Agatha rose from her grouching attitude and faced her accuser.

"You tell me," she cried, "that Vane, my lover and husband, to whom I trusted my body and soul, has deceived and ketrayed me; that he has lied, and cheated, and made me a by-word. You yourself called him a villian, and you dare to suggest that I should see or speak to such a man again. If I am all you say, it is unconsciously so. I call Heaven to witness that I would rather have been dead a thousand times than have of. fended Heaven. I have not done it wilfully : but do you think, after finding out my sin,

Valerie's heart gave a great thrill of tri-umph. This was even better than she had dared to hope. If she went away quietly, without any scene or scandal, then the field was clear for her. She would ride triumph-

was clear for her. She would file triample in the free again. She could not rise from the free again. She could not rise from the certaining to decline seeing him again, Agatha. Yon know hest; though, of course, he must make provision for yon." "I route though of course, he must make provision for yon." "Provision for me?" she cried, "Do you would come clearly to her. She could

would grieve over Agatha, how long it would be before he asked her to marry him, and whether he would be vexed with her if ever her share in the matter came out.

The visitor did not seem inclined to ge, having driven some distance to see Madam la Baronne. She cozeented to remain 'e-dinner, and Valerie had to entertain her. There was no chance of returning to the terrace to give the Snishing blow to her work thore. Once, during the course of the long, sunny

afternoon, Madame asked :

" I wonder where Mrs. Heriot is ? I have heard nothing of her to-day.'

"She was in the garden this morning," replied Valerie ; "I saw her there."

" Mr. Heriot has gone to Lucerne. Josef tells me. Do you think she is lonely ? Would she care to join us, do you think, Valerie ?"

And mademoiselle shuddered as she thought of the ghastly face and figure she had left on the terraco. "I think not," she said. "Our visitor

is not very amusing. Mrs. Heriob would not like to say 'No,' and she would most err tainly be bored. Better not ask her, aunt. And the kindly baronne bowed to the de

cision of her nicce. When Valurie left her, Agatha made an (f fort to go to the house. She had is intention of remaining until Val intention erie returned. Grief has a strange physical effect on some people. In tie midst of her horrible anguish a sudden lethargy came over her-a sense of almost intolerable fatigue, a pain in her limbs as though she had walked long miles. Her eves were so hot and heavy she must close them; her head ached, her brain seemed to be on fire. If she could but creep away 10 lie down somewhere, close her eyes and die ! She almost forgot what her trouble was in the pain of that sense of fatigue.

There was a great group of myrtile and ilex behind the marble faun ; she looked with wistful, pitcous eyes at the marble face and the rippling waters ; and then she could never remember how she came to be there. She found herself on the soft grass underneath the myrtle ; she could see the bluesky, It was something to remember-the way and it seemed very close to her ; the wind gen:ly fanned her face, the white doves fluttered and coced near her, Oh, Heaven ! what was the sweet sense of rest coming over her ?-what horrible dream, what nightmare possessed her? A face was smiling above

hers-the very face of Saint Agatha in the eastern window smiled on her; then the white eyelids fell, and she slept. That sleep most certainly saved her life.

She awoke after two hours, shivering, cold, and seriously ill. At first she could not remember why she was sleeping there alone. Heaven help those who forget a sorrow in sleep and awake to remember it by degreesthere is no experience in life more terrible than this.

Little by little it all comes back to her. She remembered every word of that fatal letter-nay, she held it there in her hands. A long convulsive shudder came over her. She know that she must never see Vane's felce again. She could not rise from the ground until the trembling of her limbs had

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. THE

down, and the frantic efforts the managers are making to put it in working order again only

serve to show how rickety it is and likely to tumble to pieces with the slightest jar. Un-

has not the remotest chance of being elected in Ottawa. A knowledge of this fact, I have no dubt, decided My. Tassa's retirement. The

WILL NOT YOTE FOR A CATHOLIG

of any nationality, and the French have left the

judgment in the management of affairs. The

crime of hanging Riel, the transparent and often

OPEN CONTEMPT FOR FUBLIC VIE

lish fortunes for its immediate friends and fol

FACTION. DISORDDR, TYRANNY,

ruel and harsh administration of the law, and

he degradation of the judges have always fol-owed. This is the actual political condition of

Canada to day. Among ancient democracies. when this stage was reached, either a domestic despot arose or a foreign foe

domestic despot arose or a foreign for stepped in to govern those who had proved themselves no longer capable of governing

for the Capadian situation. It may, h: wever,

be fairly pre-used that a continuance of the

have mentioned have arisen, must

Should the popular voice sanction the infamous record of the late parliament

by returning a majority in the new House to support the Government primarily guilty of the corruptions which have amazed all men, the

sanction thus given wilt be accepted by minis-ters and their followers as permission to extend

THE POLICY OF PLUNDER.

system, under which the abuses have menticued have arisen, m

Orangeism at Toronto, the

Owers,

Orange Teries

FEB 2, 1887

only keep this one fixed that Vane had deceived and beerayed her. She was never to look upon his face again. She tried to think it over. Vane, the handleome, ardent, eager lover -- Vane, whose biantiful face had seemed to -vane, whose distuint into the section to her like the face of a god, it was so grand and noble-Vane, whose dark eyes had always been tull of the light of love for her. She remembered the sweetness of his volce-his adoring, carressing love-his constant, worshipping care ; how should she live without it ? She oried aloud in her distress, but no Vens answered. Never again would the warm clasp of his hand, the warm leving kisses from his lips comfort hernever more. She was desolate and in despair.

To this girl, whose faith and love were so great, it was a terrible shock that one human being could ever so cruelly deceive another. All the time that he was at Wnitecroft, when he was in the woods and fields, when he stepped and talked to her over the garden gate, when he was with her at the beauti-ful church-all the time it was her be-

betrayal he had planned---it was not love. "Not love ! Ob, Vane, my lover, my love !" she cried aloud, and the white dover,

scared, flew away. She thought of her old home; she could never go back there in her shame and disgrace-never should she see her father er Joar again. How Joan had warned ber. "All men are wolves," the old servant had

said. At the time she had isughed in her heart thinking how unlike that handsome lover of here was a wolf; now she realized what the words meant. He must have loved her, he pever, could have feigned all that; but then Valerie said he would have tired of her. What should she do? The first thing was to go away, to go where she should never see his face again.

The writer of that letter said that, while she were the outward appearance of sanctity she was a Magdalene. Ah, no, that was not true; it should never be true. She would rather die than offend God ; rather die than do wrong.

Now that she knew the horrible truth, she would not see him again ; she wool i not wait if he knelt to ask her, if he prayed as a man had never prayed, she would never marry him. She would go away where he could never find her, where she would never see him. She had not wilfully offinded Heaven, and she would try to atone.

the lake with the peculiar brightness that comes before setting.

He would be back soon. She had promised te be on the terrace to meet him. Ah, never more would she be there to meet him on his return, with shining face and loving lips.

With all her rosolves, she knew how she loved him and how weak she should be in his hands. If she would save herself, she must go; if she would protest against she wrong that had been done to her, if she would show that her share in it was unconscious, if she would show that she hated vice and loved virtue, she must 50. If ever at any time her story became known, those who told it must add, "The very same hour in which she found out the truth, she left him and

never spoke to him again." What would her father and Joan say if they her so well think ! Stately Lady Anne, and madame here, who had been so kind to her, they must all hear the same story---that she had left him at once.

She rose, and atood leaning for a few minutes against the marble fann. It was "good-by" to the rippling waters and the pretty grounds, to the white terrace. Never, except in her dreams, should she see them

her ever were ined its color. and

me, when he careesed me, when he spoke most lovingly to me, he was most ornel, and most false."

She was perfectly stunned ; every few ninutes the whole atern reality seemed to come to her with unknown force, seemed to overwhelm her afresh, seemed to daze and confound her ; one thought was quite clear to her, she must go before he came, and go at once.

She never thought where, in what direction her wandering footsteps were to go; she never thought of taking money, of providing for herself; she never even went into the room to put on a dress or cloak; the hat which she wore in the garden lay there, she took it up and wrapped a garden abawl around her; she wandered through the rooms, through the pretty corridors ; she had no fixed determination where to go, no resolve, no idea. only that she was to go away, so that she

might not see Sir Vane. She wandered through the grounds, down to the shores of the lake, walking always like one half blinded.

It did not seem to her that the was walk ing without an object-without an end in view, except to get away from Sir Vane. She walked through the long, quiet afo:rnoon; the sun set and the meon rese. She had gone far from the lake new ; the blue deep waters were left behind. She had made her way into the preity town of Lucerne, and as she extered in the clocks were all striking one, yet the faintest dawn was not near-this was the darkest hour of night,

She found herself in a large square, ornamented with a fine statue and four fine f. untains, then with a andden shock she realized the fact that she was here in a strange city quite alone. She knew to little even of the ordinary babits of life that abe never thought of going to any hotel. The only place of refuge that occurred to her was the railway station, and she made her way there.

She was flying from Lucerne, but she never thought whether she was to go to England or France, or where. She sat for some time. having walked incessantly without reating. She would have sat there, in all probability, until she fainted with fatigue, but that a for him. It might be, even now, that he porter went up and asked her it abe wore loved her weil enough to marry har, but going to Basle. As well there as anywhere— if he knelt to ask her, if he prayed as a man she said yos. She asked it she could go from Basle to Paris. He told her yes. Then she remembered that she must purchase a ticket ; then she bethought herself of money. In her desk at the chateau she had a roll of bank notes, but she had not thought of them. The one thing clear to her mind was that | Sir Vane had always been most generous in she must go-go before his return. He would the way of money. She could have as much be back soon, for the sun was shining over as she liked, as much and more than she could possibly spend. If she had remembered it even she would not have taken it-che would not have touched it. Now the immediate necessity was for money to travel to Paris. When she reached Paris she could, of course, seek work. She prt her hand in the pretty little fancy pocket attached to her dress. Ab, Heaven be praised ! her purse was there. She remembered afterward that she had taken it because she had promised to lend some money to a needy woman she had found in a poor chalet by the lake She was glad to find that it was filled with money. She would have no difficulty now in reaching

Paris. She sat in the railway station until the same civil young portor came to tell her that the train was about to start.

What would her father and Joan say if they knew that she was not married after all? She bought her ticket, and the man, look-ing at the white, haggard young face, sug-gested that she should take some hot coffee before she began her journey. She looked at him in surprise. Did any one think that she could eat or drink, or care for anything in this world again? If any one had asked her suddenly,

"Why was she going to Paris ?" she would have answered, "To die." It was a long journey, but ahe did not feel

sensations. It was not so much the present She walked back to the house. It was with its terrible burden-ber mind wandered well that she saw no one, for her face had oratinually to the past. She was at White-

croft, with Sir Vage, almays in the woods, listening in fancy over and ever again to the eager and impetuous words in which he had woed her-in which he had told her of the Vane had given her. She would write to supposed new law of marriage. Then she was with him in Paris, where he had lavisned such costly gitts apon her, and it had seemed to him nothing because of his great love. Then she was at Bellefleurg, and it seemed to her that she could do nothing but contrast the fiction with the reality; she could only contrast her thoughts of him as they were now and as they had been then. All the time he had been false. It was iked barbed iron entering her soul to remem ber what the writer of that letter had said shout him; she had believed so entirely that she was his first and only love; he had seemed so perfectly indifferent to other women-during the whole time she had been with him she had mover seen him give to any other woman a thought ; and yet Valerie said that even there, at Bellefieurs, he had cared for some one else ! There had been no truth,

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.-Our local Tories will go through the formality of holding a convention early in the week to nominate two candidates for the Commons in this city. G. W. Perley and Honore Robillard have been in the field for some time, and the convention will have to accept them or split the party. But as Sir John has issued his fiat there will be no split. The state of affairs convention, therefore, will be a very obvious farce. That Ottawa is

NO LONGER SAFE FOR THE TORIES

is shown by Messrs. Mackintosh and Tassé throwing up the sponge and seeking nomina-tions elsewhere. Dissensions in the ranks may have had something to do with their decision, but their retirement has not healed the breach There is a strong wing of Madelad Tories here who will not vote for a French condidate under doubtedly the divisions in the Tery ranks are radical. I have seen and heard enough during the last few weeks to convince me that a French supporter of the Government who will not vote for a French chandlabe under any conditions. Exactly how they will go is not yet ascertained. In any case they will weaken the Tory tickes, and, if they vote unitedly, kabilard's defeat is a forgone con-clusion. They may be whipp-d into line at the has moment; but so far they stand out deter-mined on earsight Euglish-Tory-No Popery lines. The French see the danger to which the aplite aroas for the state at the states. aplis among Government supporters exposes them, and are flocking to

THE LIBERAL STANDARD.

Tory party bodily. The convention may nominate Mr. Robillard to keep up appear ances, but he will be left at the foot of the poll, hundreds below the lowest The Tory dogma that everything is lawful to followers of Sir John has no longer any be-levers at Ottawa. Indeed it is attonishing how La Oerole Lafontaine, a French political club, has lost over half its members within the pass few days. They resigned in a body and have gone over to the Club Nationale, a Liberal organization. The Irish vote is solid for the hevers at Ottawa. Indeed it is astonishing how utterly unworthy he is now considered by men breast and the set of who a short time ago would go any leugths to serve him. This change in public sentiment at the capital is to be traced to the loss of confidence created by exposures of maladministra-tion, fraud and violicitive cruelty, emphasised by grave and extraordinary errors and lack of mains to their great credit that they are not to be controlled by government influence. Those among them who are in that position are very few, and will not, or cannot exercise any in-fluence among their people. abound tricks to decrive sections of the electorate, as, for instance, Sir John's repudiation of Orangeism at Almonte and his boasting of his

ANOTHER PECULIAR FEATURE

of the situation here is to be seen in the number of electors who would like to see a government that could change quicker than they could. These are small jobbers whose bread and butter depend on their being on the richtside. More remarkable still is the number of former Conservative workers who are in harness for Mc-Intyre and St. Jean. Having gone through many campaigns in Ottaws, 1 am in a pretty good position to estimate chances, and my opinion is that the Liberals have the best prospects they ever had to carry this city. The contest will be a fierce one, but they stand to win with proper organization and work.

THE DISINTEGRATION OF TORYISM

is evident on every side. Stories concerning the quarrels among ministers are too rife to be without foundation. To day a Cabitet council was called. It is reported that Mr. Chapleso received the usual notification, returned it and did not attend. For some days past, it is said, aleighs have been removing large numbers of books from his oflarge fings numbers of books from his di-fice in the Eastern block to his private resi-dence. Thuse who pretend to know what is going on say that he will work outwardly with the party till after the elections, when he will break and form a care in the new House. It is and by others that he is in alliance with the said by others that he is in alliance with the mail-clad Tories, who are

CABALLING TO GET BID OF SIE JOHN

In fact, the air is full of all kinds of rumore, probable and improbable. Others sgain say that he is in with the Bleu bolters, who expect to have the balance of power between the two old parties in the new House. This is hardly credible, however, as his descrition of Riel is one of the cruellest pieces of treachery a man in his position could be guilty of. Sir John must have a heavy rod over his head or he would not remain in his present equivocal position.

Meantime reports from all parts of the country are deeply discouraging to the Ministerial-ists. Somehow public opinion here is settling down to the fixed belief that the Governmen is doomed. "It looks bad for them all over," It was a long journey, but she did not feel is a common remark. "Sir John is in a worse the fatigue of it—she seemed past all ordinary fix than Mackenzie was in 78," is snother frequent remark.

The most occremplible instance of

ever, is shown in the large number of notorious Boodlers who have been put is nomination by FINNIKIN JOURNALISM n for a long time is contained in

pose for public plunder is stronger than all the Tories and treat him accordingly. If he for the defeat of the enemies of the try together, though individually they bate and the will come out as a candidate now. He tons, it was rather funny to hear their may fancy he can pointed Lieut. Governor, as runnored, Quebec will be reduced to a satrapy. But I cannot think Sir John will do so. Such an appointment would wake an opposition in cer-OBRATE A DIVERSION ; but he will discover, when too late, that he has only ruined whatever chances he may have had

tain quarters which no government here or at Quebec could withstand for a week. A Tory of ever representing this city in any capacity. The Liberals of Ottawa are in no humor for fooling. They command a majority here now, and any man who attempts to play paper makes the impudent boast that Sir John has "captured" the Catholic bishops. The The Chapleau episode points to a very diff rent a game like that said to be contemplated, according to The Mail man, by Mr. McDougal, will lay up a store of trouble for himself here-OTTAWA, Jan. 25 .- " A Disorganized Hyoctay" is the best description I have yet seen of the Tory party, and if that party is no better united elsewhere than it is in this city, it is in a bad way indeed. The machine has broken

After. We will probably know to night for certain After that who the Tory candidates will be. After that there will be about as lively a campaign as Ottawa over experienced.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25 .- Sir Charles Tupper ar-UTLAWA, Jan. 26.—Sir Charles Tupper ar-ived here yesterday and was immediately lossed with Sir John. He is reported as eing averse to outering the Cabinet, but we will soon know the truth. The ministry mus-be put in working order without delay. There is no time to love, and if Sir Charles is to take a hand in the fight he must declare himself in short order. It makes little matter, however, what he may do. The Tory cause is beyond what he may do. The Tory cause is beyond redem phion.

AN ANGRE FROM HEAVEN

could not save it; what chance then can there be of salvation by a superannoated bood-Sir Charles when he mude h's million out ler. of the Pacific Railwsy transferred the boodle to England. He could not invest it in Canada without discovery, and we all know where the plander is there is the heart. Sir Charles may very naturally be reluctant to re-culer politica life, as the leader in reversion of a disgraced and beaten party. However, we shall see in a day or two whether he loves Sir Juhn or himself the best.

INFORMATION

from neighboring counties gives strong indica tions of large Liberal gains, especially in Kass ern Outario. Hon. Wm. McDougall has accept ed the L beral nomination for Grenville. Shouly, the late Conservative member for th Showly, the late Conservative member for the county, has declined to run. A weak local man has been nominated. Mr. McDouga'l is certainly a strong candidate, and as a parliamentarium, a journalist and a lawyer has few equals and no su-periors in Canada. He holds a place in the

the reckless tolly of the No Popery on and and periors in Canada. He holds a place in the most front rank of Canadian statesmen, and will all bring great knowledge, long experience, ripe sobolarship and the highest abioity to the re-ibers formed Parliament of 1887. The people of Grenville are fortunate in securing him for their candidate, as several other constituencies have thus been efferted him. Mr. Blake haying revived tries the rest traditions of the old Reform party, word Mr. McDoncall may be taken as a representadissolution of parliament at a time most unpropitious for the Tory parly all these and other mistakes have shaken public confidence and constrained large numbers of men to regard this ministry as no longer to be safely entrusted with the powers of government. A curious historical experience has thus received another confirmation. In all countries and at all times where the people have enjoyed popular government, the democracy were al-ways quick to discover when the private inter Mr. McDougall may be taken as a representative of thousands throughout Outario and Quebec who are returning to the L beral fold. I ests of those entrusted with the government xpect to see him elected by a large insjority. Other counties in this region fend highly en-couraging reports, and I would be surprised should East-rn Untario not give Blake as many were opposed or made parmount to the public interest. And when in the ligh of that discovery they found the Govern-ment devoting the national resources to estabsupporters as 18 gave Mowat,

A GRANT OF \$10,000

has been made by the Government for the relief of the sufferers by the Cornwall flood. There can be no objection to this expenditure in aid of the poor people who have suffered so severely, owing to the late inclement season. There is, however, very strong objections to the men selected to disburse the money. By placing it in the hands of Darby Bergin and James Leitch, the suspicion of its being used for campaign pur-poses is naturally aroused. Bergin is the Tory caudidate for the Commons in Cornwall, and Leitch is the revising barrister and lately de-feated Tory local candidate for the same pince. The municipal authorities are

JUSTLY INDIGNANT

at being passed over. Two more unscraphlous politicians Lever struck Cornwall, and those who know the place will admit that is saying a great deal. I do not hesitate one moment in expressing my belief that this money will be used in a way to help Bergin's election. It will pay the Liberals of Cornwall to watch the manner in which this brace of worthies will expend the relief fund.

BUT WHAT ABOUT MONTREAL?

Furthermore, it will be regarded as a declaration by the people that honesty is not esteemed a virtua in govern-When that city was visited by one of the most terrible floods ever known in Canada, the meat. I cannot imagine that Canadiana have yet reached that lowest depth of national Government refused to make a grant. Perhaps they thought the city too big to be bribed whole-sale, and so they gave nothing, although urgent degradation. Defiance of public opinion, howappeals were made on behalf of the many poor people who suffered grievously at the time. When at some future occasion Montreal Is it because the bulk of the French and Lish in indulges in the luxury of a flood, care should be taken to bring it on about the date of an elec-tion. Then, should a Tory Government be in power, federal benevelence will be exercised with the favish hands of parliamentary candidates.

tions, it was rather funny to hear their self-coogratulations on his supposed change of sentiment. But alas, His Lordship has spoken out again. At Trenton he denied emphatically that he is a supporter of Sir John Macdonald. The poor Tories have so few gleams of hope that it seems too had to take this ray of comfort from them. When they thought it was

3

A GOOD GRY to abuse the clergy, cry down Catholie institu-tions and brand Catholics as political Hessians, the Tory press defied the bishops with the bravado of a Whiskerando Furioso, but now that they have been well whipped for their insolence and bigotry, they are crawling, cring-ing, creeping with the abjectness of thoroughly cowed spaniels. They may be very repentant, or pretend they are, but they have to go through their p nance, and they will sing many a penite tial pealm before they can begin to hope for forgiveness of their sine.

hope for for refriveness of their sinf. OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—The impression here is that the Tory party will be beaten all slong the line on the 2nd February, and that nowhere will they get a more signal defeas than here at Ottawa. There is no concerling the fact that Perley and Robillard are the weakest candidates that ever contested the ciby in the Conservative interest. It may be admitted in their favor that they are respectable, which is more than could be said of our late Boole representatives.

NEFTHER OF TREM ARE POPULAR

in any sense; neither of them have your have they ever been known to interest floraselves in popular movements say further than their neighbors who do not appire to representative positions. In business, both are known ... hard exacting men whose object in life has been the pursuit of the almighty dollar, and it is safe to assert that had they not been successful in that pursuit they would never have received the Tory nomination. Beyond doubt, Markin-tosh and Tassé were elbowed out of the city on secount of

THEIR NOTOHIOUS IMPECUNIOSITY.

Perley tools the field two months are with the Ferrey tools the next two months apo with the significant intimation that ho was able and willing to stand the expenses of the campaign. This was cheering news to the Tory local lead-ers, who hitherto have lead to bleed freely and constantly to keep Mackintosh and Tassé affoat. It was therefore a Godaend to them to have a candidate campble and ready to pay It was therefore a Godsend to them to have a candidate capable and ready to pay his way. But I fancy he has a very poor idea of what it costs to rtu an election in Ottawa, or he would not ruly into the fight with a declaration like that. Mr. Perley has a truly American love for the almighty doffar and will among other surpling in the first will, among other surprises in store for him, discover how very much the purchasing rower of a dollar decreases in election times. I day month he will be a sadder, a wiser and

A POORKE MAN.

A rooks MAN. As for Mr. Robillard, his chances are scarcely worth considering in the contest, insemuch as he will only get a small, or say half the Protes-tant Tory volv, and St. Jean will heat him out of sight among the French. For this resson Perley will have a much larger vote than his yoletellow, but not enough to win by long odds. Indeed, I cannot imagine how they thay can deceive themselves into supposing they can deceive themselves into supposing they can carry this city in face of the solid opposition of the combined Lib-eral French and Irish electors. I should think, however, from a remark I heard to day that the Tories hope to secure a small majority by a plentiful expenditure of menay, a ruthless exercise of Government pressure and a generous disposal of patronoge. I remarked to a leading Tory committee man that they could not count on a majority below the bridge. "O," he replied, "a few thousand dollars and work on the fill will fix that all right." I doubt it want much. Not but that all right." doubt it very much. Not but there are plenty quite willing to take

ALL THE MONEY THEY CAN GET.

Those who get money for bribery purposes generally put it where it will do most good-in their own pockets, and keep it there. And those who get bribes have learned the ungrate-ful trick of voting as they please. Unless something wholly unexpected coours McLutyre and St. Jean will be elected for Ottawa. The degrading imputation uset upon the French and Irish of Lower Town, that a few thousand dollars can bribe them to be tray their principles, will, I am sure, be resented with indignation by both classes. I look to thus with confidence for such a rebuke to this oppro-bious slur on their honesty and manhood as Lower town are not wealthy that Tory election touters consider them disbonorable and amenable to the meanest infinences? Of course there are loose fish everywhere, but the Libersh vigilants will keep an eye on them and the Tory agents of the bribery fund and head them off.

wild with fear. She went to her room and the first thing that caught her eye was the beautiful jewelled writing table that Sir him and enclose the letter ; then he should know why she had left him, and when he thought of her in the fatarche would see how she hated money, and remember that she leit him, dearly as she loved him, the same

bour in which she found is out. She took pen and paper. Her heart did not break as she addressed this her last letter to him. Her eyes were dry and tearless, even the very faculty of suffering seemed

dimmed and deadened. "I know all, Vane," she wrote. "I in-close you this letter that you may know it is no longer a secret how you have deceived me. You have been away a few hours, and while you have been absent-while the sun was shining and the flowers blooming-my heart was broken. Oh, Vane, how could you be so cruel to me, whom you loved? I was so happy in my old Lome, and I can never be happy again. I shall never see the old church, nor the dear Agatha, nor my mother's grave again-never again ! Why did you not leave me ?

"If I were not good enough to be your wife-if you were ashamed to marry me because I was a simple country girl-why did you not go away and leave me? I should have been always content with my life but for you. You have taken away my fair name; you have covered me with shame and disgrace; you have taken me from the ranks of good women. I cannot write what you have made of me. Mademoiselle showed me this letter this after. noon. Remember always that at once, when I knew the truth, I went away. Dearly as I love you, I have not waited to say good-by. "I shall never see your face again.

Oh, dear, lost love, good-by !-dear love who has betrayed me, good by ! My ! life is all spoiled, all blighted, but I cannot part from you in anger-I have loved you so well.

" You will miss me very much, You have been wicked and cruel, yet you have some little love for me. You have deceived others, but none so cruelly as me. My dear, lost love, I go from you. We shall meet face to face at the Judgment Seat, and then I shall ask you for my innocence and soul. "Good by ! Remember that the last

words which will ever pass between us are

2 I I I

these : "I forgive you !"

CHAPTER XXXI. A LONELY WANDERER.

Agatha folded the anonymous letter in the one she had just written, placed them both in an envelope, directed it to Sir Vane, placed it on the toilet cushion where he must see it once when he entered the room. She kissed it with trembling lips ; wile the world lasted, while suns rose and set, while golden stars stretched over the heaving seas, while she lived and he lived, this was the last communication between them ; no more words, smiles, kisses

no honor-it had all been a foul scheme and plan-not only an error, but a crime. There was one part of her journey during

which she lay back with closed eyes and tried to imagine herself back in the old gray church, praying to Heaven with her whole heart and soul that this uncouncious

sin of hers might be forgiven-praying with weeping eyes; and then she woke suddenly, to find berself in a railway carriage, with a dull, dreary sense of pain such as words could never describe.

The rest of the journey was a dream. When it was dark she leaned back against the car-riage with staring eyes, blinded more by pain than by darkness. When it was light she watched the magnificent scenery, the cloudtopped mountains, the valleys, the quaint old towns, the rivers spanned by rustic bridges, the green valleys-they were dimmed and

blurred to her, although the moon and stars upon them. She sat quiet, without movingpeople went in and out of the carriage, and she did not see them. Many looked in wonder at the white, besutiful face, with its expression of agony and wee. What could have brought a blight upon one so young and fair ?

(Ir be Continued.)

LET NO MAN SNEER AT A WANT OF

A FORTUNE. The great increase of business throughout the entire Union is shown by the largely augmented monthly schemes of Distribution presented by The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans, drawn at noon on the second Tuesday of each drawn at noon on the second Tuesday of each month. On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, over \$522,000 will be scattered among ticket-holders at \$10 each, and fractional tenths at \$1 each. In June and December the Capital Prize will be \$300,-000, and on other coasions \$150,000. But full information can be had on application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La. Let no one com-plain of a want of a fortune who has never tried.

A Nebraska man was carried forty miles by s cyclone and dropped in a widow's front yard. He married the widow, and returned home worth about \$30,000 more than when he started.

AN OBSTINATE CASE.

following from the Toronto Weck :---

"What is too certain is, that a month hence, when the fight is over, Government will be no better, national character will be somewhat worse, and in the ancient to which the coun-itry is put up by the rivalry of parties, some local or scotarian inducnes will have grasped people to

"tocal or soctarian influences will have grasped "another instalment of power." The Week pretends to be "high-toned," and to breathe a highly rarified atmosphere of political purity, yet this is all it can say con corning a great popular struggle to overthrow the most flagrantly corrupt, reckless, debauched and depraved government that ever disgraced a and depraved government that ever disgraced a civilized country. The dismal while of the Week is like the growl of a cur when a bugle is ringing the call to arms. It shows to what an abject condition of moral obliquity Macdonald abject condition or moral conquity Macdonald-ism has reduced scrtain intellects in the west that have taken Disrael's parasite for a prliti cal and literary model. They cannot see or un-derstand the revolt of intelligence throughout the country against the party of the four B.'s.

BRIBBET, BIGOTET, BOODLE AND BLOOD !

It was thus that the postasters of the early It was thus that the postasters of the early days of Louis X VI. strung their vapid rhymes, and wondered why the people who had no bread oid'at eat cake, while spectral shadows were growing thick about them, and the air was full of cries against the corruptions of government. But our failed for writer will have a wide maker against the corruptions of government. But our finical, fine writers will have a rude awaken-ing one of these days. Then they will discover what they would have known had they read De la Bruyere, that "Empty reasoning on policy, and vain conjectures on the public management are not the highest reach of a journalist." If the Week really wishes to attain that position of superior-ity to which it pretends, it will cease seeking verbal palliations for Government corruption, cease sighing over the degeneracy of the times and make an honest effort to help those who and make an honest effort to help those who are striving to purify public life from the dis-grace and humiliation brought upon it by Macdonaldism.

THE SKELFTON IN THE CLOSET THE SKELKTON IN THE OLOSET is now pretty well disclosed. The principal reason why the Government discolved is the desperate condition of the finances. The state-iments made in the interview contained in my letter of the 13th inst. have been fully con-firmed. Increased taxation is absolutely neces-sary to meet the enormous liabilities accruing and to make up for the failure of revenue. Ministers to make up for the failure of revenue. Ministers dare not face parliament at its final session. So it was determined to dissolve and not even pre-pare the estimates for fear that the true state of affairs might leak out. Sufficient, however, of affairs might leak out. Sufficient, however, i :known to cause the gravest apprehensions. Meantime the most urgent appeals have been made to every possible quarter for money to aid in carrying the elections. Everybody known or supposed to be interested

in maintaining or increasing the tariff have been urged to contribute on the false plea that the Liberals would reduce the tariff in case they should succeed at the elections.

CHAPLEAD'S GAMP.

I have just been assured that the new depar-I have just been assured that the new depar-ture of the Chapleau organ at Montreal is part of the Tory game to deceive the public. Lu Pressc is simply following the role of The Mail n professing independence of Sir John isseep the bolters from going wholly into opposition. If this be true Chapleau's cave is made in the interest of Government with a view to firing its mem here Government with a view to fixing its mem bers after the elections are over. That nobody places the slightest credence is anything the tween them; no more words, smiles, kisses o: tears; no more greeting or reproach; oter-nal silence henceforth and forever. She looked once more around the room in which they had been so happy. "And all the time," she said to herself, be has been deceiving me; when he kissed Wilter Stinson, of Gorrie, Out, "And solution of the state of the sile of the sile of the state of the sile of the

the Tories. Every elector should ponder serious ly on what the re-election of these mon means, and how their presence in Parliament must effect the future of politics in relation to all those interests which depend on the administra-tion of public affairs. The Liberols ask the

and elaborate

PURIFY PARLIAMENT

and establish a Reform Government, as the only means of rescuing the country from its present de-plorable condition. The crisis is really the mosc serious that has occurred since the union. A change will preserve the union, because it will give a reasonable hope to thoss who regard the perpetuation in power of the Orange-Tory party with fear and apprecension, that wise and with fear and apprecension, that whee and Laberal counsels will prevait. A change will also caim the deep feeling of uncasiness which pervades the whole Cathelis population, and give assurance of honest methods being pursued in finance and the disposition of the public estate. A change of ministry is at this time essential to the preservation of the consti-tution, to guard against its further violation, and to prevent a remetition of those enormities tation, to guard against its further violation, and to prevent a repetition of those enormities of debt, taxation, rebellion and secession, which have brought us face to face with the gravest dangers that could contront a people.

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

rests upon every man to strive with the utmos zeal to preserve those institutions by which liberty is secured, the public good consulted, and the avarice and ambition of certain men restrained and punished. Indications are not wanting of a general uprising of honesty and intelligence against the party now in power. This is a struggle for the restoration of good government, not for a choice of tyrants. It is not

L'Aigle coutre L'Algle, Romains contre Romains, Combatans acatlement pour le choix detyrans."

It may, however, come to that some day should the people of Canada fail to rise equal to the emergency that now confronts them.

CHAPLEAU HAS WON HIS POINT,

it is said, and is back off strike. This is by n means the first time he has made the govern-ment's necessity his own opportunity. His bolt at the time of the Pacific loan, in which he was assisted by Mr. Costigan, cost the country several mil-lions of dollars. Conduct like this by a minister when the Government to which he belongs is in a difficult position cannot be re-garded as honorable. Of course we cannot judge correctly, not knowing the matter in dispute, but to sulk in his tent when the call to battle had sounded betrayed a petty nature. He certainly has injured the Government in means the first time he has made the govern to nature near sounded Detrayed a petry nature. He certainly has injured the Government in public estimation and has given us a luminous glimpse of the sort of harmony existing in the Cab.net, and the motives by which it is kept together. It is believed here that a

REARRANGEMENT OF PORTFOLIOS

will take place after the arrival of Sir Charles Tupper, although the Government organ says he is only coming out to consult with Sir John concerning certain commercial treatise and ether like matters. I don't believe a word of this. Sir Charles is coming to

LEND A HAND IN THE ELECTIONS.

As an official of the Government he is at stake, I suppose, he feels justified in going into the fight. I observe that the Ottawa correspondent of *The Mail* has been talegraphing a cock and bull story about a pos-talegraphing a cock and bull story about a

THE CAMPAIGN IN GLENGABRY

THE CAMFAIGN IN GLENGABRY is proceeding, vigorously according to latest reports. Mr. Purcell is meeting with the last encouragement, and has oxcel-lant prospects of redeeming this grand-old county. Most assuredly the Catho-lics of tilengarry stamp the candida-ture of Mr. McMaster with the strongest disap-probation. He has proved himself utterly un-worthy of their confidence. Were it not for their generous support he would never have warmed a seat in parliament. Yet throughout the whole time that The Mail and Tory press of Ontario were threatening and villifying the Catholics, he never raised his voice in protest either in or out of parliament. He was

ONE OF THE DUNE DOGS

ONE OF THE DUMB DOGS with whom the Catholics have now an opportu-nity of setting zeores. He could bark loud enough when the space of boodle was on the wind. Forhaps he had no time to caltivate manners in Glengarry, he was so husy studying the systems of Montreal. A person in Mr. Machaster's position, representing a constitu-ency so largely Catholic as Glengarry, should have promptly denounced the outrageous as-saults of the Tory press on the people who had honored him by electing him as their represental honored him by electing him as their represental tive, and who naturally looked to him before al men for a prompt, manly, scathing rebuke of the men who hesped insults upon them, their faith and their nationality. But what, after all, should and sheir nationality. Durwhat, stortal, should they expect from a man who could sneer at his Highland foreinthers as "barbarian ancestors?" His opposition to Home Rule, shown in his voting with the Orange-Tories.

AGAINST MR. BLAKE'S RESOLUTION,

is another strong reason for depriving him of the power of doing further mischief. Thus for three very strong reasons the people of Gleu-garry should reject Mr. McMaster: 1st, because he is a member of the Boodle Brigade; 2nd, be-cause he sympathised by silence with the No Popere how? 3rd, because he state account Popery howl; 3rd, because he voted sgainst Home Rule. In Mr. Purcell they have a native resident of the county, intimately associated with resident of the county, intimately associated with them in local affairs, an active, enterprising, successful man of the peeple who knows their feelings and their wants, and who is not a city lawyer seeking to make their franchise sub-servient to personal ambition. Now is the time for Glengarry to wheel into line with the coun-ties in Ontario, which will prestore honest government to the country, purity parliament, etamp out Booding, pulverise the bigots, and save the country from ruin.

NEWS FROM PRESCOTT

NEWS FROM PRESCOTT to-day conveys the gratifying assurance that a candidate will come forward for that county in the Liberal interest who will have the support of an irresistable combination of forces. Pres-cott I regard as one of the safest counties for the Liberals in the Ottawa valley. Since Tory-ism dropped the mask and this county was specially held up before the world as the most ignorant, benighted, il.iterate pricet-ridden place in all Canada, the people of Prescott are determined to show that they know enough not to be misled by touters of Macdonaldism. ANOTHER FRETENCE

Breaking to a New York reporter on the hopeful prospect of the Home Rule movement in America, mentioned, among other cheering indications, that he expected In a month the Liberals would depose Sir John Macdonald. Liberals would depose Sir John Macdonald, and a new government would be formed." I do not doubt that the Trishmen of the Dominion will do shell utmost to realize the hope of one ~ she noblest of Irish-patriots. They have in this election one of the grandest opportunities ever presented—an op-portunity shat may never occur again of striking a blow for Home Rule by voting for the ex-pulsion of Sir John and his Orange Tory rang. They should welcome it with the same force-joy that animated the Nationalists of Balfast and Londonderry when they routed the Ligots-in these historic strengholds of Orangeism.

THE CROSS ON THE BALLOTS

on the 22nd February will have a significance it never had before used in that way in Causda. It will be a sign of the faith before which the powers of evil will fly discomfited and overvier geneflectur.

RIDEAU

A FAIR PROPOSITION.

There could be no offer more fair than that of the proprietors of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, who have long offered to refund every cent expended for that remedy if it fails to give satisfaction on fuir trial for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and all painful complaints.

Says the New Orleans Picayune : "A man who has proposed twenty times and been rejected every time has no end of relatives. Every one of the girls he interviewed on matrimony faithfully promised to be a sister to him."

QUICK RELIEF. "One bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balasm cured me of a sore throat and loss of voice. One trial relieved me when all other medicine failed." Miss J. McLeod, Belfountain, Ont.

An Indian chief, who was visiting Washington at government expense, was intro duced to a senator recently, who had a very moments with great interest. Finally he said : "Ugh ! where you fight Injun some time ?"

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Bella-donna Backache Platters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Tonsorial artist-"Bay rum !" Victim-"Wa'al, I'm from Maine, but it's a pow'ful cold day. Don't keer 'f I do. Jest a drop with a lestle m'lasses won't hurt nobedy.

Free and easy expectoration immediately re-

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 2, 1857

A SIGNIFICANT indication of the drift of copular opinion is to be seen in the calculations made by the independent press on the result of the elections. The figures they are arranging are not on the possibilities of success or defeat, but upon the strength of Mr. Blake's majority in the whole Dominion. This majority is variously estimated from 20 to 40 The calculation is not too sanguine considering the disheartened and disorganized condition of the party, the failure of the ministry to redeem their pledges, and the fearful record of extravagance, corruption and miscovernment so plainly brought home to them.

THE NEW CABINET.

Mr. Mercier has formed a strong and representative cabinet, and, it must be confessed, has used the material at his disposal with ad mirable judgment. The portfolios have been conferred with a judicious eye to the fitness of the men for the place, and fairly as regards all those sections which claim representation. In the face of the difficulties which the premier has to contend with, and the very exceptional political circumstances under which he has assumed office, Mr. Mercier deserves praise for ant on mall his adroit managen tions on his success.

subserviently prostituting the franchise of a his old place and play second fiddle to Sir great constituency? Has it come to this John. His recall is also an admission on the that the people are to endow a man with part of John that he feels himself no. longer able to command the ship of state. In power to sacrifice great principles for a assuming his present task Sir Charles has government situation — to make their to face a combination of circumstances shoutders a stepladder by which men of that might well appal a man of less resolute mean ambition and obsequious talents may fibre. He enters the contest with an aged climb into office? Surely the persons an infirm Premier, a Cabinet weak to feeblewho are urging this miserable plea ness, colleagues bitterly hostile to himself on behalf of Mr. Curran cannot have considered the disgust with which it and each other, a demoralized and divided must inspire all men who esteem their party, a people disgusted and indignant with franchise at its proper value, and who desire the unprecedented corruption and maladminto see in their representative a man of dig. istration of the Government. But Sir Charles, optimist though he be,

nity and independence. The perception of right and wrong must be terribly blunted and obscured in those who can find in such a upon to perform is beyond his strength were plea warranty for sending a candidate with he ten times the man he is. He has the will Mr. Curran's public record to parliament. and the ambition to do great things for his It is, in fact, a reversal of the fundamental principle by which a public man should be self the magnificent future he will secure as accepted or rejected by his constituents. When a candidate szeks a renewal of public confidence he always appeals to all his powers to the utmost, and should his record, and endeavors at least to show a claim to support on public grounds. To ask in Opposition will be so disadvantageous that he should be sent to parliament again to enable him to secure a reward for subserviency to the Government and abandonment of principle is the most extraordinary exhibition of the demoralization to which Macdonaldism has reduced its votaries yet presented.

Electors of the Centre Division are setually in need of. asked to vote for Mr. Curran that he may be rewarded by the Ministry for having betrayed where he will be able to turn the popular tide the great trust they reposed in him four now running strongly against the Torice. years ago! Could anything be more as-But it seems he will receive a much warmer tounding? How would a constituency in

Ireland regard such a plan on behalf of a Nationalist candidate ? We fancy he would be more likely to leave the hustings in hot haste than to receive the sympathetic which has sprung all the evils and misforplaudits of the electors. By betraying tunes of which the Nova Scotians complain, the cause of Home Rule, Mr. Curran established a claim on the Government. remedied by a total change of federal policy and the people of Montreal Centre are implored to condone his treachery, in order that he may not be cheated out of his reward ernment than to allay it. by ministers who, having used him, are considered ungrateful enough to abandon him should his constituents fail to condone his faithfulness to them and his apostsoy from the principle he was elected to maintain ! But if there be anyone inclined, through good nature, to put a gloss on Mr. Curran's conduct, lot him reflect that by doing so he

to the people.

excuses what Irishmen and men of honor everywhere have always branded as the vilest development of political turpitude. The plea advanced in behalf of Mr. Curran might be set up for any scurvy sneak, informer, spy paltry rider. and traitor ever employed by the British Government to bring Irish patriets to the gallows. Should Montreal Centre hearken to it, every trimmer, time-server, placenunter, apostate, renegade, traitor and mercenary will find any villiany he may contemplate justified in advance by the plea that he acted in good faith to the government, transcendent extent in the realms of boodle | ing the pells. aud is therefore entitled to reward, and not as he, but this only makes his case all the condemnation and execration. Then the worse, for the country has had more than people of Montreal Centre will see in their enough of government by Tupperian methrepresentative another like Sir Lancelotods. The cry is everywhere, -- "The Bood-

"His honor rooted in dishenor stood, And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true." But the Irishmen of Montreal cannot con-

doubtedly originated from the growing intel. nine weeks of the session had passed, and lectual infirmities of the Premier. Stories when, at last, it was fully escertained that that have been current for some time past no motion would be made, Mr. Blake introhave found expression in an Ottawa despatch | duced his resolution ? to the Globe. Denials are made by the Ministerial press; nevertheless, the revolt in the Cabinet against the autooratic recklessness of Sir John Macdonald is a public scandal that cannot be denied or concealed. This unhappy state of affairs is further complicated by the aggressiveness of the Orange wing of the party, which demands the enforcement of The Mail's programme, and will be satisfied with nothing short of the subjugation of the Catholic eloment. It is easy to imagine the in.

must see that the work he has been called tolerable position of Mr. Chaplean under these conditions. Were he a politician of blameless record, and untrammelled with party, and doubtless he has pictured to himboodle schemes, in which his friends are as deeply interested as himself, he could out Plemier of Canada should he succeed. We loose and take the position he longs so much to occupy. But he cannot move. He is may, therefore, prepare to see him exert powerless. The Liberals will have bothing to do with him. Sir John has his heel on his he fail, his position as a last hope neck. Therefore, his only game is to form a that he will never be able to rise out of it. cave with a view to dictating his own terms The ministry is certainly sadly in need of in case parties are evenly divided in the new strengthening, and Sir Charles will bring it House.

a certain amount of brass and gutta peroha. Outside ministerial circles the paralysis of the party is shown in the distraction of He cannot, however, bring to it that" which it needs above all things-respectability, and opposing factions that rotuse to unite, and a character for truth and honesty. Yet these the contradictory attitude assumed by the are what the government is most deplorably Conservative newspapers. Hardly two of them support the Government for the same Sir Charles has started for Nova Scotia. reasons, while the defection of the Catholics

has uttarly destroyed Tory hopes in many constituencies. At the same time liberal Protestants are disgusted at the palpable welcome from the Liberals than from those | folly and danger of the sectarian cry, and are he is going to lead. The Opposition press striving to prevent the raising of an issue hail his return with savage joy. The man that can only end in business destruction and political disaster. who is primarally guilty of the fraud from

Thus it is evident that the present ministry has become a governmental impossibility. evils and misfortunes which can only be A change is inevitable. Things cannot so on as they are going. The country needs earn--is more likely by his hated presence to in- est, strong, capable, honest men te resoue it crease and intensify opposition to the Gov. from the fearful slough into which it has been brought by a policy which Goldwin But the Great Stratcher is a fighting man, Smith woll described as "the practice and, if his luxurious life in London has not of corruption in all its protean forms." made him lazy and flabby, he will make [Manifestly the men in power are no longer things lively. But the people down by the capable of conducting the affairs of the sea know him and understand his methods | country with a hope of success. Public con-

thoroughly. By natural bent, confirmed by fidence must be restored, and that can only the habits of a lifetime, he is a bully, a briber be done by removing the mischief-makers. and a boodler. With cheeks of brass, lungs The party which has been built up and of leather, unmeasured contempt for public kept together by a series of extraordinvirtue, and unlimited boodle, he goes to Nova ary and debasing devices is dissolving as Scotia, expecting that province will, like a the infirmities of its author and guide bastinadoed elephant, kneel to receive its increase. It is felt everywhere that it is unsafe to entrust supreme power in the hands But it is to get rid of such men as he, not, of men who have shown nothing but incapato reicatate them in power, that the people city and corruption, tinged with that ferocity of Nova Scotia, in common with the people which is ever the characteristic of the bad

of the other provinces, are now rising in their and feeble, when threatened with punishmight. Of bullice, and bribers, and boodlers, ment at the hands of an outraged people. there are any number in the Tory ranks. To We should not be autonished to see the whole be sure none of them have soared to the same | Tory machine tumble to pieces before reach-

CANADIAN PARTIES AND HOME RULE.

Among the many great issues at stake in the present Federal contest not the least important is Home Rule. The triumph of Mr.

Bod act accordingly, before the strict meaning of the treaty is made clear, if not by common sense, at least by arbitration, or mutual con. sent, de la courte de Ample time and numberless opportunities

FEB. 2, 1887.

straff to it hand site aith most

TREASON TO THE PEOPLE.

In Canada the sovereign power resides in liament, but Mr. Costigan, Mr. Curran, Mr. the mass of the people. In its very nature Burns, Mr. Coughlin, and the rest of them, that power is absolute, uncontrolable, arbiwere paralysed with fear of their Orange trary. It can be subjected to no restraints masters and dare not move. Party was the first consideration with them. Present rightfully. It should govern according to boodle and prospective benefits to be the rules of justice ; but it must remain the obtained by devotion to the party, and rais. only judge of these rules ; and it can ing no question that would give the Orange recognize and provide for no possible care of its own coercion or its own serpent, when evils were atout them, provorestraint. This we hold to be the cation to show its fangs and shoot its forked tongue, kept them silent with the docility of fundamental principle of Canadian constitutional freedom. Arising from this is another well-broken heelers. "Heel !" was the word, principle, which a Tory parliamentary ma. and they crouched obediently at the command of the Orange voice and the crack of jority, led by Sir John Macdonald, has had the audacity to invade and, to some extent. subvert. The principle to which we And they also pretend that because Lord allade is that a majority has no Kimberly sent an impertinent reply to the inherent rights ; it is an artificial resolutions of 1882 it would be in/ra dig. to creation ; it holds only s delegated power : repeat them in 1886. To talk of dignity it is only the instrument provided by under such circumstances is too ridiculous. the previously declared will of the ration for Already Mr. Gladstone has replied to the accertaining its decisions under given circum. Quebec legislature, thanking it for passing stances. Its power is as much as is that of resolutions in favor of his Home Rule Bill. any subordinate officer. It may be the best or the worst mode of vesting the power: "I feel that American opinion, allied as it is there may be decisive reasons why it should with a regard and affection for the old country, affords Her Majesty's government always or never be declared the criterion of government; but still it is never right. fully anything but a form prescribed. The whole situation had changed from allowed, or acquiesced in, from its ex. what it was in 1882. Home Rule was the pediency or convenience, by the nagreat burning question. If ever there was a tion. It is the nation only which is sove. time when the Canadian Parliament could reign, whose mere will is the final law of the interfere with propriety and aucoess, it was neople, from which there is no appeal, and against which there is ro remedy within the limits of civil society. The inalienable rights of self defence, beyond, before and paramount to all the rights and obligations of government survive in abeyance, however, by doing so, incurred the infamy that must till some cruel outrage wakes them ever at ach to Irishmen who betray the sacred into activity. It thus appears an cause of Irish freedom. For this slone Mr. infallible principle that a majority Carran should be buried out of sight in Mon- has no power, except for the provisions of trcal Centre and deprived of ever again positive law, to interfere with the sovereign rights of the mass of the nation that gave it an existence. The fact that in constitution. ally governed countries governments are frequently changed is proof that majority is not and cannot be a fixed quan. tity. A government is, therefore, a mere instrument of the popular will, liable to be changed when the soversign power resident in the mass of the people so decrees. When a government uses its delegated power to bill. The Americans ought to know that thwart or manipulate the votes of the people to secure its own perpetuation, it becomes abroad as they are in their own circles, albeit guilty of treason to the people and the con-

> This is the crime of which the Federal Government stands guilty before the people

The Gerrymander Act was treason to the people because it was framed with the avowed purpose of "hiving the Grits;" that is, of disfranchising one-half of the electorate by outting up the constituencies in a way to insure a majority of members of Parliament favorable to the Government. Thus an accidental majority in a dying par liament altered the natural, bistorical, and.

tion in the neighboring Republic should cause its great Senate chamber to be made the areaa of such an intemperate exhibition as was witnessed during the debate on the Edmund's

their methods are not as well understood n one case those peculiar methods have created stitution. a world known political term of sarcasm-"Buncombe." It may safely be assumed that the fiery rhodomontade of certain of the of Canada! speakers on the proposed retaliatory measure was as much meant for local cars as the ; historic speech of the member for "Buncombe," North Carolina. It was also meant to serve a local purpose, and the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes to his paper as follows :----

An enthusiastic New Yorker is reported to have "subscribed \$10" a few days ago " to be applied in any way that will annoy Great in some cases, geographical boundaries of the Britain." This gentleman ought to have been

Frye. A Senstor who had listened atten

of the British lion, this afternoon,

remarked with a smile of approval :-

I wonder if that ten dollar subscription could

have moved logalls to such a burst of had

'Zsch Chandler really never did it better.

he hypporitically pretends to serve.

THE DEBATE ON THE EDMUND'S BILL. It is regrettable that the exigencies of fac

having the chance to betray the cause which

and to the Mayor of Boston he had written :

then. But our Irish representatives chose to

assume the attitude of gulky children-

a position forced on them by the Orange

Backbone of their party-and voted

against a square motion for Home Rule, and,

'a powerful moral support."

were given to bring the matter before parlia-

the Orange whip.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

The defeat of the Local Administration on the election of a Speaker was only what was expected. It has been sufficiently clear for some that Mr. Mercier has a small but lose any of its par, cohesion in power when which has not falled on any local prin-Mercier, who, has proved himself an able leader, has contended so earnestly and determinedly for constitutional rights and the strictest provincial antonomy, that the people may rest assured that both these will be rigidly maintained. authorities greatly aided in terminating its pravity. existence. We feel sure that the present administration will avoid the serious error committed by their predecessors, Mr. Curran from feeling the full and hold all provincial affairs wholly sloof from those of Dominion ask the people to aid him in h administration. The danger of permitting recover his dirty thirty pieces of any association between the two was emphatically pointed out by the Hon. E. Blake in excuse of his betrayal of Home Ru in his first speech as a minister in the Ontario the same as an ingenious apole Government, and a complete neutrality was put forth for Judas Iscariot. He believ then made a cardinal point in his platform as it has been ever since. The principle needs able, that he betrayed him in order to show events have proved.

A TRAITOR'S PLEA.

Mr. Carran's friends are appealing to the electors of Montreal Centre on a plea which shows to what an extremity they are reduced. say that if he is not elected he will get othing rom the Government, and all the

was Mr. Ourran sent to parliament for ? To role of savior of the ministry merely to re- clusions. pltain a luorative situation for bimselt by construct the broken down ma h'na resum | But the paralysis of a

done Mr. Curran's betrayal of the cause of Home Rule without assuming and taking upon themselves a share of his guilt. Are they prepared to do that? They know perfectly well that, bbroughout the long struggle for Irish freedom, successive governments in England have always been ready to be tow the most liberal rewards on any Irishman who could

compact may rity, which will certainly not be found willing to betray the Na. tional cause. Suppose Mr. Parnell were It has residued all tempt tion in opposition. willing to accept any coasideration that The province loses a good government, could be named and abandon the agitation of which he is the leader. Does any one siple or through suy chortcon us of its own. doubt for a moment that he might have a The new administrative, to a great extent, million planked down on the nail if he would nave their paths already cut for them, and | say the word ? There is nothing, in fact, apast from the financial position of the pro- within the reach of British wealth and power vince, which demands a master hand, a here is that he might not domand with perfect very little in the way of public policy, an uit-ing the new Government to "try in" once. Suppose Mr. Parnel. could le stilled and avowedly independent, and, Dremlice hand " unter the wirder and several to the wirder and prentice hand" upon. In opposition, Mr. ; quilty of so great a piece of villain what we uld the Irish people, what would the world think of him. Benedia; Arnold would be regarded as a saint in comparison; there would not be a spot on earth or under the sea, no, not in the uttermost depths of sheel, where he could hide his dishon ored head, and The suspicion that the late government per- his name would go down 'to the ages as exmitted itself to be influenced by the Federal pressive of the lowest to "m for human de-

The intensity of political partisenship in this country has to some e. vtent shielded measure of disapprobation his recreancy mu vrits, but to is suit to silver is asking too much. The ploa for Mr. Jurran, le. is rgist .eq his master so great, so powerful, so irresia double sustentation in our province, as recent his enemies that he was really divine. His motives were all the purest and noblest, but he took the silver pieces all the same, just as Mr. Curran will take his reward should the gen electors of Montreal Centre send him back to day Sir John with a certificate of their approval ! see i.

TUPPER TO THE RESCUE.

The recall of Sir Charles Tupper, and his to pande. ime and energy he has devoted to politics immediate acceptance of the nomination for to place a be thrown away. It would be too bad, the Commons in Cumberland, is proof of the intelligence, . think, to see him thrown on his beam extreme peril in which the Government is ble of compr. nds, and it would be generous to give him a placed. It is pretty certain that before con- peals to ignoran ote so that he would be in a position to get senting to resign his easy, lucrative situation ligion. They fo. something good in the way of a judgeship or at London, Sir Charles exacted his own hard-headed, read other lucrative appointment from Sir John terms. Time will show the nature and ex. people, and that el tent of these terms ; but henceforth he must instance, are perfect. A more contemptible appeal could not be be regarded as master of the situation within speeches of Ministers. made, especially to the Irish electors. What the Tory party. He has not accepted the put things together and

to cher.

the reflection that the worst boodler in the gang, the man who sold his country, destroyed the liberties of his native province, and brought disgrace upon its people, will be driven with them into a region where he shall no more be able to bully, or bribe, or bag the boodle.

lers must go !" And the delight of driving

them out! will be increased & hundredfold by

A PARALYSED PARTY:

Parliament is dissolved, a general election will take place in four weeks, and look at the so-called Conservative party. Was there ever such a spectacle ? The cabinet met with intornal dissensions, the late ministerial parliamentary majority outlawed in public estimation, the rank and file split into mutually destructive factions, the chief organ in which the party sunk .-sdited and avowedly independent, and, instand of sober appeals to the wisdom and patriot. m of the people, wild olamorings of bigotry and throats of revolution. In every province of the dates a. 9 asking for ds. They are all at ent and opp sing group. sea ; every one running b common save

Boodle !

Honest Conservatives see that Macdu. ism has broken with the best traditions . their party, and by taking the word "Liberal" to its name has given a mongrel character to it. In reality Macdonaldism has and is strangling it. Demoralization is the finitely grana, or object, in their estimation, inevitable result of blindly following a than Home Run for Ireland, so they voted leader whose whole policy has been down a nanly, anstitutional, unequivocal donaldites look to Sir John for some exploitation by which he would gain a party advantage, has become paralytic, now that he nn no longer play his tricks upon an intelliat people. This sort of thing has had its ; now it is completely broken down. We for Mr. Curran without taking upon himse. n the speeches, delivered in different 'f the country to sudiences supposed ish different opinione, a willingness parts .

- to the most opposite prejudices for of catching voters. They seemed very low estimate on Canadian and imagine the people incaparget that Canadians are a ling, reflecting, practical ectors in Antigonishe, for

'y enlightened as to the in Haldimand, and can draw their own con-

Blake will mean the establishment at Ottawa of a government and a parliament in full actively to Mr. Ingalls' ficry demunciation cord with the aspirations of the Irish people, and pledged to give active assistance to Mr. Gladatone in his efforts to restore legislative independence to Ireland. And with that is involved the overthrow of Orange-Tory domination. To secure that result no sacrifice should be too great for the Irishmen of

Canada. In no way can they more clearly and emphatically declaro their devotion to Home Rule than by siding in defeating Sir John Macdonald's candidates. Where those candidates are Irishmen who truckled to the Orange bigots last May, when Mr. Blake made his noble effort on behalf of Ireland. the duty of inflicting the punishment is all the more imperative. Bus, more than anywhere else in the Dominion, Montreal Centre should deliver a blow against the anti-Home Rule party. On this vital question Mr. Curran betrayed his countrymen. He preferred party to principle, and as he made his hed let him lie on it.

There is no man in Canada so obtase as not to know that the reason why Mr. Curran followed Mr. Costigan in opposition to Mr. ses ; every one running common save Blake's resolution was because they feared it race without a principle 12 would be displeasing to their Orange colleagues in Parliament, and annoying to the Orange backbone of the party outside. Were 't not for that fear there is no doubt in the 'd that they would have supported the resolut. ion. But the success of the Tory party,

har woy Li the Boodle Brigade, was an inaddress to iler Majer, v and substituted for it calculated in the interest of the Irish-Orange should win the "first blood." minority, and sent to his Con missionership Tupper! Anything more slaw, 'sh, mean, a share of responsibility for the infamy that must ever attach to the Costigan amendment.

"You do him injustice," was language?" the reply, "there's more than ten dollars' of eloquence in that speech worth ridiculous. The Edmunds bill was sure to pass; it ought to have been amended, for as it stands it is a weak device, and the what they said they would never have agreed so readily to so mild a measure when it needed only a word from them to incorporate into it the really effective resolution of Senator Gorman already before the Senate. But Mr. Gorman vainly urged this. Mr. Hoar let the cat out of the bag when he supported the measure because it will ex-clude Canadian tish. As it stands it is a bill to give a monopoly of the fish market to New England and make fish dearer to the whole

country. It is possible to do a great deal more than this and make retaliation really effective, as it ought to be. But it is not possible to do this without hurting some Now England capital invested in Canadian railroads. Accordingly Mr. Gor-man's appeal for a clause prohibit-ing Canadian trains from entering United States territory got a very cold shoul der from the patriotic Senators who had just been crying out for war and making them selves needlessly ridiculous by twisting the tail of the British lion.

As the matter stands the shrawd republicans have won by a clever piece of strategy the partisan advantage of having passed th first retaliatory measure for the protection of our fishermen. They were desperately cynical composure with which the Mac- an emasculated abortion of an amendment alarmed lest the democrats in the House

standpoint of petty partizan politics in view the savings of the people entrusted to the treacherous, ignoble and disgrace. ul was of the coming Presidential election. But keeping, erecting monopolies and endowing never witnessed. No Frishman can vote there is a serious side to the subject. Editors in leading journals may haston to explain flaction shows that all these rangealities w "hat there was "nothing in the debate." perpetrated with the sanction of a gove The v may say that "Mr. Frye's 'impassioned ' oratory was intended for the latitude But Mr. Curran says Mr. Blake moved the and longh. ude of Maine, his own dear State ;" resolution for political purposes. This is a and " that he 'r. Ingalls spoke for the Repub- in the attempt to create a war of race a contemptible excuse. Does Mr. Curran im- lican party, which has 'viewed with religion, popular indignation is boiling of agine that our memory is so short that we alarm' for a couple of weeks past The wrath of the people cannot be "hive shending anything beyond ap- cannot remember that every Irish society the firm attitude of the Domocratic The temporary majority that imagined t t prejudices of race and re- in the country had passed resolutions administration on the fishery business." had made all socure for a continuation in support of Mr. Gladstone's Bill, that a But it does not follow that other nations ap. number of State legislatures in the neighbor- preciate all this buffconery, and the action in ing Republic and the Dominion had taken the Senate is calculated to provoke irritation similar action before Mr. Blake moved ? and ill feeling. In the courtesies which nation still holds the inalienable right Does he think we have forgotton that Mr. govern good diplomacy the Americans are self-defence beyond, before and paramount Costigan and the Irish members of Parlia- very deficient. It would be better, perhaps, all the rights and obligations of governme ment had been requested and urged to act ; for them not to assume that the American in- | that cruel outrages have wakened them it that Mr. Costigan had declined to move; that to restation of the Treaty of 1818 is correct, luctivity, and that the guilty must perish.

constituencies to secure their own re-election! here to-day to applaud Senators Ingalis and This action of a fraction to usurp the rights of the whole people was the foulest treason imaginable in a free country and would be a justification for the expulsion of the Government by armed force.

The Government of SirFJohn Macdonald has also been guilty of treason to the people in the passing of the so-called Franchise Act. Revising barristers were appointed to reguof Ingalls. He means business; he late who should vote and who should not. In general impression about the debate was that other words, partison creatures of the Govern the Senato has not in a long time been made so ment were scleated to manipulate the voters' lists so as to create majoritics in the constituencies for Tory candidates. This vehement talk of Mesers. Ingalls and Frye | was a more atrocious attempt even than the was the merest luncombe. If they had meant gerrymander to smother the popular voice and diefranchiso great masses of the people. In this infamous measure the crime of treason received a deeper shade from the effort t give legal sanction to perjury and fraud !

> The government of Sir John Macdonald was also guilty of treason to the people by giving votes to the Indians, while keeping them in the tribal condition as wards of the government. This was plainly intended t a wamp the free white opposition in a number of constituencies where the Indians are capected, and will be compelled to vote th way the government agents direct !

> A government that commits crimes lik these against the people sows the seeds o revolution, and calls down upon its head the most determined vengeance of an outrage people. Attacks so gross on the foundation of popular rights and constitutional liberty must be met with resistance to the utmost human strength, and the men who are guilt of making them taught a terrible lesson.

Who can wonder at the reckless daring the Boodle Brigade in robbing the treasur This is all very well, no doubt, from the appropriating the public lands, squander themselves with valuable charters, when ment guilty in the first place of the w crimes that could be charged against it ! In view of all these villainies, culminat their power, and then went to work to p der the country without limit. find that sovereign power resident in the mass of

the Tery party un. · . .

nald-

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

ours.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER. QUEBEO, LEGISLATURE. THE 21. B. (From our own Correspondent.)

county.

vassing tor a year past and counting on

A UNITED TORY SUPPORT,

feels very much annoyed at what he regards as

THE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSELL.

sell is one of the phenomena of the elections.

BEJECTED BY OTTAWA, as not up to the standard of respectability re-

quired in a member for the Capital, he is con-

Mr. Mackintosh passed round the hat yes-

in Acharta -Defeat of the Government-The Ministry Fail to Elect Their Speaker and E.sign Office-Br. Mercier's Cabluct.

Гев 2, 1937.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Quebec Ine greatest excit ment prevated in Quebec on the opening of the session. January 27th, and the Legislative Assembly building was crowded with anxious visitors. The Lieut-Governor came down to the Legislature, ard, having taking his seat on the throne, the Lower House was called up, headed by the clock Mr. having taking his seat on the throne, the Lower House was called up, headed by the clerk, Mr. Delorme. The Hon. Mr. de la Brue, Presi-sident of the Legislative Counci, then an-nounced that His Honor would defer giving his reasons for calling the Assembly until the Legislature had elected a Speaker. The members of the Assembly then returned to their Chamber, which was presided over by

to their Chamber, which was presided over by the Clerk, who, tising, pointed to the Attorney-

the Clerk, who, tising, pointed to the Attorney-General, who ross at the same time. Mr. Taillon then moved, scoudel by Mr. Lynch, that Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice be elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Hon. Mr. Mercier moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Shehyn, that Mr. Marchand be elected Speaker. On division, the amend-ment was carried by a 70t: of 37 yeas to 26 mays.

A very animated debate then followed on the nays. A very animated decide the following of the Attorney-motion for adjournment, made by the Attorney-General, which was rejected by a vote of 36 mays to 27 yeas. Fically the House adjourned watil the following day.

QUEEBC, Jan. 28 -Before going out to the QUEERC, Jan. 23.—Before going out to the state dinner at Spencerwood last night, the ministers met their supporters in caucus and resignation was resolved upon. The Lieut.-Governor lost no time in sending for Mr. Mercier and entrusting him with the task of forming a new government. It is therefore probable the Lieut.-Governor will not come down to the house to day, and if he down prophole the Lieut. trovernor will not come down to the house to-day, and if he does there will be no speech from the Throne. His Honor may send a mes-sage down to the House as Mr. Tailton may be authorized to hake the necessary ex-planations. At all events, Mr. Mercier, by ex-canding office vector his sent in the House planations. At all events, Mr. Mercler, by ex-cepting office, vacates his sent in the House. There will doubtless be a proposition to adjourn the House from day to day until the new government is completed, when there will be a government is completed, when there will be a more lengthy adjournment to permit of time for the reclection of the new ministers. Rumor has already assigned the following offices:-Hon, Mr Mercier, Premier and Attorney-General; Mr. Jos. Shehyn, Treasurer; Mr. James MoShane, Commissioner of Orown Lands; Mr. Duhamel, Solicitor-General: Hon, Mr. Turestie Commissioner of Agriculture

Lands; Mr. Dunamel, Solicitor-General; 1001. Hon. Mr. Turcotte, Commissioner of Agriculture. and Public Works, with a seat in the Legislative Council; Dr. Cameron, Pro-vincial Secretary. There remains Mr. Gegnon, j who may be given a portfolio, in which case Mr. Garneau may be made a Minister without a portfolio, or the Cabinet may possibly be formed, though not very probably, without a

formed, though not very probably, without a Protestant representative at all. QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—At the official dinner given at Spencerwood last evening, there were present Mayors Brangrand and Langelier, the Hon. Messrs. Taillon, Blanchet, Lynch and Robertson. The judges of the district sat near Speaker Marchand and Hon. Mr. Mercier. Mr. Taillon announced that his resignation most notorious members of the Boodle Brigade in preference to one of the most respectable men in the county, a man who was born and brought up in it, and whose enterprise furnishes employment to several hundred people all the year round. Why Kussell should be considered a refugé for Tory hacks, rejected by other con-stituencies, is a puzzle to me. And why Mackintosh, of all men, should be chosen to remathere is a greater puzzle. The mujority in Mr. Taillon announced that his resignation would be officially made to-day in the House and Mr. Mercier called. Mr. Mercier spent part of the night with his friends forming a Cabinet.

run there, is a greater puzzle. The nujority in Russell is Catholic, Mackintosh is an Orange-man. He advocated Orange incorporation in At a Tory caucus, Taillon was appointed leader of the Opposition, and Leblanc and Owens, whips.

LATER-3 P.M.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.—The Governor came down to the House at 3 o'c'ock and stated that he would read the Speech from the Throne on Wednesday, Feb. 2nd, when members have returned to the astembly.

QUEBEC, Jan. 28.-In the House this afternoon Taillon moved the adjournment until Wednesday, which was carried by consent of Government.

CANADA'S FISHERIES RIGHTS.

BRITISH WAR SHIPS TO HELP THE CANADIAN CRUISERS.

sheet. With reference thereto, I may say that Mr. Blake and Mr. Laurier, against whom no Leblanc, Lynch, Martin (Bonaventure), Mc-charge of dishonesty or boodling has ever been Intosh, Nantel, Owens, Ficard, Poupore, subject which can be had on application to Mr. Laurier, against whom no Leblanc, Lynch, Martin (Bonaventure), Mc-Robertson, Spencer, Taillon, Villenouve-W. T. R. Preston, secretary Return Association, Tronto. I may be permitted here to quote a couple of extracts from speeches made by two of the foremost leaders of the Home lube movement on their recent visit to this OTTAWA, Jan. 28 .- O tawa county Tories, not

country. MB. MICHAEL DAVITT,

to be outdone by their brethren elsewhere in the smashing business, have managed to make a very isspectable split in the party. It appears that Mr. McDougall, son of the late judge of that name, was given a promise that he should get the nomination for the county on the ratio grant of Mr. Alayze Wright, which use speaking at Montreal on November 26th last,

he should get the nomination for the county on the retirement of Mr. Alonzo Wright, which was to take place at the close of the pariamentary term. It now turns out that Mr. Wright's friends will not hear of his retiring, and nave presented him with a requisition which he has accepted. Mr. McDougall, who has been can-(hear, hear), but I can assure you that the peo-(near, near), but I can assure you that the peo-ple of Ireiand have appreciated fully the great services rendered by the Hon. Ldward Biake to the cause of Hone Rule. (Tremendous applause.) I hope that his political opponents will follow has good example on this subject, and realize that we only want the same just rights accord Canadian people. MR. JUSTIN M'OARTHY

a breach of fairh and dec ares that he will not leave the field for Mr Wright or any other man. In taking this stand he is said to be supalso contributed his meed of praise to Mr. ported by the Orangemen, who are quite num-

also contributed his meed of praise to Air. Blake. Speaking at Toronto on Nov. 24th last, Mr. McCa thy said :-I thank my friend, Mr. Blake, for the man-ner in which he has spoken out for Home Rule, and we know that this is not the first time he has given his cloquence and his carnestness and ported by the Orangemen, who are quite hum-erons in the county. Of course he would have no chance single hunded against Alonzo Wright, but the Liberals have something to say in the matter and have asked Mr. James McLares, the wealthiest lumber-man on the Ottawa and a Reformer of the old school to account numerican as his influence to champion that cause, and that at a time when it had far tewer supporters than school, to accept nomination as a supporter of Mr. Blake. Having taken the field Mr.

at a time when it had far lever supporters than it is lucky ecough to have at present. Every vote cast for the Liberal candidates in this election is as truly a vote for Home Rule as if it were given in Ireland. Every vote cast Mr. Blake. Having taken the field Mr. Wrigh is not likely to give way to an aspiring youngster, lately imported into the ccunty, so that McDougal must either be prevailed on to retire as gracefully as may be, or he must be bought off, or there will be a three cornered fight, in which case the Liberals will carry the country The Irish Cathol c vote is a big factor, and should be cast straight for the out and out Blake candidate. Mr. Wright is a for a Tory candidate is just as truly a vote in favor of Urange ascendancy.

DUNDAS COUNTY TORIES

realizing that Mr. Boodleman Hickey is leading them to certain defeat are making strenuous exertions to cast him off and nominate Dr. Home Ruler; but he would vote confidence in Sir John Macqonald. The Liberal candidate Auderson of West Winchester in his place. Capt. Faringer, of Edwardsburg, was here yes-terday and, it is said, convinced Sir John that Hickey was a dead duck. He left for home would be a Hone Ruler, too, plus square oppo-sition to the party of Bigotry and Jicodle. He should therefore have the sympathy and sup-port of the whole Catholic population of the quite satisfied with the success of his mission. I have been given to understand that Minister of Customs Bowell will go to Dundas and convince Hickey of the beauties of the virtue of resignation. Hickey is a leading Orangeman in the county, and may get ugly, but he is not in a position to fight the incvitable, inasmuch as he is deeply interested terday among Government contractors and others interested in the success of the Boodle Brigade, and with the proceeds, amounting to inevitable, inasmuch as he is deeply interested in the subsidy boodle deal in connection with the Ottawa, Waddington & New York Rail-way. It will be remembered that he secured a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile for this company, of which he is president, and then officiend to sell the charter to American capitalists for \$15,000 cash and \$500,060 in prid up stock. several thousand dollars, started for a tour through Russell. He hired a brass band to drum him out of town, which afforded great fun to the boys, some of whom suggested that he should have waited till after the 22nd February to blow his horn. But he is fond of putting on style. Win or lose, he is determined to have a good time. His nomination for Rus-

BAISING THE WIND.

Mr. Bantin was here yesterday and con-cluded a satisfactory arrangement with the government. The latter has agreed to expend some 380,000 in making certain improvements in the Beauharnois Canal, by which his milling sidered good enough for the representation of Russell. The Tories think he will shine with property will be vasily benefited and improved. In return Mr. Buntin has promised to come comparative splendor among beefskin moccasin-down handsomely with a subsoription to the down handsomely with a subsoription to the Tory campaign fund, and especially charge him-self with the business of defeating Mr. Bergeron in preference to one of the most respectable in preference to one of the most respectable ways by which the ministry raise the wind for election purpose. The electors are to be bribed with their own money to defeat the candidate who is fighting for their rights.

REPRATERS CAUGHT,

I mentioned in a recent letter that there were Ward in this city and that it would pay to watch them. My warning appears to have been we'l founded. In the late Mayoralty contest a And we have then spotted too. Some of them are Government officials, and they tenr to get their conge. And, oh ! what a sweeping out there will be now. How the Tory sinewould pay to would pay to any farge number of these voters did repeat. The persons who thus violated the law are men who should be considered the last to be guilty of so diagraceful an offence. Yet they were nearly is call leading Tories and men in good position. t. Mr. W. E. Brown, the defeated eandidate for the can play no other. We will see by and bye has undertaken a pretty tough and heavy con-tract. The tilperly tough and heavy c

RIDEAU. fotal, 27.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NATS-Bazinet, Bernatchez, Bisson, Bour-bonneis, Boyer, Brossard, Cameron, Cardin, David, Dechene (L'Islet), Duhamel, Forest, Gagnou, Grouard, Gladu, Lafontaine, Laliberté, Lareau, Larccheile, Lemieux, Lussier, Martin (Rimouski), McShane, Mercier, Morin, Murphy, Pilon, Rinfret, Robidoux, Rocholeau, Shehyr, Sylvestre, Tessier, Trudel, Turcottetotal, 35.

QUEBRC, Jan. 28, 1887.

QUEBEC, Jan 27.—At last the usurpers have gone, the constitution has triumphed, and Taillon and his co-conspirators have had a fall. The Hon. Mi. Mercier is now Premier of Que-bec, and the people of the Old Rock City are tremu ous with joy. But was a so-called "premier" ever ridiculed, spurned and jeered at as Taillon was yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Mercier poured a gatling of red hot satire at the usurper. He ridiculed his pretentions and denounced his nsurpation. He pointed him out as a man who illegally held on to power " to help the old Orangeiste and his clique" at Ottawa. Taillon blanched before the onslaught. His followers, half ashamed, one by one left the House until Taillon found half his supporters gone. He fumbled among Already! The exposures are beginning already! Only few a hours in office and the secrets of the political p. 180n house are being lail bare. No wonder the Nationalists say, lail bare. No wonder the Nationalists say, "Wait until we overhaul the books and we will be astonished if we don't unearth a nest of cor-ruption that will make the Tory atmosphere reck with offersive odors." And no wonder they say so. Look at the printing contracts exposure that came to light to day. Just think of it and remember that they were only ordi nary printing contracts that the clerk was asked hary printing contracts that the clerk was asked to sign during the Ross-Taillon "Government."
Look at the figures: Montreal Gazette, about \$15,000; Canadien, \$18,000 Courrier du Can-ada, about \$17,000; Journal de Quebec, about \$17,000, or \$67,000 in all !
Kemember, it is possible that I may be out in the member, it is possible that I may be out in half his supporters gone. He fumbled among papers for "precedents" for his usurpation and could not find any. Bourinot, the great author-ity on constitutional law, could not help him. For twenty minutes he paused, while from the

Opposition benches came bantering cries of "Question, question." He rose again unable to show "precedent" for his conduct. There was not "front of Mars" in his appearance then, for he shrunk from vindicating his pesi my figures to the amount of about \$15,000. That 18, I may bo; but it I am, it will be with I had by, I may be; but if I am, it will be with reference to the amounts received by the two last named papers only. The sums put down opposite the names of the *Gazette* and the *Lanadian* are substantially correct. Who won-ders now at their advocacy of the Tory cause? And how nicely the figues fit after the oxposure of the Ottawa printing contracts. The maws of the *Gazette* for poordie stratch east and means tion. Even the galleries jeered at him until stopped by the Speaker. He alluded to the magnificent parade that escorted the Opposition yesterday as a "menagerie," and said that it should not invade the Chamber. Taillou will remember that phone an low of the Ottawa printing contracts. The maws of the Gazette for boodle stretch east and west a: the same time. With the right it grasps the treasury of the Dominion and piles up its \$14,000, and with its left it grasps the money bags at Quebec and haule out its cool \$15,000 for "printing contracts." This is making the people pay for their music with a vengeance. But if this exposure is the result of a few hours in office, what will be the result when the books are overhauled, the Gale detalcation enquired Taillou will remember that phrase as long as he lives, or as the Hon. Mr. Mercier put it: "It is little gratitude you have for the people who have fed you for years a great deal better than you deserve. The time has now come when you will be driven out of the places you occupy, since you havnt but of heart to go." The dubbing he got was un-merciful. And Gagnon the brilliant M.P.P. for Kamouraska, in one of his usual slathing speeches: "You no longer govern the province. You have been driven away. You are going to due with the Governor to night. In future are overhalled, the Gale detaication enquired into, the Norte Shore business uncerthed, the timber limits and railway contracts overhalled, and the officials of the House, realizing that the new party is in to stay, bend to the cars and dine with the Governor to night. In future you will have to ask our permission to do this. You have had your time and now it is ours." The scene was unparalleled in the hisrattle the skeleton in the closet.

QUEBEC WEST.

As I told you some few days ago Mr. Mat-thew Hearn has been nominated as the Liberal tory of parliamentary government in this muntry. And how the Tories now abuse Taillon. The mighty has fallen and he is standard bearer for Quebec West. The choice is an excellant one and his chances of beating abused by his once servile followers and so-called "friends." The leader of the pack has Is an excellant one and his chances of beating McGreevy are more than good. But I see that the Tory organs are trying to create a split in the Liberal camp. They are urging Mr. George Humphries not to be called "friends." The leader of the pack has been shot down and the pack stop to devour the fallen. "He has ruined the Conservative party in this province," some say. "He has injured Sir John's chances of carrying Quebec," others add. "He was a fool," more tauntingly assert, and so it goes cutting at Taillon. But we know how much all this is worth. Taillon has failed, that is all. If he had succeeded, his usurpation, his conspiracy, his treason, his bumptious arrogance, all would have been the white-haired boy with the very same Tories who now demounce him for his folly or condemn him for his want of tact. They "sat upon," and are putting him on the track in order to induce him to run "anyhow." Mr. Humphries would have made a good candidate no doubt. He could, in all probability, have carried the division. He is popular, and he is an all-round good fellow. But it is the party now and not the men. The triumph of Liberalhow and not the men. The internation of interna-ism is what we are after, and the personal disputes are only a minor consideration. Mr. Mathew Hearn has been chosen in the usual and proper way, and that should, in my opinion, or condemn him for his want of tact. They would have forgotten his usurration and his settle the matter. The choice is a good one, as the choice of Mr. Humphries would have been treas in the glamour of success. Their ears would have been covered with a golden ear flap, good, too. But the question has advanced a stage now, and it comes down to the plain issue of Toryism or Liberalism—Sir John, "the old Orangeiste," or B'ake, the spotless, for Quebec West as well as for the Dommion. What is the issue? Which shall we have? and they would have been as deaf as adders to the voice of the people. But we know them.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL.

cures will be washed out of othce. It will be a big task to clean the Augean stables of political The handsome rolunds of the St, Louis Hotel is crowded every evening with smiling poli-ticians, discussing the situation. There is Fred. Perry, with his long hair and drooping goatie, bursting into good natured "roars of orruption, but it will be done. Take my word for that. I know it beyond all cavil. "Out they must go is the word." That Court House of yours in Montreal will be flooded out as if gould, burshing into good intured "Fours of iaughter" as he tries to look cross, and seriously vows that the "Tory heclers must go." He has carned his spurs in the ranks, and his opinions stand for something among the men of the Old Guard. Then there is Mr. Owen Murphy, the able and courteous Irishman who ware under the order of the solution. the St. Lawrence had been turned on it. Every Tory sinecure in the province must go. Every Tory official who interfered in elections will get the boucce, and that, too, with the least possible delay. Make no mustake about that. "Out they go," is the general opinion. The Hon. Mr. Mercier will do unto who represents Quebez West, stalking about like a flaxingo among dwarf rushes, as his tall his political enemies as his political ontanies have done unto the Liberals. And day by day and slim figure moves gravefully around, while his friends point to him as one of the men who he will become stronger in his position to do so. Withstood the temptor's brine. And then there is "the people's Jimmy" with all his expectant session, after the adjournment and the election honors fresh upon him, and with face iglow of his ministers, that he will have a majority of OTTAWA, Jan. 30.—The very satisfactory statement made by the Under Foreign Seoretary in the House of Commons on Fri-day night that Great Britain was in accord with Canada on the fisheries question, has been followed up with an official statement here that the Imperial authorities will sent several men-of-war to the Maritime provinces in the spring to co-poerate with the Canadian has for many years back been one of the most distinguished Liberals of the district of Quebec. and since his entry in the Legislature has been known as one of the first parliamentarians of the day. It is a common saying in the parlia-ment of Quebec that there is not a precedent in by bridgee, and the counties opened Duhamel and Turcotte are solid "good fellows" for settlers. But if the representative all hands round. These are, indeed, evenings of these counties votes against the government of the Jubilee for the Nationalists, and looking English parliamentary history with which the member for Kamouraska is not thoroughly conat the beaming faces in the rotunda, I would not be surprised to see all the mouths open and turned to the Legislative Assembly in 1878, again at the general elections in 1881, and, to hear the gathering break into song, some thing like -

partment of Public Works will be marked b that business prudence which has marked h carcer in his commercial dealings.

THE HON. TREASURER.

The Hor. Joseph Shehyn, Treasurer in the new administration, is one of the foremost busi-ness men of the Quebec district. He is a mem-bur of the miniscale dur moder form of Meltall ness men of the Quebec district. He is a mem-ber of the wholesale dry goods firm of McCall, Shehyn & Co., and is one of Quebec's wealthicst citizens. His residence opposite the Parliament buildings is the finest in the city and his hospi-tality is proverbial. He is the President of the Quebec Board of Trade and a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission. He is of Irish and French Canadian parentage and was born in Quebec in 1829. He was educated at the Semin-ary et Quebec. And in August, 1856, married Delle Marker, and in August, 1856, married deuper Ambroise Verret, eldest deuper Ambroise Verret, eldest deuper and 1875, the constituency which he still represents. In the last three general elec-tions, in 1878, 1881 and 1886, he was returned by there is not a better qualified man in the Legis-lature for the post of treasurer. COMMISSIONEE OF CROWN LANDS.

COMMISSIONER, OF CROWN LANDS.

The Hon. Pierre Garneau, who succeeds the Hon. W. W. Lynch as Commissioner of Crown Lunds, is a National Conservative. It was he who in the session of 1885 moved the celebrated who in the session of a statistic terms. Garneau motion relating to the Riel ques-tion, and which was seconded by another Con-servative member, the Hon. Louis Beaubien. servative member, the Hon. Louis Beaubien. Mr. Garneau is one of the wealthiest and most respected men of the Quebec district. He was first returned by acclamation to the Legislative Assembly on the 21st March, 1873, for the county of Quebec, on the resignation of the sitcing member, and was re-elected at the county of the 21st MARCh, 1873, for the county of Quebec, on the resignation of the sitcing member, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1875. Mr. Garneau has always been a staunch Conser-vative, and for many years was pre-sident of the Conservative Association of the district of Quebec. Owing to tae stand he took on the Riel question he was opposed by Mr. C. Chase Casgrain, M.P.P., and de-feated. This election will long be remembered in the district of Quebec as being without paral-lel for corruption and brit ery. Sir A.P. Caron and his friends, who brought out Mr. Casgrain' titerally bought out the county. Mr. Garneau's defeat was greatly regretted all over the coun-try, and especially in the district of Quebec, where he is known by all as an honest man, and one against whose character and honesty a word where he is known by all as an honest man, and one against whose character and honesty a word was never uttered. He was repeatedly asked to join the Ross and Taillon administrations, but he indignantly rejected all offers made to him. He is a tower of strength in himself, and will be returned for any constituency which he may constant may contest,

THE HON. D. A ROSS.

The Hon. David A. Ross, Q. C., is one of the foremost Scotchmen of the Province of Quebec. When Hon. Mr. Joly assumed the reins of power in 1878, he called on Mr. Ross to enter his Cabinet as the representative of the English speaking Protestant element, and con-ferred on him the important portfolio of Attor-ney-General, which he filled with great success until the downfall of he Liberal regime. Mr. Ross was elected in 1878 in Quebec County, defeating his present colleague, the then Con-servative candidate.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.

The Hon. George Duhamel is now in his 32ad year. He was one of the founders of the Club Cartier, an influential Conservative Asso-ciation which went to pieces after the 16th November, 1885. In June, 1885, together with Mr. L. O. David, a distinguished Liberal, and the present representative for Montreal East, he founded the Riel Defence Committee. From that moment Mr. Duhamet ceased to be a party man, and became one of the most dis-tinguished leaders of the Parti National. At the last general elections, for the purpose of carrying into effect the principles which he advocated, he contested Laprairie against Mr. Charlebois, Ministerial candidate, and after a most bitter contest in the staunchest Tory constituency in the province, he was defeated by only 23 votes. On the death of Mr. Demers, M.P.P. for Iberville, a few weeks after, he was brought out as Opposition condidate in that county, and was elected by 451 majority. His election was remarkable because of the fact that, although a lifelong Conservative, he was returned by a constituency which has been Liberal since Confederation.

THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

The Hon. Charles Antoine Ernest Gagnon

versant. He is a forcible speaker, and the hardest worker in the house. He was first re-

being unscated, was ro elect d in January, 1883. He was again returned at the last general

in the spring to co-operate with the Canadian ornisers in protecting the fisheries. The an-nouncoment gives the greatest satisfaction here as an evidence that the mother country not only morally uphelds Canada in her contention that her fisheries belong to her and not to American pirater, but is willing to render her material assistance in maintaiaing her rights. One of the ministers in con-versing on the fisheries question yesterday, said: "I have come to the conclusion that the American legislators having gone so far will never yield .or consent to the appoint. ment of a commission. The Gloucester fish ermen will not venture into our waters again in force, and next April will witness the first startling falling off in their trade. Two years hence the splendid Ynakee fleet will be a thing of the past. Let them resort to retaliation if they will and the result will be that the game will work both ways. Portland, now the winter port of Canada, will decline while Hallfax, under the new order of things, will flourish. Again, civil war between the Eastern and Western States would follow the adoption of a retaliatory bill."

A PRECAUTIONARY CONGRESSMAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 .- In the house today Mr. Steele, of Indiana, attempted to call up for consideration the bill for the reorganization of the army, suggesting that as war had been declared it was important that action should be taken on that measure. The suggestion raised a laugh, but the house declined to take up the bill.

THE ALASKAN SEIZURES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.-Secretary Bayard was shown to-night a published statement to the effect that he had sent a despatch to Minister Phelps, informing him that the Brit-ish schooners seized by the revenue steamer Corwin, in Alaskan waters, for illegal fishing, were wrongfully seized and held, and that proper damages will be paid for detention. The Secretary said :-- "I have no knowledge of such dispatch. I have written none such."

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The Very Rev. Father Dowling, Vicar-General of the Diocerc of Hamilton, and Bishop-elect of Peterboro, wishes it to be stated that the official news of his appointment to the latter see having reached His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, he desires us to thank in his name his many cle ical and lay rriends throughout the Dominion and the United States, who have con veyed him their congratulations on his elevation to the episcopacy. These messages of sympato the episcopacy. These messages of sympa-thetic good will and harty congratulation came from the hierarchy, the priesthood, old class-mates, fellow-pilgrims of the voyage to Rome, and numbers of kind friends and distinguished

mouths of the peorles guos.

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of the county of Ru sall with everlasting dis-grace. To say that a great intelligent constituency, having a decisive Catholic majority, could be bought by money to return a Bigot and a Boodler to Parliament is an insult which the Tories should be made to ropeat all the days of their lives. If their illusion be brief, bet their experience between let their repentance be lorg.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM

was manifested by the Liberals here yesterday when the news of Taillon's defent at Quebec was received. The Tories admit that the loss of the Province in the midst of a Federal general election campaign is a fatal blow. Even the mast hopeful among them feel that the end of Macdonaldismisfastdrawing nigh. It would have been better, they say, had the local Government resigned constitutionally when it was beaten last October. Now it is not only beaten but disgraced, and goes down amid a universal shout of execution. All honor to Mercier and the National Liberals of Quebec. It is felt tha the loss of that province settles the fate of the ministry at Ottawa. Now we will have the governments of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick united to Scotia and New Brunswick united to overthrow a Dominion Government which has so long and persistently striven to destroy provincial rights and establish a Muscovite cen-tralizing bureaucracy at Ottawa. The result is no longer doubtful. Last night there was a distinct accession of strength to the Liberal party here. There can be no mistaking the modul dubeartand supergrade of the Torica rueful, disheartened appearance of the Tories. rucful, disheartened appearance of the Tories. They look like men who are waiting for s-me one to come and kick them. They have that alassy gaze in their eyes peculiar to creatures who are pursued. Well they may, for they are pursued by an indignant people, and the sooner they take to their holes the better for them.

A NUMBER OF CIVIL SERVANTS

have been granted leave of absence and sent of \$2,927.02. The following are the overcharges into various counties to work for ministerial candidates. It is to be hoped that when the change of government takes place these offen-sive partizans will be dealt with. They have clearly risked their situations on the result of the clearly name and should go out with their volithe elections, and should go out with their political friends.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD

ccepted a requisition to run for the County of accepted a requisition to this for the County of Carlston to-day. It was presented by a depu-tation headed by the Warden, Mr. J. Dawson. Sir John thanked them for their fidelity in the past and assured them of his most distinguished consideration. He will also run in Kingston. but gentlemen belonging to that city now here

but gentiemen belonging to that city now here say he will be defeated by Mr. Gunn. Sir C. Tupper is very busy with Sir John. He will leave at once for Nova Scotia. It is understood that he will enter the cabinet as Minister of Finance.

from the hierarchy, the priesthood, old class mates, fellow-pigrings of the voyage to Rorre, and numbers of kind friends and distinguished, argent without being a traitor to the light January be reproduced as a campaign to mak and the next speech the detargent of the profile s guos. The profile s

party, as Mackintosh did yesterday, to dir. White will fight all he is able. He has a what extent has never been known. And great many good and substantial reasons why now the old game is being tried over he should strive all his might to make black again. Were such a thing possible as the elec-to of Macintosh, it would stamp the Catholics very uncersfully in the printing line, as the following extracts from a publication show :---

"In the House of Commons, on July 2nd, 1885, Mr. Somerville (North Brant) clearly proved from the public accounts published by the Government that the Montreal Gazette, of which Hon Thos. White was and is part pro-printer, obtained fourteen prices for the one printing job. (Sae debates, 185, p. 3,036.) This is how the thing was done: is how the thing was done :-"The Gazette company was given the printing

of a Government pamphlet ou British Columbia, of which it published five editions. This pamphlet consisted of 32 pages, with cover and map. The account was rendered as follows :-

1	October. 1883	185,000	copie
1	January, 1884		11
1	March, 1884	54.003	"
	April 1884		**
	October, 1883. January, 1884. March, 1884. April, 1884. June, 1884.	25,250	64
1			

For these editions the Government paid \$9,-211 15. The composition of these pamphiets was paid for four times, although ster-otype plates were used in the printing. The composition was paid for at the rate of 35 cents per 1,000 ems, which, multiplied by four, makes the total amount paid at the rate of \$1.40 per thousand, fourteen times more than the Government con-tractors' rate, which is 10 cents per thousand ! There was paid for press work for these ramphlets, 11.046 takens at 30 cents, \$3,313.80, when only 5,523 tokens were actually printed, which the contractors would have charged for at 10 cents per token, or \$522.30, showing an over charge of rolless than \$2,761.50 on press work over and above what the contractors would have charged, or five times the contractors' price ! For binding 450,250 copies, the price charged was \$4,768 02, and the work could be done for \$4 per thousand in any bindery, which would amount to \$1,841, or an excess paid on binding

	tabulated :
	tabulated Excess paid on binding
	⁴⁶ press work 2,761.50
·	\$5,807.82
	Thus, on a work which cost, all told, \$9,211.15, there is an overcharge of \$5,805.82,
	1 1 and the audin and husing profit

over and above the or linary business profit ! The Gazette Company received the following Government pap during the same year :--Pamphlets for Immigration Depart-

	ment	\$9,211.15
1	Printing Geological Report	2,876.14
I	11 Ronarte Jaur ereil atteat.	
1	" Pretactirgs Keysilevillir.	5,321.29
1	Advenes for wert in pitessie	1,500.00
	Adverligiza	737.70
1		

then the counties get no monies for colonization purposes or for anything else. The result is that the representative is always a supporter of the government of the day. And it is the same in other counties, too. Yesterday Mr. St. Hilaire was not present, but the chances are

that when he takes his seat it will be as a sup-port r of the Hon. Mr. Mercier. Now if the port F of the Hon. Mr. Mercler. Now if the new government, sets say two seats in this way that will make a total of 38. Let us again suppose that the Garneau resolution on the Riel question, the one that was defeated by the Government at the last session, is again introduced. If so, I am satisfied that there are several Conservatives who are now with Taillor who will support the resolution, and this will give them an opportunity of supporting the Government on other issues as well. Of course

Dr. Cameron will vote against the Garneau solution, but on all other questions he is a Liberal. Depend upon it that Mercier will grow Stronger every day, now that he has come to stronger every day, now that he has come to say. Win or lose at Ottawa, Mercier has Queber and he will keep it. There is one thing to regret and that is that the new government will not have time to over-had the tooks before the general elections. In the is, beyond all doubt, the ablest debater, the proverting the to Toring the total strong in the char-ing the total strong in the char-ing the total strong in the char-acter of its mon. As for the leader of the Catinet, we gave our opinion of him yesterday. He is, beyond all doubt, the ablest debater, the proventing the to Toring he is the total strong in the char-ing the the form and the strong in the strong in the char-ing the the form and the strong in the strong in the strong in the strong the strong the strong made a good regime in the strong preventing this the Tories made a good point. There is a general belief that once these books are overhauled the exposures will be of such a nature that the re ple will wonder at the lepth of political decredation to which the fories stooped, and the corruptions on which usurpation of the last three months and a half, heir heelers fattened for nearly two decades.

anger at the treason of Taillon, yet the Hon. Mr. Mersier kept cool, marvelously cool,

their heelers fattened for nearly two decades. The following is the list of the first division on the proposal to elect Mz. Faucher de St. Manrice Specker:--YRAS-Baldwin, Beauchamp, Blacchet, Ca-ron, Casgrain, Charlebois, Cormier, Deschenes (Temiscounta), Desjardins, Dorais, Duplossis, Flynn, Hall, Johnson, Lapointe, Leblanc, Lynch, Martin (Bonaventure), McIntosh, Nantel, Owens, Picerd, Poapore, Robertson, Spencer, Taillon, Villeneuvo-total, 27. NAYS-Bazinet, Bernatcher, Bisson, Bour-

Spencer, Tailion, Villeneuvo-total, 27. NAYS-Bazinet, Bernatcher, Bisson, Bour-bonnais, Boyer, Brassard, Cameron, Cardin, David, Decheme (L'Islet), Duhannel, Forest, Gagnon, Girouard, Gladu, Lafontaine, La-liberte, Laresu, Larochelle, Lemieux, Larsier, Marchand, Martin (Rimouski), McShane, Mer-ier, Morin, Muruhy, Pilon, Mistret, Robident eier, Morin, Murphy, Pilon, Kinfret, Robidoux, Rocheleau, Shchyn, Sylvestie, Tessier, Trudel, Turcotte-total, 36.

On the motion made to elect the Hon. Mr.

On the motion made to elect the Hon. Mr. Marchand speaker, the vote stocd :-NAvs-Baldwin, Beauchamp, Blanchet, Caron, Casgrain, Charlebois, Cormier, Dos-chenes (Temiscouata), Desjardins, Dorais, Du-plessis, Flynn, Hul', Johnson, Lapointe, Leblanc, Lynch, Martin (Bonaventurc), Mc-Intosh, Nautel, Owens, Picard, Poupore, Robertson, Spencer, Taillon, Villeneuve-Total, 27. Total, 27.

YEAS-Bazinet, Bernatchez, Bisson, Bour-bonneis, Boyer, Brossard, Cameron, Cardin, David. Dechene (L'Islet), Duhamel, Forest,

"For they are jolly good fellows, Which nobody can deny." MONTGOMERY.

THE NEW CABINET.

Sketch of Their Lives.

HON. MR. MERCIER.

The new Government has been formed and

the Nationalists are now on the creat of the wave. All the "difficulties" that were predict.

ed for the Hon. Mr. Mercier, in forming his government, have been like a fly on a cow?

He is, beyond all doubt, the ablest debater, the best tactician, the keenest observer and the

most elequent man in Proviscial politics. He is what is gene-ally called "a good fellow," a box cammarade, sympathetic and industrious. Nor must we forget that through all the

at tunes when his followers were luming with

and exhibited a signify which won for him the admiration of his friends, and should have

gained the respect of his opponents, if those opponents were half as frank or as generous as

himself. If statesmanship can do anything for the finances of Quebec, and lift her people out

of the slough of political apathy and give them the full measure of responsible government for

which they forght hard nearly half a century

ago, then the Hon. Mr. Mercier is just the man

to do it. Mr. Mercier is 48 years of age, and the chances are he will hold the reins of power

for many years to come, He was educated at the Jesuits, and he has through life retained so

kindly a recollection of the instructions given him by the sons of Loyala that he has sent his

THE HON. JAMES M'SHANE.

After the Hon. Mr. Mercier, the gentleman

sons to the same educational establishment.

elections. THE HON. MB. TURCOTTE.

Hon. Henri Rene Arthur Turcotte, Q.C., M.P.P. for Three Rivers, and Minister without portfolio, was a staunch Conservative until 1878. He is the son of the late Hon. J. E. Turcotte, in his lifetime Specker of the Legis-lative Assembly of Canada. He was born on 10th lative Assembly of Canada. He was born on 19th January, 1845, and on the 16th January, 1873, married Miss Marie Elennor isabella, only daughter of Augus Macdonald, Esq., of Brearcour. He was educated at the Jesuita College, Montreal, and at Stonyhurst College, Lancashire, Eng. He was-called to the Bar in June, 1867, and was gazetted a Q.C. in 1879. He is an honorary directory of the British Em-pire Life Ass. Co., and has been at different times coupsillor, alderman and mayor of the enty of Three Rivers. On the 4th Jane, 1878, under the Joly administration, he was elected Speaker of the Tregislative (Assembly 2rd continued in that office until the dissolution of the House in 1881. He was first elected to the Legislative Assembly in March, 1876, as a Conservative, and was re-elected by 1876, as a Conservative, and was re-elected by acclamation at the general electrons in 1878. acolamation at the general elections in 1878. He was an unsuccessful candidate at the general elections of 1881, but the sitting member, Mr. Dumoulin, having been unseated, he was elected in March, 1884. At the general elections in October last he was again returned, in spite of the herculean efforts of his opponents. He has always taken an active interest in legislation, and among the reforms procuped by him was the act exempting from seizure under execution the act exempting from seizure under execution one-half of a laborer's wages. He has also carried through several measures animaling the civil code and simplifying legal procedure. In politics he is an independent Conservative.

THE HON. MR. MABOHAND,

Speaker of the new House, is a som of Mr. Gabriel Marchand, who carse from Grachec in 1882 and settled in St. John. He was born on 1882 and settled in St. John. He was horn on 9th August, 1832, went through his s udies in St. Hyacinthe College, and was admitted a notary in 1853. He was sworn a men der of the Excentive Council and appliated Provincial Secretary on 8th March, 1878, which office he held until appented Commissioner of Crown Lands on 19th March. 1879, and resigned on 30th October. He was first reture ed to Legis-lative Assembly in 1857 for St. John, was re-elected by acclamation in 1857, 1875 and 1873, and by a crashing majority in October last. Throughout his political career b e has been an uncompromising Liberal. most prominent in our eye is of course the Hon. James McShane, the new Commissioner of Puble Works. No matter what a hypercritical and a hestile public may say of Mr. McShane, he is after all, and always has been, a friend to those who need one, and a man who has, by his



open-hearted good nature, made himself the white-haired boy of the people. In him tho Irish Catholics of the province will have a faith-ful champion and a true friend, and while reuncompromising Liberal. And the second

AND CATHOLIC OHRONICLE. THE TRUE WITNESS

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Lord Churchill Tells the Reuse Why He Resigned - Tributes to Lord Iddesleigh-The Debate on the Address in Beply - Mr. Gladstone on the Topics of the Day.

LONDON, Jan. 27.-The Imperial Parliament reassembled to-day. There was a very large attendance and the utmost interest was manifested in the explanation which it was expected Lord Randolph Churchill would make. The Queen's speech was delivered by commission. The substance of it was foreshadowed in the telegrams sent last night. The Parnellites, after the speech had heen made, held a conferrence and diama in h.

advisability of offering an amaz the address in reply to it. Incy au-journed without coming to a decision. Mr. W. H. Smith, first lord of the treasury, gave notice of the Government's intention to introduce measures for the reform of the rales of parliamentary procedure, and said he would ask facilities for giving precedence to the consideration of these measures, so that they may be at once discussed from day to day. Mr. Gladstone reached the House at 4 o'clock. He was greeted with enthusiasm by the people on the way from his residence. Mr. Parnell entered the House and reached his seat unobserved. Mr. Smith said the discussion of the procedure measures would be subject only to such interruptions as might be necessary for the conduct of

urgent business. Lord Randolph Churchill entered upon an explanation of the reasons which led him to resign the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. He said he retired because the Government's naval and military estimates exceeded £31,-000,000, without counting the large supple-mentary estimates. He insisted on having these estimates reduced, but his colleagues refused to cut them down, "although," add-ed Lord Randolph, "I had been urging economy ever since August." Lord Randolph then referred to the Government's foreign policy, and declared, amid load Opposition cheers : "I also objected to the Government's policy of needless interference in the affairs of other nations." The policy of the country, he said, should be peaceful everywhere. (Cheers.) The Government estimates were too great for a time of peace. It has been said that I resigned in haste ; the fact is that there were difficulties between myself and my colleagues in the Cabinet almost from the beginning of the present Government. (Cheers and laughter.) As I did not desire to remain wrangling in the Cabinet I asked to be allowed retire unless the Government's exto penses were reduced within absolute peace "to suppose that the semi-official press of limits. The Marquis of Sallsbury wrote in Germany publish the details of French armaresponse to my request defending the ments merely for the purpose of inflaencing estimates in the face of possible war. With the people in the coming elections. We this answer there was no course left open for happen to know that Prince Bismarck reme but to write my resignation, stating that I declined to be a party in the game for the presented to him, quoted in reply high and desperate stakes other nations were playing for, and I have seen no reason since to regret the step I tock. In conclusion Lord Kandalah where areach lasted forty minutes Randolph, whose speech lasted forty minutes, the statements made in behalf of the German quoted from his last letter to Lord Salisbary Government respecting French armaments the statement that he left the Cabinet with

regret but without misgiving or hesitation. Mr. W. H. Smith said the Cabinet tried to thought, might have been modified if time een allowed to discuss the differences, had which were susceptible of accommodation. The subject was then dropped.

In the Lords, the Marquis of Salisbury, speaking to the address in reply, said the Government were sensible of the loss they had sustained through Lord Randolph's resignation. The Fremier said, however, that he thought the execution of Lord Randolph Churchill's policy at the present time would

(Mri Gladstone) found no fault with the Government's foreign polloy, but he thought Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech was 101 JUNE STATEMENTS. Lord Salisbury's Mansion House speech was calculated to rouse apprehension and the country was entitled to be reasured. He objected to the severance of the treasury portfolio from the premiership, the former being practically a sinceurs. He also ob-jected to the combination of the offices of Fremier and Foreign Scoretary, which made a man responsible for the diction of momentous foreign despatches. It was most important that this dual action should be maintained as security alike for the sovereign, the cabinet and the country, that is that the foreign policy be conducted jointly by the Premier and the Foreign Secretary. Referring to the Canadian fisheries question, he said he trusted the papers on the subject would speedily be presented to the house, He said he thought England and Scotland very justly complained of the Irish monopoly of the time of Parliament, but he feared there was small likelihood of a romedy being found. He was ready to bet 10 to 1 that the local government question would not be mettled this session. The Government, he said, also proposed to deal with oriminal law in Ireland, although they tried to make is sound better by using the term precedure. It was gratifying, he continued, to hear that orine was rarer in Ireland, but is regard to the allusion to the exciting of tenants against landlords he greatly lamented the fact that the Queen had not expressed regret at the recent lamentable evictions in Kerry. Poor people thus treated were unable to pay their rents and attempts made at the last set sion to relieve such cases had been frustrated by the

Government although Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had been "exercising pressure" upon the landlords with a view of modifying proceedings in cases of necessity. But despite this, evictions have continued and no one can tell how many more are in store. In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said he hoped the san guine expectations of the Royal speech would be falfilled.

Mr. Parnell has drafted an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, raising the agrarian question in a general form.

GEN. BOULANGER MUST GO

-

IF A FRESH FRANCO GERMAN WAR IS TO BE PREVENTED-THE WAR SCARE AGAIN RE-VIVED-RUSSIA'S NEW CANDIDATH FOR THE BULGARIAN THRONS.

PESTH, Jan. 28. -The Pesther Lloyd pub

lishes a communication from Berlin, which it states is from an authentic source, and which states that war between Germany and France is regarded as more probable at Berlin than is to be inferred from the information which is permitted to be accessible to the public. "It is erroneous," says the letter, the people in the coming elections. We were not put forth as any part of any election manœuvring, but as a warning, and he said the cold douche had been turned on with less retain Lord Churchill, whose action, it was force this time in order not to provoke the people too much, but it would be turned on with greater strength if that was found necessary.

"WE ONCE AVERTED WAR,"

continued the Chancellor, "by appealing against it at the proper moment." He alluded to the position of affairs in 1884, when the German semi-official press called attention to the fact that Russian cavalry were being massed on the German frontier. Then it was understood that an alliance existed between crisis might happen. The marquis said he positively imminent. The present condition hoped the Conservatives would soon again of affairs is not exactly analogous to that have the advantage of Lord Randolph which then existed, no Franco-Russian alliance being now feared, but there is ample authentic evidence that

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

TO THE READERS OF THE POST :---

In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to luok seen in our columns as morely adroit adver tising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private j of Dablin, gives the following graphic acletter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote :--

"We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a permanent conviction in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly increasing. Three years ago we stated that a marked check had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the mortality from kidney disorders did no; increase over the previous years ; other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptuous for us to claim credit for checking these ravages.

" Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the con-dition of health ; within the past five years all careful life insurance companies have conceded the truth of this statement; for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kidneys was not required, to day millions of dollars in risks are refused, because chemical examination discovers unexpected diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cont. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with ario acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paral. ysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonis, consumption, and inequity ; over half the victims of consumption are first the victime of diseased kidneys.

When the recent death of an honored exofficial of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was not the cause of death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain ; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney asid in the blood.

" If the doctors would state in official reports the original cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yes, nearly panic stricken, at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to justify the claims that they have made, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when alt other remedies have failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many different diseases because it, and it alone, can ramove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys." Our readers are familiar with the prepara-

tion named. Commendation thereof has often appeared

In our columns. We believe it to be one of the best, if not demued to die.

the best ever manufactured. We know

SIR THOMAS MORE.

Graphic Description of the Condemnation and Execution of the Noble Martyr and Confessor of the Faith.

In his "Story of England," Ireland's na-

tional post, T. D. Sullivan, M.P., Lord Mayor count of the sufferings and execution of the noble English Catholic martyr, Sir Thomas More, which we are sure will be perused by our readers with much interest :

At the time of the execution of the Carthusian monks the venerable John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More were prisoners in the Tower. We have already mentioned that parliament declared them guilty of a treasonable offence, because that having had interviews with the Nan of Kent they did not report her incoherent ravings to the Crown. More-who, in fact, had never given any encouragement to the nun's delusions, but had warned her against them --was able to get his name withdrawn from the bill; the bishop get his taken off by paying three hundred pounds to the Crown It was felt, perhaps, that the offence charged in this instance would be a poor ground on which to go to the prosecution of two such men. The new act and the new eath, however, gave to their enemies a sure means of bringthem to account, not for misprision of treason merely, but for treason itself; and the opportunity was speeily availed of. In April, 1534, they were called before the commissioners to take the oath and, on their refucal, both were committed to the Tower. The aged bishop was cast into a loathsome dungeon, where he was left for months perishing with cold, hunger and nakedness, the rags which were given him to wear being insufficient to cover his withered and trembling body.

An incident which occurred immeliately after his imprisonment is characteristic of the time. A rush was immediately mode by Cromwell's agents to the paince of the bishop to take possession of his effects for the Crown. A "reformed" monk, named Lee, took down an inventory of them. In the course of their searches a strong box was found concealed in a recess of the bishop's chamber. It was pulled ont on the flour. The weight of it-the box being iron-caused the ransackers to think it cont ined an enormous amount of treasure. "Gold ! gold for the bloudie Pope !" shouted Lee.

Implements were procured to break open the box. Cromwell's men stood about it in eager expectation. The box was opened, and lo ! there was found in it nothing but a hair shirt and two small scourges used by the bishop for chastising his body I

While he lay a close prisoper in the Tower, the venerable bishop was made a member of the Sacred College of Cardinals by the Pope. This elevation, instead of inducing Henry to treat him with some degree of tenderness and respect, only inflamed his abger against the innocent and suffering prelate. " Mother of God," said he, " is the old man yet so lusty? Well, let the Pope send him a hat when he will : Mother of God, he shall wear it on his shoulders then, for I will leave him never a head to set it on."

Thomas Cromwell and some of those miserable conforming bishops visited the old man in the Tower, and endeavored to induce him to yield to the wishes of the king. But all in vain. The good will of a cruel and immoral monarch was nothing to him ; the axe or the gibbet had no terror for him. He was close on eighty years of agc. Prayer and suffering had made clear the eyes of his spirit, and he saw, not far off, just beyond the scaffold, a better world awaiting him. He refused to steep his soul in shame and sin, and for so refusing he was found guilty of high treason and con-The Lord Chancellor, Lord Audely, thus

have the pleasure of some hours in his society and that of his numerous, highly accom plished, and very interesting family, and it was not an unusual thing for him to walk about the garden with his arm around the Ohancellor's neck. One evening More's sonin-law expressed to him his delight at beholding such tokens of affection and esteem as the king manifested towards him. "Son William," replied More," I thank God that I find his grace my very good lord indeed, and I believe he doth as singularly favor me as any other subject in the realm; nevertheless, I tell thee, son Roper, I have no cause to be proud of it, for if my head would win him a castle in France it would not fail to go." The chancellor knew his man.

On the 1st July, 1535, Sir Thomas was taken from the Tower to be tried for high treason at Westminster.

The lords commissioners who presided baited and badgered him for a length of time, but were never able to get an advantage over him in any point of the discussion. His was too keen and polished an intellect for them, and in roughly meddling with anch an edged tool they could only wound themselver. But, of course, they could condemn him; that was cary enough; and they did it. Sentence of douth was passed on him in the same terms that had been spoken to Bishep Fisher, he was to be hanged, out down while yet alive-and so on to the end of the disgasting formula.

And all this because the conscience of this pious and estimable man would not allow him to take His Mujesty Henry VIII .-... layman-for head of the Church. It was necessary to have an assured succession to the throne, said the poodle parliament of England. The peace of the realm required that there should be an assured and undisputed succession.

The succession could not be assured unless His Majesty was allowed to have as many wives as he might deem necessary ; and he could not have the wives unless he threw off the authority of the Pope of Rome and made himself Pope of England. Ergo it was fit and proper that His Majesty should be taken to be supreme head of the Church in England, and it was the height of disloyalty, treason and rebellion to refuse to swear that in fact and truth such gas his position. Si argued Henry's base and slavish parliament. and so argues his shameless panegyrist, Mr. James Asthony Froude, at the present The illustrious prisoner, of whom we have been writing, drew a clear distinction between the succession and the supremacy. It was with-in the competence of parliament, he said, to settle the question of succession ; it was not within their competence to bestow the spiritual beadship of the Church on anyone. But this was a treasonable opinion; it was blasphemyagainst Pope Henry, and the uttercr

was now to suffer for it. On his return, a condemned man, from Westminster back to the Tower a very sad scene and a great trial to his fartitude took place. His favorite daughter, Margaret, wife of Wm. Roper, met him onteide the gate and throw herself into his arms, shrick-

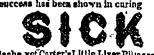
ing, "My father, oh, my father !" The old man's voice trembled as he blessed her, and told her to submit to the decrees of Providence and forgive those who had condemned him.

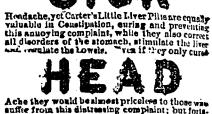
"Then the halberdiers moved on, the procession wending its way to the gloomy fortress ; but Margaret, like one whose reason had departed, again retraced her stops. Caring not for the throng of people or the soldiers who guarded bim, she rushed hastily back ; she pushed her way through the orowd ; she threw her arms around his neck, and many times she kissed him ; and More, now entirely overcome, stood speechless, whilst tears poured down her cheeke, and the very guards turned away to weep. And then came she who was once Margaret Giggs, afterwards Clements, with her last embrace and kiss; and Margaret's maid, Dorothy, also. But still the daughter lingered; the last kiss was hers ; and then there two wore



Fas. 2, 1887.

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active tary would be unservices of those was suffer from this distressing complaint; but form-nately their goodness does not end here, and these who once try them will, find 'hese little pille valu-able in so many ways that hery will not be willing to do without them. But after ull side bad

ACHE Is the bane of so many lives that here is where

la the band of so many arts that have by where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not, Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and

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Churchill's services.

TRIBUTES TO IDDESLEIGH.

The Marquis of Salisbury referred to the death of Lord Iddeleigh in the House of that France will be prepared and able by Lords this evening. Ho said : "His death l868, at the latest, to enter unaided into a left on my mind an impression which can great and decisive struggle if quiet were gentie temper and unfailing courtesy and appreciated." Lord Granville followed Lord Salisbury. He referred to the arduous labors Gladstone delivered a enlogy on the Earl of Iddesleigh, whom he said he had the honor said the sentiments of sorrow for the Earl's death were universal and were based on the sterling merits of the man.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS,

bill. The Government could not basequitted of responsibility for the carrying on of the plan of campaign, for they had delayed de-nouncing it when they knew it was illegal. "He who reads mu They had also refused to stop evictions by the metture brought into the House of Commons. Referring to the fact that the Mar-quis of Salisbury had two Cabinet offices, that prime minister and that of minister of foreign affairs, at the same time, Lord Granville said, this was bad for the country, for the sovereign and the Cabinet, besides being unfair to the Marquis himself.

After alluding to Lord Churchill's resignation, Lord' Salisbury said that a most unjust reference had been made to the Government's action toward the plan of campaigr. The Irish executive, he declared, had taken the prompted legal measures against the plan of Campaign. The party really responsible for the origin of the plan, and any success it had obtained, was that section of the Liberal party which relied for its strongest support upon the Irish party and the leaders of which did not think it their duty to denounce a scheme of deliberate robbery which the Government was doing its best to defeat. (Uheers.) Touching foreign affairs, he declared that the Government had never pursued a policy which had for its object the restoration of Prince Alexander, and he could not understand how such an utterly groundless idea arose. The abiding aim of the Government was to maintain peace, and nothing known to him gave an impression that there was immediate dauger of war or that the relations between France and Germany were other than peaceful. The House then adjourned.

GLADSTONE SPEAKS OUT.

In the House of Commons Viscount Weymouth, Conservative, moved the address in reply to the speech. Mr. Gladstone applaud ed what he called Lord Randolph Churchill's sacrifices in behalf of sound economic policy diseases is simply inarvelous. Far more nutri-and the judiclous mode in which he proposed twe than cod liver oil a powerful invigorating to apply the principles he advocated. He tonic and harmless as it is powerful.

GENEBAL BOULANGER IS PERSUADED

never be effaced. It has brought home to maintained in the East until that time. If in the base of the reflection ' What Russia, however, should speedily take action shadows we pursue.' He was probably more or if an outbreak should occur in the Balkans beloved then any statesman of our time. His there was evidence that General Bonlanger contemplated in that event a campaign spirit of cheerfulness made him universally against Germany within a few months. Germany, therefore, was compelled to consider the expediency of awaiting inactively for the performed by Lord Iddesleigh while a mem-ber of the House of Commons and his great service to the state. In the Commons Mr. words: "President Grevy and Prime Minisfer Golelet both unsuccessfully have tried to remove Boulanger from control of the milito introduce into public lile. Mr. Gladatone | tary affairs of France. The maintenance of peace depends on Gen Boulanger's removal,

JOYFUL NEWS.

The Earl of Erne moved the address in roply to the speech from the throne in the House of Lords. Lord Granville said the speech disclosed the fact that the Govern-ment intended again to introduce a coercion will dive to be informed of a remedy that will give prompt and sure relief in case of painful suffer-ing. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all corporate and sure relief in case of painful suffer-ing. Such a remedy is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, adapted for internal and external use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness. It cures rheumatisin, neuralgia, sore threat, coup and

> "He who reads may run" when a bill is thrust under his nose.

THE BEST TAKEN.

"I had dyspepsia for a long time. Was en-tirely cured by two bottles Burdock Blocd Bitters. The best medicine for regulating and invigorating the system I had ever taken. P. Tanner, Neebing P.O., Ont.

The way to make an overcoat last is to make the undercoat first.

HE SHOOK IT.

"I was subject to ague for two or three seasons, which nothing would eradicate until I tried Burdock Blood Bitters, since which time, four years, I have had no return of the disease. W. J. Jordan, Strange, Ont.

"There is always room at the top," prc-bably originated with the late botel guest.

Horstord's Acid Phosphate As a Tonic.

Dr. JOHN GERDINE, Athens, Ga., says: "In dyspepsia, accompanied with prostration from mental overwork, I think it is a fine tonic."

Although the money market is tight, even the most rigid Prohibitionist would be glad to see it "take a drop."

NAPOLEON THE GREAT

(there was only one great Napoleou) wished the word *impossible* banished from the dictionary. In many a case where leading physicians have pronounced a cure impossible, consumptives and to health by using Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Soothing and healing in nature its power over scrotulous and pulmonary

We are certain they have awakened a widespread interest in the public mind con-cerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it cured our senior proprietor. who was given up by doctors as incurable, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our claims, and to their public and univer sal certification with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tall them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cerdially com-mend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

The worst thing about being a host at a party is the fact that you can't get away when bored. The guests can.

A. D. Noyes, Newark, Michigan, writes : " have enquired at the drug stores for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is croubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you sead us some?'

"The curl I left behind me," was his mournful refrain, when he saw the appear-ance he cut after having his hair shingled.

Jacob H. Bloomer. of Virpil, N.Y., writes: 'Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured a bad y swelled nock and sore throat on my son in forty-eight hours : one application also removed the pain from a sore toe; my wife's foot was also much inflamed-so much so that she could not walk about the house; she applied the Oil and in twenty-four hours was entirely cured.'

Brown-"Hello, Jones ! How's your wite?" Jones (a little deaf)-" Very biustoring and disagreeable again this morning."

JF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE cruld be JF A FEW GRAINS OF COMMON SENSE cruid be infused into the thick noddles of those who per-petually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and howels with drastic purga-tives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic, Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which causes "good digestion to wait on appe-tite and health on both." tite, and health on both.

"He called me an ass," exclaimed an ovor dressed, excited dude. "Well, you ain't one," soothingly replied a kindly cop, "you are only a clothes horse."—Merchant Traveler.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes "Northrop & Lymsin's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspetic Gure is a splendid modicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good results immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes (n without that depressed feeling so well known to dysp-ptics. I have no besitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestica, Constipation, Hearthurn, or traubles arising from a disordered stomach."

"John Fisher, you shall be led to the place from whenue you came, and from thence again shall be drawn through the city to the place of execution at Tyburn, where your body shall be hanged by the neck; half alive, you shall be cut down and thrown to the ground, your bowels to be taken out of your body before you, being still alive, your head to be smitten off, and your body to be divided into four quarters, to be set up wheresoever the King may appoint. And

God have meroy upon your soul ! The execution took place on the 22rd of June, 1535. The mangled remains of the bishop were left uncovered on the scaffold during the night, next day a shallow grave was dug for them by the executioners in a neighbouring church yard, into which they were toased without shrond or covering of any kind. The head, which had be n severed from the body, was taken away in a bag, and, it is related, shown to Anna B leyn, who struck it in the face with her hand. It was then set up on one of the spikes of London bridge, where some of the remains of the Carthusian Fathers were blackening in the summer sun. Crowds congregated on and near the bridge day after day to lock on the terrible spectacle, an obstruction of the thoroughfare and interruption to the regu-

lar course of business was thus created, to end which inconvenience Cromwell had the head taken down by night and cast into the Thames.

Another and a more remarkable man was now to fail before the obese savage whose vile passions and absurd caprice were bringing all this shame and horror on his country. Sir Thomas More had spent at this time about fourteen months in prison. His treatment, though not quite so cruel at that of the poor old bishop, was yet very severe and trying on a man of his age. But he took it all cheerfully ; not, indeed, in any spirit of levity, but with the strong and patient soul of a true Christian, and with the pleasant humor which was part of his nature. On his sir," replied the porter, ' by your leave, it is your cost and I must have it, too. "Then the ex-chancellor, not the least an-noyed, took off his cost and gave it to him. One day the Governor of the Tower conveyed secretly to him some little delicacy of the table, and whispered him that he would gladly show him a kindness of that sort occasionally, if it were safe to do so. "I believe you, good Kingston," said More, "and I thank you most hearily for it. Assure yourself I do not mislike my ordinary fare; when I do, then spare not to thrust mo out of

your doors," More's present trouble did not at all come on him by surprise. Even before the divorce question had become a peril to people's lives, and before the mad notion of setting himself up as head of the Church had entered into the head of the king, More knew his temper to be fickle, selfish, and dangerous. While he held the

office of Chancellor, so fond was Henry of stomach." Soggy pie is mentioned as one of the causes of soggy pie is young "cultured" womer. Since of Onancenor, no four was fighty of the causes of the causes of soggy pie is young "cultured" womer. Since of Onancenor, no four was fighty of the causes of the causes of the causes of soggy pie is young "cultured" womer. Since of Onancenor, no four was fighty of the causes of the causes of the causes of soggy pie is young "cultured" womer. Since of Onancenor, no four was fighty of the causes of the causes of the causes of soggy pie is young "cultured" womer. Substitution of the causes of the cause of the cau

severed forever on this side of the grave. She foll insensible at the prisoner's fee

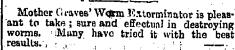
Once more within the walls of his dungeon, the accustomed screnity of his soul returned to this glorious old man, and he turned his thoughts calmly to that eternity on which he was soon to enter. His musings and prayers wore presently interrupted by the entrance of one et the King's courtiers, who came to try if he could induce the prisoner to change his mind. He continued for upwards of an hour to pester the condemned wan with argunour to pester the condemned wasn with argu-ments and entreation, enforcing him to change his mind. At last More told him that he had changed it. Off went the convier in hot haste to the King to tell him that his ex-changellor had given way at last and had changed his mind. The King was gratified to hear of such a victory for his cause and each some of his winds to consider cause, and sent some of his friends to enquire into the full extent and moaning of this surinto the full extent and moaning of this Eu-render. They entered and announced their business to More. "Good sirs," he said, "the man was too hasty in repeating my words. I had meant to have shaven my beard, but after I bethought me that my beard should fare no better than my head, and that was the only change I spoke of, On the morning of the 6th of July, 1535,

he marched with a light step from his prison to the place of execution. He was told that the king, of his gracious mercy, had so commuted his sentence that the more revolting parts of the execution would be dispensed with, and he would simply be beheaded. "I thank the king heartily for his great kindness," was the characteristic reply, "but I pray God to preserve my friends and posterity from the like mercies." A request of the king was alse conveyed to him that he would not make any lengthened address to the people, and with this the gentle-hearted victim promised to comply.

Arrived at the foot of the scaffold, the lad. der shook as he placed his foot on it. "See me safe up, good Kingston," said he, "for my coming down I can shift for myself." humor which was part of his nature. On his first en rance into the Tower the gate porter demanded, as his perquisits, the prisoner's upper garment. More knew very well what was meant, but he would have his joke. "Here it is porter," said he, tossing him his cap, " and I am sorry it is not a better one." " No, no, air " replied the norter. ' by your leave, it Then turning to the crowd in front of the kissed the executioner in token of forgive ness, bound his own eyes with a handberchief he had brought for the purpose, and faid his head upon the block.

Just as the executioner was about to strike he begged a moment's time, and then removed his beard from under his neck, remarking quaintly that there was no need to out it, as that, at least, had committed no treason. Then he awaited the fatal stroke ; it de-

scended, and in an instant the noblest of Englishmen was a headless and gory corpse upon the scaffold.



The Augusta Chronicle says : " If Georgia should obtain all the railways for which charters have been obtained her sacred soil will resemble a highly complicated cobweb.

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LONDON, ENGLAN

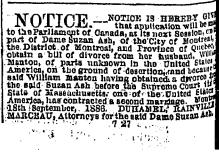
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	and the second				
FsB. 2, 1887.	THE	TRUEAWITNESS. IANDA	CATHOLIC CHRONICLE		and some of the second of the
AREWELL TO'A DEPARTED FRIEND.	THE VETO POWER.	of Ireland. The Dake of Nortolk, the great Cathelic peer, is a leader of the anti-Home	MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IDEA.		ALLAN-LINE
Then art gone to the grave-but we will not	A New English Attempt to Obtain Power	Rule organization." He is add to be the prime mover in the resuscitation of the veto. "The effect which the veto would have had, if			
Though sorrow and darkness encompass the		made a part of the Catholic Emancipation	LONDON, Jan. 26.—The following letter, written by Mr. Chamberlain to an American	CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000	
tomb, The Saviour has passed through its portals be fere thee,	Very little has been said about important negotiations now in progress between the	bill, is obvious; it would have filled the epis- opacy in Ireland with agents of the English	friend on the differences between his idea on Home Rule and Mr. Gladstone's idea, nas	"We do hereby erily that eccupervise the errange ments for all the Monthly and Sconf Annual Drawings	
fere thee, And the lamp of His love is thy goide through the gloom.	Saliabury Government and the Pope. It has been intimated here that the Foreign Office	been combined to resist the efforts of the	Deen handed me for mullion tion .		
to the grave-we no longer be	is willing to send an Ambassador to the Holy	I LIVE Independence. Dertered EWEY ID JOUV.	"DEAB SIB,I cannot quite remember how the American comparison originated in	son manace and control the Drawings throusines, and that the same are conducted with honersy, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fao-similes of our institution of the service of the fao-similes of our	UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF
hold thee, Nor trend the rough path of the world by thy	appointments of Catholic Bishops within the British Empire is given to the British crown.	The argument now urged for the veto is in part a censure of the course taken by Arch-	Jule to you that the daydinal distinctions	Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our similar o attached, in sie advertisements.	CONTELANCE OF THE CANADALAY A
side; side; side arms of mercy are spread to en-	This proposal is aimed especially at Ireland,	bishop Walsh on the popular side, and in	between Gladstone's Irish polloy and mine were very great-that in fact he sought to	les Banung u.S.	CANTIDOTATES MAILS
fold thee, And the sinner may hope, since the sinless	descriptive of broader limit. The Nation,	the clergy should the agitation for Home Ruleancosed.	give national home rule, while I was not prepared to go further than what I may	acted and and and	1888
has died.	of Dublib, condemps the runer.		call provincial home rule, similar in charac- ter, though not in all its details, to the home	JAS 1	The thencany's Lines are composed of th
Then art gone to the grave-and its mansion forsaking,	and cautious, so far as it has been made pub-	Helloway's Pills and Ointenent Vicissitudes of climate, exposure and hardships, tell heavily	rule of the United States or the provinces of the Canadian Dominion.	of lang	STRAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tigh
Ferhaps thy tired spirit in doubt lingered	consideration at the Vatioan necessarily	cases which may ultimately break up the coa-	"In the course of the controversy Irish-	Complissioners	modern improvements that which all the
But the sunshine of heaven beamed bright on thy waking.	will inevitably produce feelings of anxiety	stitution. Naturally careless of their health a word in season may avert many evils, and may	men have frequently appealed to these pre- ordents as justifying their demands, but of	We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all	can suggest, and have made the fastest time of
and the song which then beardst was the seraphim's song.	United States. A brief summary of its his-	cause them to report to timely measures without any d fliculty or publicity. Holloway's effectual	course the real faut is that a State of the American Union or a province of Canada has	J. H. OGLESRY, Pres Taufalana Wash Dank	Vessels. Tonnage. Commandere. Numidian
fhow art gone to the grave-but 'swere wrong	tory will enable all concerned to approciate its character, to understand its real motive,	remedies are so suitable, and are so easily sdapt- ed for the varied complaints to which our sol-	rights of a separate pation, and the moment	A. BALDWIN, Pres. Sinte National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Or.coms Nat't Bank.	Parieian
to deplore thee, When God was thy ransom, thy guardian,	Pone arouisce in its conditions, the British	diers and sailors are liable, that a supply should always be obtained before proceeding abroad.	tals view of national right seriously entered the minds of the citizens of the Southern		L'or dealant
thy guide; is gave thee, and took thee, and soon will	Government might reasonably expect to ac-	It may with coufficence be stated that many a valuable life might have been saved, or con-	States seconsion and civil war were the natural results. I think that if our American		Circassian 4,000 " W. Richarden
restore thee, Where death has no sting, since the Saviour		firmed cripple prevented from begging in the streets, if Holloway's remedies had been used	friends understood this and worked it out they would cease to be so seriously sympathe-	Incomparated in 1868 for 25 years by the Levislature	Nova Scotian 3,300 " R. H. Hughes
hath died. M. L. S.	prived of civil rights. They had been ad- mitted, it is true, to a nominal participation	in time.	tic with our Irish secessionists.	Educational and Charitable purposes with a capi- al of \$1.000.000-to which a reserve fund of over	Carthaginian 4,600 Capt. A. Macnicol
Nicolet Seminary, P.Q.	in the election of members of the Parliament	MURDERED.	"The national idea as distinguished from provincial is essentially separatist. Once	660,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was inade a part of the present State Constitution dopted	Norwegian 3,531 J. G. Stenhen
METEOROLOGY.	then existing in Ireland. But the qualification of the suffrage was so high that most	A TERRIFLE SCENE IN A CHICAGO SALOON. CHICAGO, JAE. 26.—Early this morning	grant that Ireland is entitled to be considered as a nation, and not as a part of a nation.	December 2nd, A.D. 1879. The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the	Austrian
	of them were excluded from its exercise. They could not sit in Parliament, and they	John Watts, a well-known character about the docks, entered Wilson's lignor store,	and you must follow this out to its logical conclusion and give them all the right of a	It never scaus or postpones.	Prussian
The Firm Rules of Meteorology.	were still barred from many posts of profit and trust. They were, in a word, unemanoi-	corner of South Water and Clark streets, accompanied by a male companion and two	nation, including separate taxation, foreign relations and military forces."	place Monthly, and the Semi-tanual Braw- ings requintly every six months (June and	Buenos Ayroan 3 SC. James Scott.
Later IV.	pated. The movement for the restoration of	women. The quartette entered the wino room in the rear. Shortly afterwards three	Yours traly.	A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A	Grecian
The air which is continually rising in the	from the American Revolution and then a	men entered the saloon, one of		IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, February 8. 1887-2015t Monthly	Canadian
at some and circulating towards the coles	England feit herself compelled to make con-	whom had a bacly braised face and eye. This one listened at the	CANADA'S CONSTITUTION APPLIED TO IRELAND IN MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S	Drawing.	Waldensian
of zones and thowards the equator, is the rime source of the wind. This latter modi-	gaged in foreign wars and her relations were	door of the wine room and then turn- ing to his compunions said : " Now	HOME RULE PROPOSALS,	Capital Prize, \$150,060.	Newfoundland1,500 " C. J. Myling
to cold sir from the poles of the earth. ID	strained with many of her most dangerous foes. Had the movement for Catholic eman-	I'm going to do him up." With that he	LONDON, Jan. 26Mr. Chamberlain writes to the Times at considerable length to show	Mulves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.	The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sating
oming to the equator, cools the torrid zone;	cipation been led by men representing the people directly, it would undoubtedly have	room door; pushing it open he saw John	the practicability of the adoption of the Canadian constitution to Ireland to meet the	1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 \$150,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000 50,000	DAYS, and from Halfax on ATURDAYS, from Portland on Triff. DAYS, and from Halfax on ATURDAYS, calling Lough Royle to roccive on board ard in fully a Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are tended to be despatched
oles heat the colder regions. This accounts or the fact that very often it is not so cold in	made more rapid progress; but unfortunate- ly for the people, the leaders were the Nor-	out a word of warning the murderer bent	fundamental conditions of Lord Hartington's		
old countries as it really would be, were it not or this circulation of the air; and that in	man nobles who were more leyal to the crown for the sake of their estates than interested	plunged the dagger up to the hilt into his	plan for the government of Ireland. In con- cluding Mr. Chamberlain says he never pre-	4 LABGE PRIZES OF 5,000 20,000 20 PRIZES OF 1,0C0 20,000 50 25,000	FROM HALIFAX : Sardinian
of countries we never find the degree of heat at there would be if the air were continu-	in the impoverished masses of the people; and who had their chief following among the	through the door, followed by one of his	tended that the Canadian constitution could be bodily transferred so as to settle the re-	100 " 300 30,000 200 " 200 40,000	
wat rast.	prelates of the Catholic Church itself, who	chums, and escaped. Watts rolled from his chair with a wine-glass clutched between his	lations of Ireland and Great Britain. The exact nature of an adoption which would be	50 50.00	From the West. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOCL, VIA HALINA.
According to what has been said, however, at two different winds would exist on the	oonid not afford to be very bold with many of the penal laws still on the books.	fugers and died. His friend immediately left the saloon, but the women were looked in	suitable for the wants of Ireland is one of the	APPROXIMATION PRINES. 100 Approx.mation Prizes of \$800 \$30,000 100 '' '' 990 20,000	Polynesian
orth, and these two moving in fixed direc- ons; one sweeping over the earth from the	went to London with a petition for Catholic	a cell at the armory, where they are playing drunk and feigning ignorance of the whole	oussions will throw light.	100 " 100 10,000	Thursday, Dec.
oles to the equator, with us called "North ind" and one from the coustor to the icy	emancipation. The parliament of Ireland had been abolished in the first year of the	transaction.	THE KNIGHTS AND THE INTERSTATE	2,179 Prizes, amounting to \$535,000 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to	or on the arrival of the Grand Trank Railway Tr from the West. Rates of passage from Monireal, via California
gions, with us the "South wind." But we must add here something which	century. Heary Grattan presented the Cath- olic petition to the British House of Com-	A GLADSTONIAN VICTORY IN	COMMERCE BILL. WASHINGTON, Jay. 20.—A letter was sent to	f the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further information write clearly, giving full ad-	Rates of passage from Monireal, via Falifar :- Ca 468.76, \$73.75, \$8:175. (According to accound Intermodiate, \$35.50, Steerage, \$26.50.
but we must add here this, viz, the re- busiderably modifies this, viz, the re- blation of the globe. The earth, it is well	mons, and Lord Grenville presented it in the Hense of Lords. Mr. Grattan said in his	LIVERPOOL.	President Clevelaud by the National Legisla- two committee of the Knights of Labor, repre-	I or New York Exchange in ordinary letter Churching	
nown, revolves round its axis from west to	speech that if the petition should be granted,	MR. GOSCHEN DEFEATED IN THE EXCHANGE DIVISION BY MR. NEVILLE, GLADSTGNIFF.	senting with their dependents over 5,000,000,	New Oriens, La	NEWFORNDLAND TIME
st once in twenty-four hours ; the atmos- tere performs this revolution also.	and if the emailest danger abould appear from permitting the Pope to exercise ponti-	LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26The election for	calling attention to the Senate bill, known as a bill to regulate interstate commerce. The letter	or EL A. DAUPHIN. Washington, D.C.	The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Half to Liverpool, via St. John's N. F., are intended to be spatched FROM HALIFAX:-
But since that part of the atmosphere	fical powers in Ireland, he was instructed to	sion in this city to fill the vacancy caused by	says: We regard the following objections as fundamental: First, the commission clause;	Address Registered Letters to	Caribaginian
velocity than the part nearer the poles, it	appointment of Catholic Bishops " with his	and resulted as follows: Mr. Neville, Glad-		NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans Lo.	Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steernos al for
ood, that the air which goes on the surface the earth from the poles to the equator,	"would have the chect of preventing any	stonian, 3,222; Mr. Goschen, Conservative and Unionist. 3.211; nine votes remain in	given to the federal courts to hear and deter- mine causes arising under the act; fourth, the		
areas over ground which moves faster east	approximate of that Church in Ireland who	dispute and there will be a recount to-morrow.	nearly all of the provisions of the measure. In	in sharge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute	
han the air itself; while, on the contrary, he air coming from the hot zone starts in an	was not politically approved of by the Gov- ernment." Mr. Pensonby, who supported	rectived 2,920 and Barley, Conservative,	behalf of our constituents, we respectfully request you to yeto the bill. Signed, National Levision Committee Knights of Labor	and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to	BOSTON :
astern direction with the velocity it had at as equator; but, as it is moving on, it passes	Mr. Gastian in this, said he did so upon the authority of Dr. Milner, a distinguished	The votes were counted three times by	Legislation Committee, Knights of Labor.	other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.	Siperian
for that part of the earth which retains with as velocity.	Catholic Bishop in England, "who was au-	inspectors and a fourth count was made by six Conservatives. The official announce-			Remarian
This gives rise to what are called trade-	to make the proposition." Notwithstanding the offer of the veto, the prayer for emanci-	ment was deferred until to-morrow. This is a certain indication of the defeat of Mr.	A MUNUAN MARKEN	I ALIDE FITA I	The starsers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Pal iolubia Bervico aro intended to be despatched fr Philadelphis for Glasgow. FROM PHILADRLPHIA Norweisa
ar hemispheres tos trade-winds come in the	pation was rejected by both Houses.	Gosoben, even if the majority against him at first appounded should be reduced.		I GURE FITS !	Norwojian

over that part of the earth which rotates with less velocity. This gives rise to what are called trade-winds, so very important to navigation. In ear hemispheres the trade-winds come in the lower strata of the air in the north-east; while in the upper strata they move towards in the lower strata of the sir move in a north-westerly direction; in the upper strata they move in a south-easterly direction. From this arises our rules respecting the weather.



weather.

The idea that many persons have that wind and weather are two things entirely different, is wrong. Weather is nothing sise but a condition of the atmosphere. A cold winter, cold spring, cold summer and cold antuma do not mean, as some believe, that the earth, or that part of it on which they live, is colder than usual; for if we dig a hole in the ground it will be found that neither cold nor warm weather has any influence upon the temperature below the surface of the earth. At the small depth of thirty inches below the surface no difference can be found between the heat of the day and the cold of the night. In a well sixty feet deep no difference is perceivable between the nottest summer and the coldst winter day, for below the surface called, and resolutions were adopted of the earth the differences of temperature do repudiating the veto. The resolutions were the coldst winter day, for below the surface not exist. What we call "weather" is but a state of the atmosphere, and depends solely upon the wind.

It has been stated already that there are fixed rules of weather, or, which is the same thing, that there are laws governing the motion of the winds ; but we have added also, that there are a great many causes which disturb these rules, and therefore make any ealculations in advance a sheer impossibility.

We have seen that these rules are called forth, 1st, by the course of the sun ; 2ad, by the circulation of the sir from the poles to the equator and back again ; and 3rd, by the revolution of the earth, causing the tradewinds

All these various items have been calculated correctly ; and, owing to this, we have now a firm baisis in meteorology. But in the next letter we shall see what obstacles are put in the way of this new science by other things ; and the allowances to be made for those disturbances cannot be easily computed. OFTIC.

A WHOLESALE MURDER.

THE HIDEOUS CRIME RECORD OF PERRY, THE COLORED JANITOR OF MARYLAND UNIVER-SITT, NOW ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26 - The trial of Anderson Perry, colored, for the murder of Willy Brown, was continued in the oriminal court to-day. The evidence disclosed a depth of orime unparalleled in the oriminal annals of the city or State. Perry, the accused, who was employed in the dissecting department of Maryland University, of Maryland, it appeared in the testimony, had told others he was in the habit of killing and selling bodies of old people for dissecting purposes. Ross, already convicted, lived in the same house with Perry, and declares he was instigated by Perry to commit the murder, assaring him that nothing would ever be known of it, but after he had committed the crime was advised by Perry to leave the country. It also appears that Perry was to have married the mother of Ross a few days subsequent to the murder. Perry is an old man and partially paralyzed. The trial creates much excitement, and hondreds of people, mostly colored, are gathered about the court house during the sessions of the

" There are many forms of nervous debility in men, that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills, Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, &c., should try them.

tion of that Parliament, the veto proposi-tion being accompanied with an assurance It is reported that Sir John Mowh that when the Parliament of Ireland should salaries to the Catholic clergy while control-) the Liberals will contest the seat, though they ling the appointments of Bishops through the have no chance of success. veto, Although the ten Bishops agreed to until its sudden disclosure in 1805. A storm | dress in reply to the speech from the Throne. of popular indignation broke out all over Ire-Ireland. A Synod of twenty-six Bishops was signed by all the prelates except three who had agreed to the proposition when offered to the secret meeting by Castlereagh. Dr. Milzer promptly denied that be had agreed to the proposal, and at once became an ardent opponent of it. In consequence, he part of the Catholic clergy generally in Engand and the English Catholic nobility. Lord Fingall persisted in his advocacy of the veto, bishops and by the Irish nobility, with few and inconsiderable exceptions. It was about this time that Daniel O'Connell became the virtual leader of the movement for Catholic

emancipation. Under him the people took the cause into their own hands. In 1810 the veto was revived, but was again Datholics of Ireland of all ranka; but it was still vehemently urged by the English Catho-lics. The supporters of Catholic emancipa-tion were divided in Parliament-nome tayoring the veto, others opposing it-and again a bill for Catholic emancipation was thrown of Yreland adopted a remonstrance and sent grams from New York, Montreal and Ottawa it to Rome by the hands of Dr. Murray, are of a very reassuring character. paid no attention to it. When the mossenger more, and diew up another remonstrance, still more vigorous than the first, and Dr. Rome with the decument. Father Hayes, sense of Canada will insist upon a policy of representing the laity haweil as the clergy, peace." was also despatched to Kome to antagonize the English intriguers. He was arrested, imprisoned, and only released on condition of subjected aroused great resentment, and the crisis. The Pope, having recovered his lib-erty, wrote a letter to the Irish prelates, giving many reasons for accepting the veto. But Ireland had its mind made up, and rejected every overture for it, no matter trom what direction it proceeded.

The proposition disappeared from the distta | the Oatholics of this country to the Oatholics | aboliahed.

. . . .

had been conceived by Lord Castlereagh, the the House of Commons leaves the Govern-chief agent of the Crown in the destruction ment in an awkward position. Even if he of the Irish Parliament, and that he had pro- should be provided with an unoccupied seat cured the assent of ten Irish Catholic Bishops | he cannot sit in the House for the next ten to it in 1799 while intriguing for the aboli- days, and during that period there will pro-

It is reported that Sir John Mowbray is ready to resign his seat in the House of Combe ablished, and the civil rights of the Cath- mons for Oxford University and that he will olics restored, the English crown would pay be raised to the peerage. If he does resign

The Gladstonlans have not yet decided the proposition it was kept secret from 1799 what shall be their line of action on the ad-

THE FISHERY QUESTION

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CABINET-LONDON PRESS OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, Jar. 25 -- The Cabinet meeting was attended by all the members except the Secretary of War, who is out of the city. The principal topic of discussion was the action of the Senate on the Canadian was subject to virulent opposition on the fishery question, in the course of which a question arose as to the legality of the recent asizures of British vessels near the Scal Islands for alleged viciations of the laws being sustained by three of the Irish Catholic | regulating tue hunting of seals at or near those islands.

LONDON PRESS OFINIONS.

LONDON, Jan 26 -The Post, commenting on the passage in the United States Senate on Monday of the fisheries retaliatory bill, says : 'We are sure Mr Ingalls' outspoken bitternose against England does not represent the rejected with substantial unanimity by the feeling of either the American Sevate or people. On the other hand, it would be foolish to shut our eyes to the importance of the questions involved.

The Chronicle thinks the fact that Ingalls' splenetic outburst neither surprised nor shocked the more respectable senators is a out. Mean while pressure was brought to far more serious matter than the dispute itself bear upon liome. The Pope, Pius VII, was and hopes the Washington authorities will in captivity in France, and the Cardinal early disclaim any community of feeling with

tors Ingails, Hale and Frye seriously. Even returned to Ireland, the prelates met once) the dignified American sensions are not above playing to the gallery. It is much to be hoped that no steps will be taken to Murray and the Bahop of Cork were sent to exasperate the quarrel and that the good

The Standard says : " President Cleveland will probably have the good sense to veto the measure or agree to it merely in form as a quitting the city. When he returned to prelude to anicable negotiations. We protest Ireland, the treatment to which he had b en against the idea either of England or Canada being coerced into yielding a jot or tittle of expressions of the people, uttered with sol- their rights by such empty threats. We have emnity and power, brought the question to a none of the ulterior motives assigned by either Messrs, Ingalis, Frye and Hoar, but Americans, by demanding such terms as those indicated, ask more than justice. The dispute, however, ought not to go beyond the power of diplomacy." Mr Gourley, M P for Sunderlanded, will at

the coming session move the House of Comoussions for Cathelle emanoipation, which was finally won by agitation and the fear of oivil war in 1829. But it was the seed from which Great Britain and the United States, to ashas grown the never quieted antagonism of certain how far they may be amended or · · · _

GUKES ALL HUMUKS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-ricum, the worst Scrofula. Salt-ricum, the worst Scrofula. Salt-ricum, the worst Scrofula. Salt-ricum, the worst Scrofulor Bough Skin, in short, all disenses caused by had blood are conquered by this powerful, puritying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ul-cers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it munifequed its potency in curing Tetter, Bowe Hall, Boils, Car-bineties, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Nock, and Enlarged Glands. Send ton cents in stange for a large treatise, with col-ored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for atreatise on Serofulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THEE LIFE." Thoroughy cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Goidet Modical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spir-its, vital strength, and soundness of constitution, will be established.



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OF THE Liver, Blood, and Lungs. If you keel dull drowsy, debilitated, have rallow colot of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizzi-ness, bad tasto in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and glocany horebodings, irregular (ppetite, and conted tongue, you are suffering from Indi-gestion, Dyspepsis, and Torpid Liver, or "Hilloussioss." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a romedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierco's Golden Miedical Discovery has no cyual.

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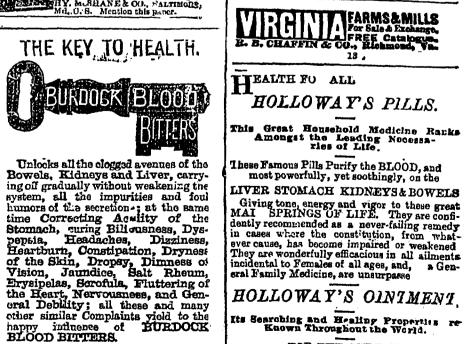
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day instituted by Flaintiff. Montreal, January 19th, 1857. ADAM & DUHAMEL. 265 Altorneys for Flaintiff.	N.BAdvice gratis, ove addres daily ween the hours by letter		

WITNESS AND GATHOLIC OPPONICLE. 1 1: Th TRUE



The Great Liberal Leader's Address Last Night.

(Continued from First Pagel)

Hon. Mr. Blake, with the assistance of a diagram, contested the object lessons which Mr. White had sought to teach in regard to country representation, showing that the votes by which Conservative majorities had been obtained in some thirty constituencies had not been such in reality, bat might have been changed by som one hundred and fifty votes. It in mentad been made in the address to itation wer-

ous and so important that is use seen inipossible to discuss some of them. He could to-night only briefly and allusively speak of them, referring his hearers to his former speeches for a fuller expression of his views, reminding them that it was by the light of those utterances that they ought to deal with them. He had nothing to add to, nothing to withdraw from, and nothing to change in what he had said. He was the more particular in this remark because his words had been so misrepresented and so distorted that it was clear that an effort would be made to draw from the fact that in a brief reference he did not repeat everything, the false inference that he withdrew something. In 1882 he had pointed ont the advisability and necessity of modifications in

THE TARIFY

as to fuel and breadstuffs, as to sugar, as to iron, a material in universal use, and as to the exorbitant and unequal duties on the lower grades of cotions At Malvern, the other day, he had declared that whatever divergence there might be on speculative points, there was no such difference as to what was possible and proper as should prevent a reunion of all Reformers. He had stated that the situation changed in 1882 had been changed far more in 1886. In 1878 our asked to be put in office. But they had said expenditure had been twenty-three and a in 1878 that an expenditure of \$23,500.000 half millions, in 1882 twenty-seven millions, and in 1886, apart from the war expenses, thirty-six millions, or something like an increase of seventy per cent. He declared that it was thus made even clearer than in 1882 that a very high scale of duties must be continued on goods such as we can make at

He had repeated that free trade was not practicable in Canada, and gave his reasons. He had reaffirmed his statement that there was no possiblity of a change in a system of taxation, the necessary effect of which was to give large and ample advantages to the Lanadian manufacturer over his competitor abroad. He had pointed out that even the moderate reforms pointed out in 1882 were now difficult of execution, and it was clearer than ever that a very high scale of texation must be retained, and consequently manufac-turers had nothing to fear. He was not going to attempt the task of making a tariff in opposition. It was impossible, and even before thinking over the matter the fullest and most searching enquiry was necessary. For his part, he should never consent to any change which should not be preceded and justified by auch coquiry. The adversaries of the Liberal party talked of them as likely to act like a bull in a china shop, knocking down all the crockery. But there need be no such fear. They proposed to avail themselves of all possible information and he personally had always recognized the great importance of stability in tariff. He had witnessed with pain and regret the constant tinkering with the tariff that had gone | the real termini would be at Vancouver and on for the last few years, convinced as he was that charges should never take place save to secure a substantial public good or remove i Blake's) had spoken to Sir John on the sub-a serious public evil. It had frequently ject he had said, "Oh, one must please the been charged that the Reformers were boys." When in British Columbia he opposed to manufactures ;, but the fact affirmed that the wheat from Regina westwas that many of the most intelligent and ward would go to England via Vancouver prosperous manufacturers were Reformers, and the Horn. Sir John proceeded from and the Reformers ever retained a kindly Vancouver to Winnipeg, had discovered that feeling and interest in manufacturing success. But in every case the public interest had to to be considered, and where the several in-the occasion. Rev. Joseph Cook, speaking of screats were reasonably reconcilable, concession should be granted. He pointed out the practicable, but as Sir John Macdonald said danger that existed in the Tory policy of en- to me, it is almost as much as a man's life is deavoring to bind together the manufacturing worth up there to say it is not. ' He wanted community in a solid column against the to please the boys and he did so At Win-Would assuredly meet with the failure it de- have said :--" The Government of which I served. Referring to LABOR QUESTIONS, the Conservatives had failed to show why it country to have that road built. We know should be that the labor element should support the Conservative party. He (Mr. Blake) had pricked the bubble connected with the printers' difficulty in 1872, and the question was now raised no more. He (Mr. Blake) had conclusively shown that he had favored advantages to the workingman in the way of savings banks, of advanced factory legislation, of the development the co-operative principle in proof duction and distribution, and of profit showing of arbitration, of the abolition of contract labor in prisons (cheers), of the prohibition of Chinese immigration, of the oboli-tion of assisted passages and the ontire change of our immigration plans, more taxation on luxuries and less on necessaries, and its fairer imposition as between the rich and poer. He had shown at previous meetings that it had been his good fortune to pass laws securing to labor the right to combine, giving it legal protection and abolishing class legis He had favored the establishlation. ment of a bureau of labor statistics and had pointed out the conditions on which in general the rights of labor depended, and much he expected to see effected socially by the application of Goanel principles to our daily lives. He had expressed a wish to see in Parliament genuine representatives of labor, actuated by political views. He had voted against the prohibitory deposit of \$200 for representative candi | relations of individual members to the Govdatare, and for the extension of the hours of voting in manufacturing centres. He had always looked, as all statesmen were accustomed to look, to the condition of the toiling masses, declaring that not only had they a right to a more existence, but to a fair enjoyment of life, as, if they did weil, all above them must do well enough. Such was a brief statement of the planks in the Reform platform on which he expected to receive the confidence of the people. He desired to see

rights, (Cheers.) We required note of the laffairs. He spoke here with some interest vindication of civil and religious likerty, and of tolerance on the part of the strong towards the weak. We required to effect the eleva-tion of the people by, the aid of morality faid temperance, so that all might work hand in hand for the heaft of the question of debt, He would now turn to the question of debt, taxes and expenditure. (Cheers.) During taxes and expenditure. (Cheers.) During that greatness would be retarded so long as the five years from 1873 to 1878 the entire there were provincial misunderstandings and revenue of Canada out of loans and taxes that it was for each to understand the extent amounted to 1351 millions, or 27 millions per of their responsibilities. He had thought year, and from 1878 to 1883 to 1353 millions, over and discussed this with the active conyear, and from 1878 to 1883 to 1357 militons, or 27 millions per year; but in the three years from 1884 to 1886 inclusive, they rose to 138 millions or 46 millions per year. to 138 millions, or 46 millions per year. This was appalling. The debt was larger towards the Pronince of Quebec, a feeling and the taxation lighter he would say in which she already extended to the French the first than in the second term. From | and Germans, and to her Catholics generally the first than in the second term. From 1873 to 1883 the debt was increased by 587 millions, or \$5,860,000 a year. In 1884 it was increased by 25 millions, in 1885 by 141 millions, and 1886 by 24 millions, being 624 millions in the three years, or a further increase of our 20 millions many. The

increase of over 20 millions per annum. The total debt of the country was some 220 millions, equal to over a million dollars for the that of the constitution, of our chartered average electoral district, and to 20 millions liberties and of our common interests. We for such a city as this, with an annual de-mand upon it for interest of \$800,000. During the first five years he had named, the taxation had amounted to 95 millions, or 19 millions a year, during the second term to \$17,700,000, or 23 millions a year, and during the third term (3 years) to \$76,000,000, or \$25,350,000 a year. For this year the taxation was esof statesmanship as timated to amount to \$27,200,000, or 91 millions in excess of Mr. Mackenzie's last year of office. The excess in taxation in six years has been equal to 43 millions. We were thus burning the candle at both ends. The Tories, when Mr. Mackenzie was in power, had called out from a hundred platforms that the people were being too heavily taxed, and that if they were restored to office they would make reductions and give economio Government. In Mr. Mackenzie's first year the expenditures amounted to \$23,300,000, and in his iast \$23,500,000. The Fories declared this to be too much, and was too much, and had reduced it in 1883 to \$25,700,000. In 1854 they they had brought it down to \$31,000,000, and in 1885 to \$35,000,000. However, \$1,700,000 of this

expenditure they had claimed was

DUE TO THE WAR.

and even deducting it, we had an expendithre of \$33,300,000. However that might The Government were warred to keep the be, the people had to pay for it. In 1836 Indians on the side of Canada as they were the expanditure was some \$39,200,000, but certain to be a power for cvil or for good, taking off \$3,400,000 for the war, we still had \$35 \$00,000 in 1886, an excess over 1878 district. All this time the half-breeds in of \$12,300,000 exclusive of the war. they had said Mr. Mackenzie should have the same claims in justice on the Saskat. been more economical. In 1885 he had spoken in Montreal on the Canadian Pacific River and the Assimptoine, Mr. Blake Railway policy, and had pointed out the great importance of the Sault Ste. Marie line, stating that it would secure the North-West traffic and the trade of a vast region and of the population of the Norhtwestern States. The project had remained in abeyance, but now he congretulated them on its prespects of carly realization which was all the more important in view of the Premier's recont announcements as to the Northwest traffic. Sir John Macdonald while in the Northwest had said some amusing and startling things. Sir Charles Tupper had a largo number of Canadian Pacific termini, among them Halifax, St. John, Louisburg, Sydney, St. Andrew's, Shippegan and Caraquet. Each of them had in turn been blessed by Sir Charles, who had been emulated by Sir Jozn, who had declared that New Westminster. Each one had been made happy in turn. When a friend of his (Mr. the great question there was the Hudson Bay this road, said : "I am not sure that it is have said :--- "The Government of which I am a member have always acknowledged the wonderful advantage it would be to the that it will give a short route to Europe, and, what is more important, a short road from Europe here." And he went on to show his belief in its early construction. So here it will be seen that while the Pacific is to take the wheat trade from Regina, the Hudson Bay Reilway is to take the trade in and out from Wisnipeg. Then what will be left for Montreal? He would not here discuss the Upper House, but he had made an appeal to the people to purify the Commons chamber. In all ages the danger had been the corruptibility and dependency of the people's representatives. Politicians were great at WHIPPING THE DEVIL ROUND THE STUMP, and a more efficacious law was required and Parliament could provide the remedy for what was a great wrong. There had been many and systematic attempts to corrupt and debauch the members ; even those who Orly three persons were arrested to night, would disdain to touch the accused The optimesk to night was caused by the anhad been obliged to defend themselves. He had seen this corruption in many forms. It was in public lands, blank shares and timber limits to members and by the hundred to their friends who expected to make their fortures by selling railway subsidies. So much had this system progressed that it was not infrequent for the uestion to be asked "Why was not the division effected by the arguments." The great difficulty was party blindness and the ernment. He referred to the Caraquet Railway, whose president was a member of the House of Commons for Gloucester, N. B. who owned eleven twelfths of the rallway which was heavily subsidized by the Govern ment. Who would not be an enthusiastic supporter of the administration for \$200,000 out of a grant of \$224,0c0. Mr. Burns was, of course, enthusiastic and energetic. These grants only came down at the end of the session, and consequensly the Ministers were all the time on the look out for the good boy who deserves his prize. Was it not possible to destroy such a system which undermined the integrity of the people's representatives ? So tar he (Mr. Blake) had not blamed the rank and file of the members, but had blamed the Government. He would tell the electors present that with them rested whether the practice should be continued. If they did not put an end to it, with them lay the responsibility. This was a most prossing question. He felt that our Legislature should be

our most precious jewel. Home Rule was the boast of all the provinces when it was must put down the centralizing tendency at Ottawa, and by our generosity towards our fellow citizens, foster a spirit and promote the growth of a Canadian nationality. So alone could we prosper. He had said else-where that there had been no topic of equal importance that had demanded as high gifts

THE NORTH-WEST QUESTION.

The vast territory distant from Ottawa, and under peculiar circumstances, was left in its initial stages, without a safety valve in the way of representative institutions. At the beginning there were not many souls in the land, composed of three classes only-the Indin, half-breed, and white. The inlian anddenly found bimself confronted with white civilization, and was compelled to sunder his connections and go upon his reserve, He also found himself alflicted with the vices and dresses of civilization. All of a sudden the buffalo vanished with the rapidity of a dream and he felt himself imperilled by starvation. That imposed on the Government the duty of providing for them and the appointees for this purpose were, many of them, unfitted for the task. They had all read the record which showed that many of the Indian officers were incapable, tyrannical and immoral. The halfbreeds were not numerous, but they were calculated to be the best instruments to lead the Indians into the way of white civilization. Yet the West were getting restless. They had chewan as their brethern had on the Red traced in a most eloquent manner the history of the Northwest difficulties showing that "all the trails had led to Batcche," and that the Government could by no one be acquitted for their neglect. They had indied precipitated the reballion. Having dwelt upon his subject at great length, he concluded by calling upon his hearers to play their part like men, to organizs and enthu siastically work for the return of Liberal candidates, and to cheer the heart of their unworthy leader on the night of the 22ad instant by enabling it to be said that this metropolitan city had ranged itself with the great Liberal party of the Dominion. The hop. gentleman resumed his seat amid thunders of applause from all parts of the house.

After cheers for the Hon. Mr. Blake, Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. Mr. Mercier and the Queen the meeting dispersed. As the Hon. Mr. Blake drove away with Mr. F. Wolferstau Thomas, whose guest he is, and other friends, he was loudly and repeatedly cheered.

In some lines business is very brick, but trade in general is not what it should be. Remittances are fair. GROCERIES-The trade is exceedingly dull, Coffees are steady ; yellow sugars have been

the country.

more active, granulated has been quiet. Syrups and molasses have maintained the high values that were placed upon them. There was a small business done in fruits.

THE RESTIGOUCHE ELECTION.

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE

SIR,-I see by last issue of St. John Sur

to contradict such a statement, as Geo. Haddow, of Dalhousis, has been tendered the

Liberal nomination and has accepted and is

now actively canvassing the county. Mr

Haddow has represented this county previ-

onsly and has given general satisfaction ; he is very popular and has many friends through

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Whole-

sale Markets.

New Mills, N.B., 25th Jan.

AN ELECTOR.

IRON AND HARDWARE. -Business is not very brisk owing to some extent to the bad roads and lack of connection. In the United States and Great Britain values are advancing. Pig iron is in demand at increased values. Other goods are uniformly firm at quotations. Cut nails have gone up 202 on almost all descriptions. Horseshoes are steady at \$3.35 for small lots and \$3.25 per 100 keg lots. Considerable orders have been received for this class of goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES .- Manufacturers Lere are for the present preity busy, but the bad weather has prevented their travelers carrying out their joarneys and communicating with them. They, however, apprehend no lack of orders but are somewhat auxiously awaiting the 4th instant, when most of the paper given on fall orders shall fall due.

LEATHER .- There is a moderate !rade doing in this branch with a fair demand for goods for spring work. Best makes of pebble are in good demand and in limited supply, Prices are unchanged.

FURS .- The local market has been very dull, to a great measure due to the rough weather. Prices have, however, been maintained and will in the near future be mate rially influenced by the Loudon coles which opened on Wednesday.

WOOL -Prices about right, deman1 fair, with only moderate stocks on hand. The local demand for worl is fur with only moderate stocks on hand. There is esticiu to be a considerable revival of basiness very shortly.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS .- There has been a good deal of activity in the drug market this week, especially noticeable with the load. ing articles and the upward tendency of prices continues.

Bors .- Local hop merchants appear to be nore encouraged, some of them contending that, judging from foreign advices, all they have to do is to hold on, and they will come out all right.

SALT .-- For this staple there has been the usual steady demand at ordinary prices. We quote :- Eureka, \$2 40; Rice's duily, \$2 per bag and 50. for quarters. Factory filled is SI 15 to SI 20. DET GOODS .- The dry goods men are ex-

ceedingly sanguine on the suljet of the spring's trade, and manufacturers both of cottons and woolens are already talking of an advance. A good number of huyers have been in town and are still coming. Prices for cotton goods show a general steadying,



by acclamation, and in justice to the Liberal are plentiful and quoted at 50 to 61c. party of the Dominion 1 consider it my duty. DRESSED POULTRY .- Although stocks have been considerably reduced, the supply is equal to the demand. The enquiry has been limited, although one or two round lots of turkeys were disposed of. We quote as follows :- Turkeys 71: to 102; ahickens 50 to 70 as to quality; and gease 51s to 7s. Ducks scarce at 81s to 10c. We have given a wide range of prices owing to the great difference

in quality. BEANS.—The sale is reported of a part car load of good medium white beans, equal to about \$1.10 here, and sales of broken lots are reported at \$1.15 to \$1.25, choice hand-picked being quoted at \$1.25 to \$1.30. The demand is exclusively local. HONEY.-There is a moder-te demand for

strained honey, and purs white clover has been at 10h to 11c, some holders asking higher prices. Honey in comb is rather scarce and steady at 15 to 18: per lb.

MAPLY SUGAR, &C .- A few straggling sales of maple syrup have been made at 90: to \$1 per can. Sugar is quiet but steady at 73 to 9) as to quality. Two lots of dark Quebec sugar, amounting to 2,000 lbs, were rold at

Hors -A lot of about 4 or 5 tons of Ger man hops are offered on this market at very reasonable prices. In Canadian hops, we learn of no further sales. Prices are purely nominal at from 15 to 20: for medium to choice, and old at from 8 to 12c.

POTATOES-The receipts of potatoes by farmers having fallen off during the past week, prices have been somewhat firmer, and we quote car lots 60c to 70c per bag, and smaller quantities 75 : to 90 per bag. CABBAGES. -The price of cabbages, has ad-

vauced to \$6 to \$10 per 100 in Yew York. Here they are quoted at \$2 50 to \$4, as to size and quelity. ONIONS-A fair business is reported at \$2 75 to \$3 per bbl.

Asues-Under a better enquiry the market holds firm, with sales of first pots at \$4 25 per 100 lbs.

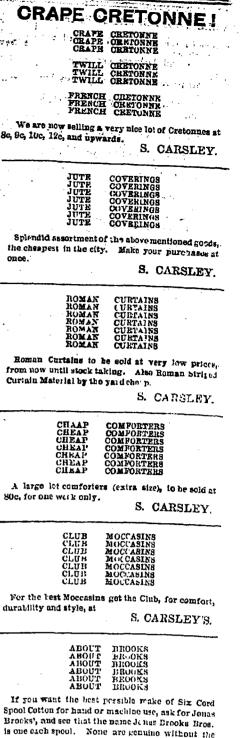
DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - The market has been somewhat quieter during the past week, but prices have undergone no change, being as firm as ever. Business on local account has transpired in Eastern Townships at 220 to 23c for selections, and in Brockville and Morrisburg at 21c to 22c, but there is very little or the latter here. Creamery is being placed in a retail way Creamery is being placed in a retail way at 255 to 27c in single tubs for fine to finest. We quote :--Creamery, fine to fancy, 245 to 25c; do, good, 005 to 23c; Townships, fine to finest, 205 to 225; do, fair to good, 15c to 10c; Morrisburg, fine to finest 105 to 205 to 10c; Morrisburg, fine to fizert, 195 to 202; do, fair to good, 17e to 18e; Brockville, the to finest, 19e to 205; do, fair to good, 17e to 18e; Wentern, fine to fine-t, 1Se to 1S12; do, fair to good, 162 to 17e; low grades, 142 to 15c.

ROLL BUTTER-The demand is good, and quite a number of lots have charged hands during the week at from 15: to 18c, the latter figure being obtainable for choice lets of Western, either in boxes or barrels. Sales of 1,000 lb lots have been made at 17e to 1710 for good qualities, ordinary stock selling for less money. CHEESE-Everything points to the continu-

ance of a firm and healthy market from now to the close of the season, and higher plices are confidently looked for. ₩e quote : -- Finest Fall colored, 003 to 127c; inest, white, 128 to 00c; fine, 121e to 124c; medium to fair, 11c1 to 11/3; lower grades, 101c to 101c.

Housekeepers appear to be in accord as to one good feature about Chinese cooks-they never waste any grease. They put it all on their hair.



FEB. 2, 1887



name.

AN ENLARGED FRANCHISE

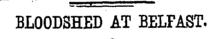
and really representative and effective assemblies keeping their promises with the people and not raising rebellion in the West and discontent in the East. He wished to see the House reformed and to witness reforms in the civil service so as to secure from all a fair day's work for a fair day's pay. We wanted the right to make our own commercial negotistions, to have our taxes reduced, to obtain

RECIPROCAL TRADE,

the settlement of the fishery question and thejfall recognition of the Federal character in character and independence of party. of our constitution. We wanted no more Endisallowances, such as those of the River and | tion was the spirit in which the Federal com-"Streams Act and the Escheats Bill; no more paot was construed. The strength of our

MADE UP OF OUR BEST MEN.

Another point vital to the whole confederacentralization but the full recognition of Canadian nationality was the full and free local autonom y-our home and provincial recognition of the local Government in local



Party Biots Broak Out Again with Great Virulence-Thirty Persons Said to be Killed and Very Many More Injured.



BELFAST, Jan. 30 .--- There was terrific rioting in the Petershill, Carrickhill and Shankhill districts of this city on Saturday night. The trouble originated through sol-diers belonging to the West Surrey regiment insulting a number of Catholic civilians. The latter retaliated by stoning the soldiers many of whom were injured. This was followed by wholesale arrests, over 100 being locked up. A constable engaged in this duty was seriously injured by the excited crowd Finally military pickets were called out and quiet was restored. This evening the rioting was renewed, and at this hour the police and mob are exchanging shots. Thirty persons are reported killed and 100 more injured.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Altogether fifty rioters have been arrested The trouble originated on Saturday night in row between Protestants and Catholics. The arrival of the police incensed the mob and led to a free use of revolvers and stones, The police were compelled to fire for their own protection. The mayor and other authorities did their best to prevent a renewal of the riot to-night but without success The outbreak to-night was caused by the appearance of two constables who gave evidence before the riots investigating committee. The constables were roughly baniled and reinforcements had to be called out.

POPULAR ENCITEMENT.

No blowing of trumpets or beating of drums could equal the grand testimonial that is being paid to the extraordinary curative and ex-hilarating powers of the St. Leon Mineral water. 'Mid all the election hub bub, holiday uproar and winter's chill the St. Leon head quarters, No. 4 Victoria Square, have been a scene of bustle and rush, and orders on demand have a most chadrupled during the past month. So great is the pressure for St. Leon Water that the stock stored up for February orders has been run off, and to day a sentryman is doing duty pacing to and fro at the G. T. R. station watching for the first carload to plough its way inward so that pressing orders can be Testimonials from hundreds whose suffilled. ferings through long years of sadness are pour-ing in, and with glad hearts and carnest prayers beseech bedridden sorrowers and sufferers from dyspopsia, indigestion, constluction, kidney, liver diseases, etc., to come to the fountain of health and life, St. Leon. Pure and unadul-terated from the hands of the great Creator as it springs from earth's bosom through the fissured rock at St. Leon Springs. These fissured rock at St. Leon Springs. These famous springs are situated on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, five miles from Louisville station, C.P.R., Miskinopge County, P.Q., and are a famed resort. Many come here pro nounced incurables and go their way rejoicing nounced incuracies and go their way rejoicing in good health. From 300 to 500 can be accom-modated at the Springs' quarters, which are generally crowded, people coming from the utmost corners of the continent seeking health.

and some styles are fractionally higher. The woolen goods market is not specially active.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR,-A better enquiry has been ex perienced during the past few days, and business has developed into somewhat better volume. In this market there have been sales of superior at \$3 90 to \$4, the latter for choice. A good round lot of ordinary inspected superior was also placed at \$3 95. We quote superior was also placed at \$3 95. We quote: Patents, \$4.15 to [\$4.60; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.40 to \$4.70; Strong Bakers' (Manitobau), \$4 40 to \$4.50; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.20; Superior Extra, \$3.90 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$0.00 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3 80; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3 70; Spring Extra. \$3.45 to \$3 50; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2 25 to \$2.40; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.L. \$1.75 to \$1.90; do (spring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.70; do (superfine), \$1.35 to \$1.50; City strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30

to \$4.35. OATMEAL .-- Car lots are quoted at \$395 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50, in to \$4 25. bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2 30 to \$2 50 per bbl.

BRAN .-- Steady at \$14 in car lots, Shorts, \$15 to \$16.

WHEAT-There is a good demand reported for wheat in the West. Sales have been made of Canada red winter wheat on the lines North and West of Stratford at SDc to Slc. equal to 92e to 935 here. Sales have also transpired in No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat for delivery at points West for milling purposes at 95c, and here it is said that millers would have to pay 963 to 97c. For export, prices here may be considered nominal.

Conn.-The market is quiet, and prices are nominal at 48: to 49: in bond and 55: duty paid.

PEAS.-I'rices are nominally unchanged at 64c to 65c per 60 lbs.

28).

BARLEY .- Malting barley 553 to 643 per bushel. Feed barley 45c to 50c.

RyE-The demond is nil, and prices are nominal at 480 to 500 per bushel. BUCKWHEAT-Prices are quoted at 42: to

SEEDS.-Red clover at points west of Toronto is quoted at \$5 25. Here prices are

\$5 50 to \$6. Timothy is steady at \$2 40 to \$2 50 for Western, and at \$2 30 to \$2 75 for Oanadian. Alsike, \$6 00 to \$7 00. Flax-seed, \$1 20 to \$1 35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs .- The firm feeling noticed in the market last week has given place to an easier feeling, and in order to do business holders have found it necessary to shade prices. We quote limed eggs 20c to 233, and new laid at 20c to 30c in barrels and cases. Of course small basket lots of new laid bring more meney. GAMES.-Sales of deer have been made at 40

MABRIED.

CLORAN-BRADY.-In New York, at Church of St. Agnes, January 21st, by Rev. H. C. MacDonald, Michael M. Cloran, of Mont-real, to Hattie E. Brady, of New York. 201

DIED.

LARIN.-In this city, on the 29th inst., J. B. Larin, aged 58 years and 8 months.

NAGLE-In this city, on January 30, of in-flamation of the lungs, Henrietta Margaretta, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of the late S. B. Nagle, advocate, of this city, aged 20 years and 5 months.

MAHER .- In this city, on the 29th instant, Margaret Scott, aged 26 years, beloved wife of Denis Maher.

DOWD .--- In this city, of diphtherin, Jan, 24, Maria Louiss, beloved daughter of C. E. Dowd P. O. Department. 201

FINN-At his residence, St. Anicet, on the oth of January, Richard Finn, in the 89th year of his age. Deceased emigrated from the County Kerry, Ireland, in 1834, and since that time has been a resident of this parish. May his soul rest in peace.

24-1 KANE.—In this city, on the 27th iestant, James Kaze, aged 52 years, a native of Dun-gavin, County Derry, Ireland. MoCOY.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Teresa A., aged 6 months and 4 days, youngest daughter of Robert McCoy.

MURRAY-In this city, on the 26th inst., James Patrick, aged 6 years, 2 months and 15 days, eldest son of James Murray.

SAUNDERS- In this city, on the 26th inst. John Saunders, aged 74 years.

DOONER .- In the Township of Bromley, DOONER.-In the Township of Dronney, en January the 17th, 1887, at the residence of his son, John Doouer, jr., Warden County of Renfrew, John Dooner, sr., in the 37th year of his age. The deceased emigrated from County his age. The deceased emigrated from County Longford, Ireland, in the year 1831, and after a short sojourn in the Township of Packenham, he penetrated the deep forests to the North-ward, and settled in the Township of Bromley, County Renfrew, where he commenced the her PEAS.—I'rices are nominally unchanged at 4c to 65c per 60 lbs. OATS —Here prices are quoted at 27 c to culean task to carve for himself a home midst Packenham mills, a distance of 50 miles, ar.d by such a circuitous route as would seem to day incredible. Having himself received a sound education in the National Schools of Ireland, he-in connection with a fc a zealous friends-erected a schoolhouse, though of the most primitive description ; they had, there-43c per 48 lbs. MALZ-Montreal No. 1. 903 to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in bond. Malz alover at points west of pare favorably with that of the present day

with all the advantages of civilization. In the early days of municipal organization he filled with cred c and advantage to his municipality the offices of Reeve and Councillor for several y sets. He remembered clearly some of the most stirring incidents of the century that has turnished material for history, and in his old days could recall the con-fusion and excitement caused by the departure of troops from Ireland to join the forces of the Iron Duke in his campaign in Belgium, which culminated at Waterloo. He could also in his declining years refer with pride to the pro-gressive development of the County of Benfrew, gressive development of the County of Benirew, its town, villages, railway stations and magnifi-cent farms with the dreary wilderness of half a century ago. His last days were like his life peaceful; having received the last rites of the It is with a confident air that a tramp asks to be permitted to sixw,wood for his breakfast at a house which uses natural gas.—Pittsburgh Chronicle. Roman Catholic Church, of which he was a con-

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Insolvent Act of 1975 and Amending Acts,

PROVINCE OF QUETEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL-SUPERIOR COURT - In the matter of Martin O'Loghlin, of Montroel, trader, an lusoirent, and Arthur M. Perkins, Assignee. On Wednesday, the mintle day of March nost, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for his discharge under said Acts. MARTIN O'LOGHLIN,

By Crnickshank & Murray, his attorneys ad latem. Montreal, 25th January, 1887.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC - DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. No. 774. Notice is hereby given that Dame Mary Ann Mackay of Montreal, wife of Robert Gair, has insti-tuted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 20th January, 1887.

20 5

T, U. DI	LORIMIER.	1
	Attorney for	Plaintiff.
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PRLVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 2488. Notice is hereby given that Dame Lonisa Cham-berlain, wife of William C. Tonukins, of Montreal, has instituted an action for separation as to proparty from her said hasband. Montreal, 27th January, 1887. 26-5 2. C. DE LORIMIER, Attorney for Plain'liff.

DROVINCE OF QUIEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 82. Notico is horeby given that Danie Philomene Lauren di Lorde, of Lachine, wite of Stepforrise. Denis, of the saure phace, hus hastinated an action for separation at to property scainst her said husband. The Montreal, 28th January, 1887. 205 Attoracy for Plainiff.

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