Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 17.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1885.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

BISHOP CLEARY,

At a Great Mass Meeting in Kingston City.

MAKES A PATRIOTIC AND ELOQUENT PLEA FOR HOME RULE.

An account has already appeared in these columns of the proceedings of the enthusiastic meeting held in Kingston last week to advance the cause of Home Rule for Ireland and the Irish Parliamentary Fund. The gathering, presided over by Hon. Dr. Sullivan, was a brilliant success, and reflected honor on the gallant Irishmen of the Limestone city. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to give a full report of the proceedings, which covered 12 or 14 columns of our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Freeman. We have, however, much pleasure in giving to the public the following eloquent effort by His Lordship Bishop Cleary, who moved the resolutions pledging support to Ireland in her struggle for Home Rule.

HIS LORDSHIP'S GREAT SPEECH. The Bishop, on rising to speak, was greeted with loud applause. As an Irishman by blood and birth, as a citizen of this Dominion by adoption, as a loyal subject of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, he proposed the resolution which had been just read for the acceptance ef this most respectable assembly. It had been affirmed already in all its substantial parts by the Parliament of Canada with significant unanimity and solemnity of circumstance in sight of the civilized world. It asserted Ireland's right to Home Rule, and declared that the concession of this right by England would redound to the advantage of Ireland, of Canada and of the Empire. (Cheers.) Without committing himself to stereotyped phraseology of the which affirms in unqualified form the inherent right of every country to make its own laws, he laid down the fundamental truth, applicable alike to all countries and peoples, whether they be independent and dominant or annexed and subject, that all laws, even though they be enacted in a foreign court and proclaimed unbe the internal peace and external security of or intellectual, industrial, social and political advancement. (Applause.) Whence it follows, as an immediate corollary, that law, which berate counsel of ht and proper persons, recognized by the people as their wisest and best and practically experitive chamber of the Sovereign. This applies equally to Greek and Barbarian, Jew and Christian, Englishman and Irishman, to Cesar's subjects in the city of the Cæsars, and o Carar's subjects in distant lands enchained whis throne by links of steel. (Applause.) He laid down this other fundamental truth, that the Sovereign, whether domestic or foreign, is bound by the ordinance of the Supreme Ruler of Kings and peoples to keep in view the good of the people, as the sole end of all legislation, in so much that, should this end e clearly disregarded, the Royal enactments are null and void, and cannot possess the force of law to bind the human conscience. The Bishop challenged all the enemies of Ireland, and all the anti-Irish professors or elso. of jurisprudence in England where, to contravene these principles. In fact they are the foreground of British liberty, set forth in the great Charter, which denies to the Sovereign the right to enact laws for the realm, except by and with the wivice of the Houses of Parl ument. (Cheers). Now, shall any man, who is not a fit subject for the asylum or penitentiary, undertake to my that the bills boisterously and factiously lagged through the arena of party conflicts in Westminster, and finally sent up to the Intone by a majority of English, Scotch and Welsh members, most of whom never saw Ireland and have no concern for her interests, except so far as it affects their political party, emedies most suited to her actual condition and resources? (Loud cheers). In view of the disastrous results of London legisation upon the agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational, social, and political status of Ireland since the perfidious Act of he amazing improvements effected in every

sently and usefully, and in a manner con-

"大车工工"是建筑一个工厂化台

country, and the relations of class with class, and are chosen by the community at large, and invested with the prestige of public confidence, as fit expositors of the evils to be remedied and the remedies to be applied. (Great cheering.) This is what is termed Home Rule. It is what Canada happily enjoys for her own benefit and the peace of the Empire. (Cheers.) Is there dialoyalty in asking the British Parliament to concede it to Ireland? God forbid that they should seek to encroach by the smallest tittle upon the rights of Her Majesty, or anywise detract from her authority, her royal style and dignity and prerogative. (Applause.) They ask only to be allowed to speak to their Queen to their domestic wants, and ask Her Majesty to sanction the legislative remedies they shall recommend to her. (Cheers.) It is a simple case of restitution. The Bishop did not think it necessary to point out to this intelligent audience the whole series of nefarious proceedings whereby Lord Castlereagh, with dagger in one band and gold in the other, induced a small majority of the Irish members to commit national suicide by accepting the Act of Union. The Union was a legal mackery, entitled of itself to no respect from Irishmen and utterly incapable of extinguishing the Charter of the Irish Parliament. (Loud cheering.) The law of justice that lies against the robber towards the robbed is, that he give back to the honest man his cwn. (Applause). His Lordship said that Captain Gaskin (who sat before him) would agree that Catholic clergy spoke the truth, were never afraid to speak the truth, never, through fear or favor, betrayed the truth, and once they spoke the truth never took it back. But, even though Castlereagh were a saint enrolled among the canonized, (Laughter) the system enucted by the Union is a travesty on the representative form of government guaranteed by the British Constitution; it is a blind drawn between the Queen and her faithful Irish subjects, to prevent He: Majesty from constitutionally ascertaining the true condition of the country and the methous of equitable legislation. Of the 652 members of Parliament in Westminster 105 are nominally from Ireland, that is, about one sixth of the assembly. I'ractically, however, the Irish people have only 46 representatives, or thereabouts. the majority of the seats nominally assigned to Ireland being filled by her biterest enemies, the representatives of the English garrison in Ireland, the men of blood and spoliation and penal laws and traditional hatred of the Irish race. The result has been invariably brought about by the gerrymandering of the constituencies, much more by the artfully arranged property qualification which has hitherto excluded three-fourths of the Catholie people from the right of suffrage; and der seal and sanction of a toreign sovereign, finally by the power of eviction and confisca-should be formulated upon the lines of the people's wants; their whole purpose should vested by law in the landlords, and employed by them as a weapon of most potent intimithe people, paternal guidance and encourage dation, to coerce the farmers into voting for ment of individual energy for the develop- (the landlords' nominces in opposition to their ment of national resources, and a steady conscience and the interest of their class. parsuit of the nation's !-gitimate aspirations Even the ballot, recently introduced is not sufficient protection against this terrorism. What could 46 Irish members effect in a House where they are only one to thirteen. constitutes the organism of society, should and where an alien assembly could always be framed under direction of the deli- find pretext for anti-Irish legislation in the find pretext for anti-Irish legislation in the cordial concurrence of the Garrison Party, who pretended to speak also in the name of Ireland? Poor Ireland was ever enced representatives for the exposition of made to appear as a house divided their needs and grievances in the legisla- against itself. No consideration was shown to her representatives, except when the balance of parties rendered their votes casually important and worth being purchased by some little attention to their demands. This is not government on the representative principle; it is not constitutional government. (Cheers.) By the new distribution of seats and the enlargement of the franchise, it is true that Ireland is likely to weaken the Garrison Party and send eighty or more gennine representatives to Westminster. But still Ireland shall remain without an effective voice in the formation of her laws, unless she succeeds in wresting Home Rule from a reluctant foreign legislature. Promises shall be made to her, and some small measure of redress of grievances may possibly be granted to her, from time to time, according to the exigencies of Whigs or Tories. But it never shall be anything like full redress; it never shall be other than occasional relief, fractional and tantalizing. The sum of her evils shall remain without remedy; the legitimate aspirations of her ancient and honored race shall be thwarted as heretofore; her vital interests, educational and industrial, agricultural and commercial, social and political, shall be unrepresented in the laws that shall be framed for her government in a foreign capital. And how could it be otherwise? Analyse the House of Commons in Westminster, and say, could the 550 English, Scotch and Welshmen, who compose it, be expected to take a lively are based upon the honest and intelligent concern in the affairs of Ireland? It has been consideration of her wants and the said that the sons of Erin have as much representation, and as much chance of fair play, as Scotland or Wales. But it is not so. Scotland had unity with England; she entered the alliance of her own free will, and had ever since been favored and petted and pampered sometimes after a fashion directly injurious to Union, especially if these be compared with Ireland. Wales was too stupid to offer resistance (laughter). Iroland refused to enter lepartment of Irish public life during the pre- the alliance. She held by her own nationality, ious eighteen years under direction of her and shall never yield her right to be a distinct native Parliament, although it was then the | nation, living by her own life. (Great cheers). Parliament of only an eighth of the population, Holding up his hand and looking upwards, hall it be alleged that Ireland is unreason- the Bishop said that, with the blessing of God able in her demand for the revival of her Almighty, Ireland would never have a nation dative Parliament with a fair representation all unity with England of any outst and her's at home. Is it to be supposed that of her people? (Cheers). The whole sub- (Loud applause.) The foundations of the her's at home. Is it to be supposed that stance of her claim is to be allowed to do earth shall give way, the sun shall lose its and brothers of English shopke-pers and the moon shall be turned into native Parliament with a fair representation al unity with England or any other nation. ible right to have done for her either in blood; but Ireland shall never renounce her shall show the unexampled magnani-Westminister or in College Green, and which nationhood—one blood, one race, one religion, mity of submitting to the demand of eighty-five years' experience has proved one history of joys and sorrows and noblest a handful of Irish members for the re-estable of doing, namely, sacrifices, of literary glory followed by politilishment of those Irish industries on a footing to give Her Majestyadvice regarding Ireland's cal darkness, one everlastingly (cheering). Purely domestic affairs, as distinguished from They would never be separated, never identiImperial matters, thro' an Irish Parliament, fied with any other nation. "We are one to enable them to develop into equal power gently and usefully, and in a manner conlike the second of the second control of protection for a period sufficient to enable them to develop into equal power of production and equal facilities of profitable sently and usefully, and in a manner conlike the second of t

Incire to Her Majesty's, credit and Ireland's The speaker, in emphatic tones, pointed out the iniquitous land-laws made for Ireland by the

acquaintance with the condition of the of antagonism of race, antagonism of religion and antagonism of interests. The Sovereigh shall, he hoped and prayed, be ever the Sovereign of both peoples; but with equal fervor did he hope and pray that, with unity of Empire and unity of Throne there shall ever co-exist the two peoples, two kingdoms, two Parliaments, Great Britain one, and Ireland the other, bound together into Imperial Unity by the golden link of the Crown and a common Imperial Legislature, with full freedom for each to pursue its own destiny in concord with the other. (Great applause.) The untagonism of England to the Irish race is too definite and too persistent in its bitterness to admit of any hope of their ask only to be allowed to speak to their Queen ever becoming a national or political unit. through their chosen spokesmen in reference They must agree to live as distinct nations, each living in accordance with its own ideas, by its own political organism, under the bonds of Imperial unity, represented by the Flag of the Empire. Throughout 400 years England waged a war of continuous invasion unon Ireland; then for 200 years, the con-quest being completed, she waged a war of extermination upon her victim, the must cruel and barbarous recorded in the annals of the world; and throughout this nineteenth century, although she has sheathed the sword and sought to mitigate many of the atrocities of her penal laws, she has held Ireland in bondage still, writhing and groaning under the tyranny of the Draconian code of land laws, fiscal laws, political and educational disabilities and forced impoverishment, the unrepealed residue of the wicked past; and she will neither remedy these monstrous evils in Westminster nor permit Ireland to convoke her own Parliament for the purpose of reme dial legislation. The chasm is made wider and deeper by the antagonism of religion. England's most bitter hatred of the faith of St. Patrick's sons is not only written in blood upon her statute book, but may be seen by friend and foe, throughout the length and breadth of the Holy Isle, in the dismantled cathedrals and abbeye, the sanctuaries of learning and picty which constituted the former glory of the Irish race, the centres of European civilization, which even in their ruined condition to-day proclaim from tower and transept arch and tracerted window the richness of piety and art that distinguished the Irish Church in the Middle ages. Yet not in parchments and ruined walls is the record of England's dire persecution of Ireland's faith most vividly and enduringly preserved. It is in the hearts and memories of the people. Every city and town and hamlet, every knoll and dell in the four provinces retains the tradition of altars desecrated, of sacrilegious profanations of things most holy, of the made to Canada and Australia, so far from murders and the brutal outrages perpetrated disintegrating, had confessedly aided in in the name of English civilization upon Iro consolidating the Empire? If Homo Rule land's priests and other holy ones of her child not weaken the bonds of Imperial unity as these from a nation's memory. They shall why should it affect organic dissolution in continue to be transmitted from sire to son, close proximity to the seat of life? If the and shall perpetuate the chasm between nation colonies that could not be reached by military and nation, between the congueror and the or naval forces, without delay of weeks and conquered, the oppressor and the oppressed, months, in the event of rebellions disturbance. the family who drew blood and the family whose blood has been drawn. (Cheering.) No, it never can be that Ireland should merge her national life in that of England and form tish troops and whose coast is almost withwith her a political unit. (Loud applause.) If in gun shot of the English arsenals? The this has been heretofore the spirit of English bigotry against the ancient faith of Ireland. and if this spirit still prevails to the extent of not allowing even one English Catholic mem her to be elected to Parliament to sit among the 550 English, Scotch and Welsh representatives and speak an occasional word in behalf of his two million co-religionists, how could Ireland expect the voice of her forty or fifty members to receive considerate hearing, especially in regard of educa-tional and other questions intimately connected with religion? It is plainly impossible for political or national unity to exist between two peoples divided by such terrible memories of wrong, and such opposite ideas of religion and right. They could never agree as to what constitutes the public good, which is the groundwork of legislation. Here, indee I, in Canada, the sons of England and Ireland can shake hands with one and another, forgetting the past in the progress and prosperity of this beautiful land of their common adoption. (Suiting the action to the word, the Bishop, amid tremendous applause, called up Captain Gaskin and shook him by the hand.) Here men have not spilled one another's blood for the ascendency of race or religion, nor have they confiscated the property of any nationality. This is a free land, where men are free to love each other. (Cheers.) After paying a high tribute to English statesmen in general, as men of high honor and truth and patriotism, the Bishop praised Mr. Gladstone for his possession of these qualities in an eminent degree combined with intellectual brightness unsurpassed by any other man on the earth; and he said that Mr. Gladstone and several high English statesmen would like to efface the memories of all past injustice and by acts of reparation to Ireland bridge over the gulf that lies between the two nations. This is his arm; and for this he works as far as he can induce his party to follow him. But, said the Bishop, although he may succeed to some degree in hushing up the antagonism of race and religion, there is a third antagonism which he cannot suppress; it is ever living and active, it belongs to the future as to the past; it is the antagonism of interests. England is a nation of shopkcepers; trade and markets are her primary object in her dealings with other countries. All else is nothing in comparison with these. She has heretoforo deliberately and by express legis-lation annihilated Irish manufactures, lest Ireland's goods should get a preference in foreign markets or compete successfully with

of perfect equality with their own, or on the

principle of protection for a period sufficient to enable them to develop into equal power

standing the amendments made in them by Mr. Gladstone, they are still so unjust and oppressive that no people on earth would bear with them, except the Irish. Landlords even to-day possess the power to evict the honest and industrious farmers from their holdings if they fail to pay an impossible rent, and this cruel proceeding goes on every week in the year. Let the land produce a good or a bad crop, the landlord insists on getting an enormous rent, such as, even when the seasons are most favorable and crops are abundant, leaves the farmer without sufficient to feed and clothe himself and his family with decency. Farmers who hold under leases made when prices of agricultural produce were at the highest, are held bound to these leases at this very day when American and Austra-lian competition have brought down the prices to half and, in regard of some products, to a third of what they were valued a few years ago. And if the poor farmer be not able to meet that unreasonable demand the landlord casts him out of house and home and turns him adrift upon the world. The Bishop touched upon the Educational Laws enacted by England against Ireland, and the patent wrong that is done to Irish youth ntellectually and morally by excluding them from participation in the endowments be queathed by their Catholic forefathers for their benefit. He dwelt upon the shameful unfairness of the conditions of University education as regulated by the law enacted only four or five years ago. Thus the antagonism of interests, more enduring than those of race or religion, must render it always impossible for the two nations to constitute one political unit organized by the laws framed by their representatives at Westminster. If Home Rule he not given to Ireland for the management of her own internal affairs, it is folly to talk to her of representative government, of respect for London-made law, of the burial of ancient animosities and the future amity of the nations. One nation they never can be. One Parliament can never represent the rights of both. One code of agricultural, commercial and industrial laws cannot be the expression of justice to both. Let each nation address the Severeign through its own Par-liament and obtain the Royal sauction of its proper domestic regulations, and then, but not otherwise, shall there be an end of the 700 years' war between England and Ireland. (Great applause.) The Bishop in conclusion desired to say one word about the shibboleth of Imperial disintegration. He asked why should Ireland's control of her own domestic affairs involve disintegration of the Empire, whereas the same concession You cannot obliterate such traditions in the remotest parts of the body politic, may be safely entrusted with Home Rule, why should there be special dread of Ireland, whose garrisons shall be manned by Brit-Bishop said he never had heard any gentle-man of intelligence and recognised truth fulness assert that Home Rule for Ireland meant separation. He did not mind what newspapers and the lower class of political agitators say upon the subject. They but echo the interested clamors of a parry and propagate a senseless cry. But Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury and the great statesmen of England would not utter such a falsehood. He told an amusing story illustrative of the readiness of politicians to abandon this cry of disintegration when it becomes their interest to do so, and, in proof of the disbelief in the theory of disintegration on the part of English statesmen, he called attention to the answer given by Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet to the Costigan Resolutions in April, 1882. Nothing was more strictly logical than the series of reasons set forth in those resolutions for Canada's appeal on behalf of Home Rule for Ire land-that the Irish race are a large element of the Canadian people; that they number many millions in the neighboring Republic, where feeling is intensely agitated by the complaints of the Irish in Ireland: that Canada is gravely concerned for the maintenance of peaceful relations with the Repub lic and its Irish population, and is disturbed by their disturbance: that Canada is member of the British Empire, and carnestly desires to see peace established between al its provinces and races; that Canada ex periences great benefit from the enjoyment of Home Rule, and would be grad to see Ireland participate in its advantages, if England could see its way to conced ing it. Never was a State paper more logically and forcibly, yet respectfully prepared. Nevertheless, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, feeling all its force of argument, and having no solid ground on which to rest its rejection, thought fit to send back the message, unworthy of Her Ma-jesty's responsible Ministers, that they did not want Canada's advice;" as though, forsooth, the Canadian Parliament had no right to address the Crown or the Legislature of England on such topics. What the Bishop wished to emphasize was simply this : Never would Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet have taken refuge in this paltry pretence before the civilized world, if they thought they could with truth have sent back to Canada this ef fective reply: "Gentlemen of the House of

> "Rule in Ireland is a plea for disintegration of the British Empire and Her Majesty's Government cannot listen to it." The Bisbop retired amidst cheers and ap plause again and again repeated.

'Commons in Canada, your appeal for Home

FISHERMEN INSIST UPON PROTEC-TION. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—A meeting of fishing men was held here yesterday to consider the

matter of the protection of fishing interests. A memorial to Congress was drawn up protesting against any treaty arrangements or legislation which would admit Canadian fish into Amerineat, because they alone have practical chasm between Ireland and England because British Perliament, and said that notwith- can markets free of duty,

History's Warnings

THE FRENCH AND IRISH.

Father Dowd and the Riel Excitement.

(From the Quebec Daily Telegraph.) SIR,-I mever question the perfect honesty of the motives of my priests in any matter, but I cannot view without extreme pain and colicitude the extraordinary attitude which Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's, Montreal, has judged proper to assume on the Riel matter. Apart from the sharp contrast, which it offers to the feelings and conduct of his immediate episcopal superiors and the vast majority of his brether clergy in Lower Canada, it is predicated on such an evident misconstruction of the facts in the North-West and such a strange misconception of the duties of citizenship that I sincerely hope, with all due respect for his priestly character, that none of his and my fellow-countrymen will allow their natural sympathies to be warped for one minute either by it or by the utterances which proclaimed it on Sunday last, When I recall the events which preceded and followed the troublous times of 1837 and the detrimental effect they have had ever since upon the fortunes and influence of Irish Catholics in this Province and indirectly throughout the Dominion, I feel that Father Dowd, of Montreal, is making precisely the same terrible mistake that the ate lamented Father McMahon, of Quebec, made on that occasion and that history will repeat itself in the same disastrons consequences for my countrymen in Lower Canada unless they take counsel of their natural sympathies at this juncture and join heart and hand with their French Canadian fellow citizens, to whom they are bound by so many ties of religion, kindred and interest, in resisting the overshadowing and dangerous influence of the detested Orange sect, who have been our national curse at home and abroad. Far be it from me to say anything to detract in the remotest degree from the cherished memory of Father McMahon or to wish to revive too keenly any of the painful reminiscences of his time. The Irish Catholics of Quebec and, indeed, of North America at large owe him too much to listen to anything in his disparagement. But time has proved that, in his all absorbing love for his countrymen, he committed a grievous blunder for their future good. He meant well, but he created a breach between them and the French Canadians of which, after the laps of nearly fifty years, they still feel the injurious effects in all walks of life, and to heal which there never was a more propitious opportunity than the present. He thought he was worldly wise, but he proved eminently shorteighted. For a temporary good, he, without knowing it, sacrificed future comfort and prospects of his people and turned to gall and bitterness the love that had existed from time immemorial between two races with a common augestry, a common religion and almost a common history -between the descendants of two nations who had been more than friends, who had been brothers, in prosperity and adversity, and whose sons had shed their blood freely either side by side or for each other's cause, on Fontency, at Castlebar, and many another sanguinary battle-field against the common enemy. He did, in act, what Father Dowd has been now doing. He preached that his people had no interest in the movement of 1837 and should show no sympathy with it, just as if nothing which concerned the good government country they had made their home should be of interest to them or command their sympathy as intelligent and liberty-loving citizens; and his people, or rather the majority of them, unfortunately listened to him, with the results we all since know and deplore. He unconsciously made himself the advocate of British ascendancy and indirectly of Orangeism. In point of fact, he unwittingly pleaded the case of the villainous Family Compact, whose tyrannous conduct and offensive ostracism of the native inhabitauts provoked the rising of that day, which was afterwards crushed like that of the halfbreeds in our own time, but nevertheless forced the very reforms that all constitutional means had previously failed to secure. He trembled at the prospective loss, but he never calculated the gain. As already said, in his all absorbing love for his follow-countrymen, he feared that they would be crushed, that they would be made the victims of their chivalry, of the national bent of their sympathics. He foresaw this result, and he devoted his wondrous persussive powers and energy to its prevention, but he dipped into the future no further. Like many another brilliant but hopcless Irishman of his day, who knew how mercilessly England had been in the habit of crushing out Irish revolts, or who had telt her power, he fancied that there was no limit to that power, and that it was the very height of suicidal madness to oppose or

even dream of opposing it. How gravely

he misjudged the situation is now a matter of

history. He himself lived to see a completely

new order of things established, to see the

very rebels of 1837 elevated to the highest

dignities in the land, and to see them lording

it over the men who had previously been their

torants and oppressors. He lived long enough,

too, to witness the ripening of some of the

baneful fruits for his countrymen of the

policy of antagonism to the French-

judge him. Looking at the circumstances o his time, remembering the fact that the Irish were then, so to say, strangers in the country and only a mere handful in point of numbers, and that the French Canadians were not in a condition to maintain a successful struggle against the power of England, which was then supreme, it must be granted that ninety men out of every hundred in the same position would have probably taken the same politic view of the situation, apart altogether from his sacred office to preach peace and submission to the powers that

be. However, whatever justification or color of justification there may have been for the attitude of the Irish Catholic people in Father McMahon's day, there is not even the shadow of justification or even of policy for the indifferent or antagonistic attitude which they are now asked to take on this Riel question at Montreal or in any other part of the Province of Quebec. The situation has altogher changed. The French Canadians are no longer its slaves, but its masters. Their numbers and influence in the Province and the Dominion make them a power to be propitiated, not antagonized. If no other considerations dictated a union with them as our natural allies, the selfish one of policy should do so, and never a better opportunity offered to cement again an alliance, which should never been broken and never would have been but for the infernal machinations of the common enemy of both races which has always acted on the principle of dividing to govern. But there are other and much weightier and more ennobling, as well as more urgent considerations why, forgetting the silly and suicidal fends of the past, Irishmen should heartily join their French Canadian fellow-countrymen and morally strengthen their hands in the present instance. Without the remotest idea of an appeal to arms, but only by constitutional weapons, there is firstly a common enemy to be fought, the doubly dangerous and deceitful enemy of Orangeism, which should have no place or find to encouragement on Canadian soil. There is not the slightest fear, I am convinced, that the Protestant population of the Dominionby whom I mean the orderly and law-abiding Protestants, English, Scotch, and Irish, who do not believe in the necessity of maintaining Church and State by the assistance of bloodthiraty secret society in a peaceful land and with whom the French Canadians and Irish Catholics have hitherto lived in sympathy and harmony -- will take offence at any such union, more particularly when they know that there is not the remotest intention of direction it against them any more than the power of the majority in this Province has been used to the detriment of the Protestant minority, and that its object is not aggression but sell defence and the enjoyment of equal rights by all ele-ments. Secondly the Irish Catholics are no longer a mere handful of forlorn strangers, but a numerous, influential and integral portion of the community, with a very direct interest in all that affects its welfare and concerns its good government, directly or indirectly, whether the question more immediately at issue affects themselves or others, when it affects the whole body politic as the question of the government of the North-West, Riel's rebellion and his execution has undoubtedly affected it. And, thirdly, the Irish Catholics and they are not an ungrateful race -owe special debt of gratitude to the French-Canadian clergy and people for the heroic sacrifices they cheerfully made for their relief during the trying fever times of 1847 and for the generous manner in which they charged themselves with the support and education of many a poor Irish orphan, who would otherwise have been left to drift with the winds and waves of a cold, callous world to bring up in a premature grave or to be reared as unconscious traitors to the honored

faith of their forefathers. Of Father Dowd's tirade against Hiel as twice a rebel and a dangerous religious disturber and pervert, I think, in charity, the less said the better. The bitterest Orange foe that Riel ever had could not have denounced him with more fierceness, with less regard, I am sorry to say, for the truth or with less humane consideration for the poor man's recognized insanity, while it will be noticed the reverend gentleman had not one word to say against the equally acknowledged misgovernment which drove the half-breeds to rebellion and rendered Riel's role not only possible, but, in thousands of opinions, perfectly justifiable or against the brutal excesses of the troops who stripped the poor half-breeds of all they had in the world. A few words more and I have done. Father Dowd is reported to have said that Riel had a fair trial and that its justice was confirmed by the highest court in the Empire. If he said this he only showed how little he knew or knows about the whole affair. The trial was not fair, and I have no hesitation in saving so. It may have been strictly legal; I will not con-tradict that. But there is often a very broad dividing line between law and justice, and in this instance there was most assuredly one.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the Montreal branch of the Irish National League was held on Sunday afternoon in St. Patrick's Hall, the president, Mr. H. J. Cloran, in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. It was resolved that \$1,000 be forwarded to Dr. O'Rielly, of Detroit, treasurer of the

Irish National League, as the first instalment

to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. On the motion of Mr. M. Donovan, seconded by Mr. T. Buchanan, a vote of condolence was passed in connection with the death of Canadians of which, without knowing the late Rev. Simon Lonergan. Mr. Donovan it, he had helped to lay the foundations in the times of 1837. He was the deceased gentleman possessed, and referspared, however, by the merciful hand of red to the fact that the last occasion on which death, the pain of witnessing the results of he appeared in public he delivered a most that antagonism carried, as they since have brilliant oration in support of the Irish Parliabeen, to their logical issue. But if he mis-judged the situation, it is not for anyone be-longing to the people he leved so well to mis, Irish nation. A CALM STUDY OF THE SITUA-TION.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES. To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR -To-day your province is disturbed by a convul ion of thross of a great and wide-apread national agitation, whose only notion seems, at first sight, to be an inordinate desire for revenge on all those in any way connected with the cruel and un just execution of one who is regarded by his compatrious as a here and a martyr, whom even his enemics acknowledged to have been a brave and selfsacrificing man. Such at least, I think, is the impression a superficial examination of the movement now in progress amongst the French Canadian people might leave upon the

state of affairs. Is there nothing deeper than will band together and will force the wretched all this? Can no reason more subtile and p ofound be assigned for this sudden outburst | ment to step down and out, that they may patriotic resentment on the part of our French Cauadian brethren? Besides the evi dent and proximate cause the abnormal state of public opinion, is there not still another, latent heneath the surface of the excitement, and it may be only indefinitely known to those themselves whose very actions are its effects? In other words, was hands by a returned Medical Missionary the not the death of Louis Riet but the spark ; falling from the flint into a pile of already speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having prepared combustibles, and serving only to produce a flame of angry demonstration?

For some days I have been setlously preoccupied with these questions, and believing as I do that I have succeeded in discovering the "true inwardstas," the underlying cause. of the late commolions in the Province of Quebec, I send you the result of my investigations, in the hope that they may prove interesting and useful to some of your readers. My conclusions are simple, and, with a little explanation, will be evident enough, though for obvious reasons they will not be stated precisely in the order in which they were originally attained.

I have tound : -1st That respulsibly, and from a Catholic point of view, the Liberals of Ontario and the Conservatives of Quebec are one and the same

2nd. That it is the duty of a Catholic, as a Catholic, to be a Conservative in Quebec and

a Liberal in Ontario! 3rd. That the Conservatives of Lower Canada, in uniting themselves to those of Ontario, and the Liberals of the latter province in taking sides with those of Quebec, have made two very gave mistakes, and have labored under very serious misapprehensions as to the meaning of the word Liberal in thonal government of whatever race or national Ontario, and the significance of the term Conservative in Quebec.

4.h. That the troubles of to day and all the others through which Canada has passed since 1867, have their real and ultimated source in these mistakes and in these misapprehensious.

5th. That there will never be real tranquility between your province and its English sister, until the French Conservatives walk hand in hand with the Liberals of Upper Canada.

Even with the explanation that all these conclusions are from a Catholic point of view, the assertion that the Conservatives of Quebec and the Liberals of Ontario are one and the same party inty appear paradoxical. And yet nothing is more true. To begin at the beginning, let us define the two terms Liberaland Conservative.

of Reform, or to be still more general it is the presidents was then read, many of the names party of change; Conservatism is the contrary, and carries into every department of politics a love for all that is consecrated by age and usage. This may appear, indeed is, a very broad and comprehensive definition, we wish to come down to something more particular, we will find that there are Conservatives and Conservatives, Liberals and other Liberals. Yet such as the definition is it will answer our purpose for the

Now, sir, why is it the duty of an enlightened Catholic to be a Conservative in Quebec and a Liberal in Ontario? After what has been said already, is not the reply sufficiently simple? Why, if not for the very reason that Liberalism is the party of change, Conservatism the reverse? Because in Quebec no change can be made that would not be detrimental to the Church; because no change can be made in Ontario which would not be to her advantage. Because, again, in Ontario the established order of things in regard to Catholicity is far from what it ought to be, and reform is needed, because in your province, on the contrary, any attempt at reform can only prove injurious, and all our efforts should rather be directed to the preservation of the rights and privileges we already enjoy; because, in a word, Ontario is Protestant and Quebec is Catholic! Because Conservatism in Upper Canada means bigotry, intolerance, fanaticism, and Orangeism; while Liberalism in Lower Canada means irreligion, infidelity and Freemasonry. Because, on the other hand. Conservatism in Quebec combated all that is opposed to the Church, and Liberalism does the same in Ontario. Because finally there are (as I noted before) Conservatives and Conservatives. Conservatives, in the first place, who have a prejudice in favor of all that is old, be it good or bad, and these are the Conservatives of Ontario; Conservatives, in the second place, who love what is old, in as much as it is just and right and religious, and such are the Conservatives of

Am I not then justified in saying I am a Liberal in Ontario, but a Conservative in Quebec? And is it not for the same reasons that, with few exceptions, the Catholics of England are Liberals, that the great majority of those who profess our faith in the United States are Democrats? For, sir, notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, Demo-Ontario, for both are advocates of salutary and just reform.

Is it not then naturally to be inferred that the Conservative party of Lower Canada should join with the Liberals of Ontario? Have not both the same principles, the same views, and the same object to attain? And granting this, was not the union of the French and English parties now holding power a mesalliance of the worst and most melancholy kind? Can we get, in a word, trace back all the discontent existing in Lower Canada, and every persious crisis through which our ominion has passed since its formation, to this disastrous coallition of Catholicity with Orangism, of sheep with wolves, of good and patriotic men with men who have sold themselves body and soul to their party, and

Let serious citizens think well of this. and mayhap they will see that this unfortunate error has been the real, though, perhaps, unsuspected, cause of all the present trouble. They will see that had not an unreasonable prejulice (the word is not too strong) in favor of the name "Conservative" blinded the would never have been in a position to wreak its detestable vengeance on the head of Louis Riel, and twenty years of contact with this complete restriction to heath, vigor and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co, Mar-shall, Mich.

whose chieftain is their God?

same sanguinary faction would not have rendered callous to the plaints of their indignant compatriots such men as Langevin, Chapleau, or even the despicable Caron.

It seems a hard thing to say, but have not the very men who now lament so bitterly the killing of the poor Metis chicf, in some sort paved the way to his murder by two decades of hesotted adherence to the clique known today as "the party of Hangmen?"

Let your readers reflect on these few words and I feel assured that, one and all, they will conclude with me that the future welfare of C mada depends largely upon a better understanding between the Conservatives of Lower and the Liberals of Upper Canada. A new party must soon be formed, and be the name of that party what it will, it should contain these two elements.

French Canadian people might leave upon the mind of a casual and disinterested observer. God, gives all his devotion and affections to But, Mr. Editor, this error, this crime, if his country, let me close with the expression ym will, of the Canadian Government hardly of a hope that very soon "there will come a affords an adequate explanation of the present day, a blessed day," when all true Canadians clique which now holds the reins of Governgive place to honester and better men.

A CATHOLIC LIBERAL OF ONTARIO. Toronto, Nov. 24, 1885.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent free with full directions for preparing and using, end 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstroug, 44 North 4tr ,St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.) S.LDD Name this paper.)

BIG MONEY FOR IRELAND.

PARNELL'S ADMIRERS - ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF TRISHMEN AT THE HOFF-MAN HOUSE - LIBERAL SUBSCRIP-TIONS.

New York, Nov. 26 —In pursuance of a call issued by a number of representative Iri-hmen of this city a meeting was held in one of the rooms of the Hoffman House last night to assist in procuring a Parliamentary fund to be transmitted to Mr. Parnell for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred by members of his party in attending Parliament and having to reside in London. The call said that the struggle of the Irish people under the splendid leadership of Mr. Parnell for free government claimed and was deserving of the active sympathy and encouragealty, and added that Ireland was as much entitled to home rule as Canada and Australia.

There were about seventy-five gentlemen present, among whom were prominent bankers, merchants and lawyers. It was an enthusiastic and business like assemblage, which set right to work to put in execution the object for which it was called. The proceedings were opened by Mr. Morgan J O'Brien, who in a few complimentary words moved that Mr. Eugene Kelly be elected permanent chairman. Mr. Kelly was unanimously chosen for the office.

NOTABLE VICE-PRESIDENTS. He made a short address expressing his heartfelt sympathy with the movement, and said that it deserved the aid and assistance of every Irishman. Messrs. Miles M. O'Brien, Richard M. Walters and Francis Higgins were chosen secretaries. The list of vicewho were mentioned were Governor David B. Hill, ex-President Chester A. Arthur, Attorney General Denis O'Brien. Mayor Wm. R. Grace, ex Congressman Roswell P.

Flower, ex Senator Roscoe Conkling, Robert well, of New Jersey: Judge Charles P. Daly, Judge Richard O'Gorman, Gen. Carr, J. J. O'Donohue, C. P. Huntington, M. J. O'Brien, J. R. Floyd, J. R. Cummings and Commissioner J. D Crimmins.

STARTING THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue then started the subscriptions with \$1,000. When the applause which greeted this announcement had subsided Mr. Eugene Kelly said that he would follow Mr. O'Donohue's good example by subscribing the same amount. This caused another burst of approval. Then in different parts of the room gentleman sprang to their feet and and announced their contributions. As the larger amounts were mentioned there were further enthusiastic demonstrations. In very short order quite a handsome sum had been reached. The name of the subscribers and the amounts given were as follows: Jos J O'Donoliue, \$1,000; Home Rule Club, \$1,000; Eugene Kelly, \$1,000; E D Farrell, \$1,000; Henry McAlenan, \$500; John D Crimmins, \$500; L J Callanan, \$250; Mat Leavy, \$250; Patrick Kiernan, \$250; J S Coleman, \$250 B F Collier, \$200; Judge Edward Brown, \$100; Jas Fay, \$100; Morgan J O Brien, \$100; Miles M O'Brien, \$100; Major Edward Duffy, \$100; John H Spellman, \$100; R M Walters, \$100; John H Speinhall, \$100; I ohn B Man-silo; Stephen Lovejoy, \$100; John B Man-ning, \$100; W G Fanning, \$100; John Mullaly, \$50; J Early, \$50; Dr Maguire, \$50; D A Spellissy, \$50; John Sullivan, \$25; J Burke, \$25; General O'Beirne, \$25; Robert B Walsh, \$25; Denis Burns, \$25.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WORK, When the announcement that the total of the subscriptions amounted to \$7,525 was made, there was further enthusiastic applause. Short but stirring addresses were made by Dr. Wallace, of the Land League, and other gentlemen. It was then stated that an Executive Committee would be formed to push the work and make it worthy of the cause in which all present were so deeply interested. Among those selected to serve on it were Messrs. O'Donohue, Kelly, Farrell, Crimmins and Coleman.

It was about ten o'clock when the meeting cracy in our Republican neighbor does not adjourned. It was followed by a meeting of essentially differ from the Liberalism of the Executive Committee, which set about arranging the details of the plan by which it is proposed to swell the subscriptions. It is hoped by the committee not only to succeed in getting Irish-Americans to subscribe, but also to interest in the movement many Ameri-

> cans. After the meeting the following cable despatch was sent to Mr. Parnell:-

PARNELL, Morrison's, Dublin :-An enthusiastic meeting of representative Americans was held to-night in the Hoffman House, New York, in aid of the Parliamentary Fund. Eight thousand dollars were immediately subscribed and measures taking assuring the collection of \$100,000 within the

next: Lity days. EUGENE KELLY. Chairman Executive Committee.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restration to health, vigor and mandal and all with the complete restrated. No might in incorrect Thus.

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER IV .- Continued.

The Colonel took the hint to leave his friend. They parted at the door of Mr. Courtney's reception room, and Daniel sat down to his table and wrote the following note to Miss Crawford :-

"DEAR MISS CRAWFORD,-It is with sincere regret that I ask to postpone my visit to you till Monday evening. The dincer for Mr. Webster to-night I had forgotten when I made the appointment to visit you on Saturday evening; and my friends will not forgive me if I am not with them. I made an effort to be excused, but it was useless, they would not listen to such a thing. I hope on Monday evening to visit you. If you are engaged, please name another time for me to pay my respects. Compliments to your family and your friends, the Misses Grant, and sincere esteem for your self, from-Daniel Courtney."

Daniel sent Lubin with this note and some beautiful flowers to each of the young ladies. After six o'clock, while he was preparing to go to the dinner, Mr. Crawford's servant brought him the following reply to his note:—

MISS CRAWFORD regrets that on Monday evening she is engaged to attend the Navy ball. Miss Vivie Grant is a little indisposed with a cold, and will be at home on Monday evening, when it will give her much pleasure

to see Mr. Courtney.—E CRAWFORD."
"Confound it!" said Daniel. "I did not wish to see Miss Grant. Has Mis: Crawford forgotten my request to see her alone ?"

There was no getting out of it now. Go he must on Monday evening and see Miss Grant. And there was but one way to act while there, -he must be as agreeable as possible. This he owed to himself as a gentleman of the world. He read over the note several times. It was wholly unlike the other notes she had written him. Why had she written in this formal manner? It troubled him. "Had he offended her?" He could not believe so. "It was as it should be," he said to himself. "I am a married man, and I should not have had a correspondence with Miss Crawford. I see now my folly, for it annoys me as it ought not to do, when she is formal. I ought rather to be glad. However, am I not endeavoring to extricate myself? And yet the first step back over this wrong road pains me, and I suffer. What folly to allow it to annoy me in this way." "Lubin," he called, "is the carriage ready?"

"Yes, Sir." He was soon with his friends, and scated at the table surrounded by a distinguished cempany. No one present seemed more interested in the conversation around him, which was sparkling and intellectual; yet, in truth, not one of the large company was so little able to partake of the enjoyment as Daniel Courtney. Many envied him that day, and would gladly have exchanged fortunes with him .- "Better

bear the ills we have," &c.
On Saturday morning Emily related to her mother what Mrs. Grant had told her of the conversation that passed between Mr. Courtney and herself.

"Was it not rather uncalled for, mamma," said Emily, " that Mr. Courtney should have denied any other interest in my marriage than his desire to see me have a husband who was worthy of me?"

"I think so, my dear, and if Genevieve has repeated the conversation exactly as it occurred, I think that he meant to have her repeat it to you." Emily drew a heavy sigh and came nearer

to her mother. They were in Emily's room. "Mamma," said Emily, taking a seat on a low cushioned stool in front of her mother, and putting her hands in hers on her lap, "Mamma, I do not like to judge Vivie severely, but I do not believe he said so in the way Vivie has told me. I think she is in love with him and wishes to prevent me from accepting his attentions." 'Can it be that she would be so untruth-

"Msmma, do you not know that she may say just what he said, and yet in such a way that his meaning is misunderstood?" "But, my dear, suppose that he thinks

that he has misled you, and that it is his duty to undeceive you?" "Mamma, he cannot think so. I know that Mr. Courtney loves me. He cannot make me believe otherwise. He has not

misled me." " Has he told you so my dear?"

" Never by words, but a thousand times in other ways.' "And do you love him, my child?"

Emily laid her head upon her mother's lap

"Mamma, I can't deceive you. I do! I do loo lor him very, very much!"
"Well, my child, your father and I are well pleased with this, if he loves you. There is nothing that could make us happier than to see you married to Mr. Courtney. We like him very much. He has so much goodness of heart, All the praise that Washington society has bestowed upon him has not in the least spoiled him. I think in his heart he prefers a quiet life. My dear, I am sure you

will find in Mr. Courtrey all that is desirable

in a husband to secure domestic happiness." Emily lifted her head when her mother began to praise Daniel, and listened delighted to all she was saying. A light spread over her countenance. She looked like one entranced, and she pressed her mother's hand closer and closer in her cwn, and then sprang up, and throwing her arms around her neck, laid her head on her shoulder and whisper-

ed: "Oh, mamma, I love you so much for liking Daniel. Do you think there is any danger that he will be drawn from me to Vivie. I think I could not bear it."

"Not at all, my darling. If he can prefer Vivie to you, then he is not the man we believe him to be."
"But, mamma, Vivie is so artful."

Their conversation was interrupted by the servant, who brought the bouquets and the note from Mr. Courtney. Emily's heart sank within her when she

read it; she handed it to her mother to "Do you like it, mamma?" said Emily.

"It is rather late to send a regret, think. "It may have been unavoidable, my dear; let us give him the benefit of the doubt. Can

you not see him on Monday as well ?" Impossible, mamma. I have promised - to go to the navy ball with Lord L—— to go to the navy ball with him on Monday, and I cannot excuse myself. I am a little piqued by this. I'll see if Vivie will stay at home and receive him. This will be a good opportunity for me to show him that I do not fear Vivie as a

rival." "You are right, Emily." Away she ran to Vivie's room and told her that Mr. Courtney was coming on Monday to see them, and asked her if she would prefer

his company to the ball. "You dear creature! Yes, indeed. I

Emily wrote the note and sent it, as we have seen. Vivie was joyous as possible. Several gentlemen called that evening and on

On Monday night Mr. Courtney passed two hours with the pretty coquette, who drew from him some compliments, but nothing on the subject of Miss Ccawford's engagement, though she tried hard to do so. Vivie dwelt on the pleasure Miss see the company. Let me say you can't see Crawford had shown in accompanying Lord After Daniel left Vivie he went to the

ball. His name headed the list of gentlemen on the committee, who assisted the navy officers in making it one of the most attractive balls of the season. He intended to appear only at a late hour, and just inside the door as a looker on; but some young officer espied him, and insisted that he should come in and dance. Scarcely knowing why he yielded to the entreaty, and before he knew where he was being led, he stood face to face with Miss Crawtord, who looked angelic in her simple dress of whit lace, a crimson rose on her bosom, the same colored one in her hair, and no ornaments but a pearl necklace, and pendant of exquisite workmanship in pearl and gold, She had just danced with Lord L-

when Mr. Couriney came up. "May I dare to hope to have the pleasure of dancing the next set with you, Miss Craw-

Emily hesitated a moment, looked on her card, and answered: "I am not engaged I see for that set, and

can dance with you, Mr. Courtney." Scarcely had she finished the sentence when the music called the dancers to their places on the floor. Every eye was on Miss Craw-ford and Mr. Courtney. "How well they appear together." "What a handsome cou-"I hear they are engaged," "No, Lord - is the favored one," were remarks made among the guests, while the handsome couple gracefully moved through the dance, now and then exchanging a word with one another. Emily was very happy, and Daniel forgot for the moment even Angelina.

Ralf, unseen by Mr. Courtney, was near the door taking notes for the paper Colonel Keane, who was like Mr. Courtney's shadow, was at the ball, and was delighted and proud

Taking Miss Crawford to her seat, Daniel said in a low tone of voice: "Etiquette requires that I should not occupy your attention longer, Miss Crawford. Lord L—is looking at me now with envious eyes."
"He has only the right of an escort,

said Emily; "but that must be respected I

"I shall leave now," said Daniel. "I only come to see you, and do not wish to dance again. So I will bid you good evening."

Mr. Courtney quietly left the ball room, un loticed at the moment even by Colonel Keane, who was at the time occupied with a harmless hirtation with a bright eyed brunette from Natchez. It was a gay and distinguished crowd. Representatives of the elite from the States, North and South, and members of the Diplomatic Corps, presented a social picture of which any nation might have been proud. The independence of character, which was the outcome of self respect and self-reliance, gave an ease and manliness of bearing to the gentlemen, for which Americans of good birth are noted. There was a frankness and cordiality in the enjoyment of the pleasures of the evening, that made it delightful even to for eigners, who were not restrained by the tyrannical conventional rules of their society at home. The ladies were dignified in their deportment, but charming in conversation; belonging, as they did, to the refined and wealthy class of American society, their culbassadors present. American ladies who were at this period in France and England beauty were very attractive, but not less their intelligence and vivacity. It will not be forgotten that Miss Welling, of Philadelphia, was sought in marriage by Louis Phillippe. A nephew of Lord Ponsonby fell in love at first sight with the daughter of William Sheaffe, of Boston. He exclaimed to his friend when he first saw Miss Sheaffe: "That girl seals my fate." "So handsome that no one could take her picture," an artist said. We could name many distinguished American women who married English and French noblemen, and were "Ornaments in the British Court," as was said afterwards of nent physician in Washington. He was Miss Crawford in a letter we have seen that puzzled to find a cause for so sudden an ill-

was written by Queen Adelaide. Washington society, at the time Mr. Courtney was member of Congress, was composed of families from every State that would have ranked highly in any country. Although there was much external luxury in the manner of living, and in the splendid adornments in their houses, yet there was a home life besides the society one that is well described by Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Mrs. Jay, of Philadelphia, whom he admired very much, as did a large circle of the gay world, of which was the centre. He writes, after holding up to derision fashionable life in Paris :

"In America, on the other hand, the society of your husband, the fond cares for the children, the arrangements for the house, the improvements of the grounds, fill every moment with a healthy and useful activity. Every exertion is encouraging, because to present amusement it joins the promotion of some future good. The intervals of leisure are filled by the society of real friends. whose affections are not thinned to cobweb by being spread over a thousand objects." This may be taken as a true picture of the

life in Mr. Crawford's family, and in some other households where our Southern member was received on the most intimate terms. It will not be surprising that a man of Mr. Courtney's temperament should be drawn into temptation to gain and hold such friendships offered to him. Although he was debarred from the full enjoyment of their hospitality by the consciousness that he was not what he appeared to them to be, yet intercourse with them for the time had blunted the arrow of regret that pierced his heart: and, like a person who will take opium to forget for a night his pain or grief, so Daniel led himself blindly on step by step into this labyrinth. Sometimes he pictured to himself that all these friends would in time combine to reproach and to despise him, when it would be proclaimed on the housetops that 'Daniel Courtney was only a hypocrite, who had abused the friendship and hospitality of the best families in Washington by passing himself off as a cardidate for matrimony, and all the more guilty when he was attractive and wealthy." He fancied he saw groups and wealthy," He funcied he saw groups of old heads of families together discussing the subject, and he heard them say that no punishment would be too severe for such conduct. Such were Daniel's dark thoughts on Tuesday morning after the navy ball. His heart beat irregularly, his head ached and was dizzy, and his depression was extreme. Had he been an unbeliever in a future existence, his was a

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? would. Say I have a cold and will be at suffering that would have led him have a love affair. I did one time suspect he to commit suicide and end his troubles. had a disappointment but that was a rectangle of the commit suicide and end his troubles. What terrible consequences are these in the of mine I have found out since." chain of that one act of weakness, committed in a moment of irresolution, to brave what Miss Crawford are to be married," answered Sunday evening, but Vivie had no favors for the world will say of his marriage to Ange-Sunday evening, but Vivie had no favors for the them. Her thoughts were given to the counterner, whose immense wealth had dszzled her eyes. Her heart, however, was not touched.

On Monday night Mr. Courtney passed

On Monday night Mr. Courtney passed

the moods of his master, and this morning he naw that he was sick.

" Massa Daniel, please sar, stay indoors to day and take care. You are too sick, sar, to

them," said Lubin. "I'm not sick, Lubin," said his master.
"But you are right, I had better be alone to day. I shall attend to business at home. See that no one disturbs me."

Lubin made a blazing fire of soft coal in the grate, drew the table near to his muster, upon which he put the morning papers and some cigars.

Daniel went to the window to see what the chances were for good weather. He particularly disliked gloomy days. The snow was falling fast, and covering houses, trees, and streets with a white pall. The air was bitter cold. Sleigh bells rang merrily through the streets. Those in these gay vehicles were covered to their eyes in buffalo robes. Pedestrians were fighting with the snow and intense cold, and plodding along bravely. Daniel turned from the window, after seeing some poorly-clad children with baskets in their hands trembling with cold, scarcely able to go along. His luxurious comfort within made him wonder at the strange differences of fate and fortune in this life, and he remembered what his mother had often repeated to him when he was a child: "Where much is given, much is required."

The postman brought the day's letters to Mr. Courtney, and the newspapers. In the Northern papers there were severe complaints made against the suspicion with which com-mercial men from the North travelling South were treated; and the Southern papers, in no mild language, accused Yankee ministers and peddlers of the North of sowing seeds of discontent among the slaves, under the guise of religious tracts which they distributed. The editor boasted that some of these Yankees had been glad to depart from the town after

a ride on a rail. Daniel read in one of the New York papers great praise of himself. His eloquence in the House and his influence were greatly exaggerated. His wealth was said to equal that of any European potentate. It was anticipated that he would be in this nineteenth century the great patron of progress in his State.

At last, under the pile of papers the table, he drew out the miserable little sheet called Society Gossip. Society Gossip had honored him by minute details of his visits to different families, his appearance in the Crawford box at the theatre, his dancing with Miss Crawford at the ball; and there were veiled insinuations accompanying this impertinent meddling in his private life as to his future choice of the belle of Washington. It made him angrily fling the paper into the fire and pace the room rapidly, now and then holding his hand to his forehead and exclaiming: "My God! where is this to end? I shall go mad !"

Lubin was in the adjoining room, the door of which was open, and heard his master. He came in himself. "Are you sick, Master Daniel?" asked the

good slave.
"Yes, Lubin, I am sick, and I wish I were dead. Why do I live ?"

"Oh I master, master! let me send for the doctor ! Your head is not right master !" No, Lubin, send for no one."

"May I ask Colonel Keane to come, master? Your face is very red, master; you are

"Get the hot foot bath, Lubin; give me some brandy; I am chilled."

Mr. Courtney flung himself heavily into the easy chair, laid his head back, and covering his face he wept like a child, for the first were much honored, and were received time in his life that he remembered. "Poor in the highest circles. Their grace and Angelina! poor Angelina! she will Augelina! poor Angelina! she will be sure to see this paper," he thought. disease in the catalogue. Colonel Keane "And what will Miss Crawford think made his visit to the Crawford mansion, and of such indelicate publicity given to her? Everyone in Washington will know. from my intimacy in the family, that she is

the belle ' named to be my future wife!" The hot foot-bath and the brandy ted that he could not be quieted Daniel sufficiently to induce him to vield to the solicitations of Lubin to lie down. He soon fell asleep, but awoke in a fever that alarmed Lubin, and then he slept again. Without asking permission, the slave sent for Dr. Blow, the most eminess. He questioned Lubin about his master's appetite, his duties, his habits of life. Finding no apparent overstrain of mind, no excess of any kind in his life, no cold suddenly taken, and no exposure to infectious disease, he sat with his arm on the bed and his head on his hand, thinking for some time. Turning to Lubin suddenly, hoping he could nelp him to decide where the foundation of the sickness lay, he asked:

"Any disagreeable losses in his business?" "No, sic; all the time better and better, and Master Daniel never takes any money loss to heart any how."

'What does he take to heart?" "Don't know, si:. He has no cause to

"Do you ever see him cast down, as if he had trouble?" "Well, sir, I think I do see him cast down; but it's all his imagination, if it's on account

of trouble. Dr. Blow did not feel at liberty to make further inquiries of the servant, but told him to let his master sleep as long as he would, and when he awoke to send for him.

Mr. Courtney awoke about three o'clock, and was quite indifferent to everything except a pain in his head, which he complained of as very severe. Lubin sent for Dr. Blow and Colonel Keane

The doctor came immediately and found his patient still very ill, too ill to give him the opportunity to ask questions necessary to be answered. Colonel Keane came in breathless haste.

"My dear fellow," he said, stooping over him, '' what does all this meau ?'' Daniel gave no answer, but looked at him

acantly.
"Why, ne was at the navy ball last night with me," said the colonel, turning to the doctor. "What can it mean?"

"A sudden rush of blood to the head, very like consequences of great emotion," replied the doctor. "He will require the best care from me and an experienced nurse, with God's blessing on both," said Dr. Blow, wao was a strictly religious man.

"You don't mean to say that his life is in danger?" asked the colonel, clasping his hands. "I do! It is my opinion that this is a

mental sickness that has been acting upon him for several months, perhaps longer, and only needed one strain more—one straw, per-haps—to pull him down. This is my experi-ence in other cases like it."

"What under neaven can it b.? I am his confidential friend, and if he had a secret servent in Lubin."

"Mamma, unhappy I must be. To you

the doctor; "an excellent choice for him, I

"What would you think, doctor, of my going at once to Mr. Crawford? If their

relations are what we suppose, it is the right thing to do, it seems to me.' It is only a rumor as yet," replied the doctor, whose experience had taught him prudence in such matters. "If we make a

mistake it would embarrass both parties.' "True, true!"
"But," added the doctor, "it is my wish and order that for a day or two no one must call and see my patient. Absolute quiet is

necessary."

While the doctor was talking to the colonel he was leaning his back against the mantelpiece in Mr. Courtney's bedroom, and he kept his eye on the patient all the time, watching him critically. He ob-served his restlessness, his sad expression of countenance, and that he asked no questions why his friends, the doctor and the colonel, were with him. Going over to the bed-side he took his hand, and said in a low tone to

him: "Courtney, my friend, you are sick, I see. I am sorry, but we must soon get you up

agam. "Yes, pretty sick this long time," answered the patient.

Colonel Keane and Lubin looked at one another significantly. Lubin shook his head, and, coming near to the Colonel, he whispered—
"Poor master is raving."

The devoted slave took his handkerchief from his pocket and went to the window to hide his tears.

The Doctor paid no attention to this remark, but weighed every word the patient said.

"Been sick a long time, you say. How have you felt my friend? Where were your pains ?

Daniel waited several moments before he answered. There was breathless silence in the room. Colonel Keane stood at the foot of the bed. His hands were clasped, and his head fell down on his breast while he watched the sick one, who seemed near to death. His surprise at the sudden illness had greatly shocked him. At last when they thought the patient asleep, he opened his eyes, and said

with a great effort—
"Doctor, are we alone?"

The doctor looked at Colonel Keane and Lubin: they left the room. A half hour after the doctor came out and

said encouragingly to the colonel: "I find that as yet his mind is not seriously affected. A loss of power over his memory and speech are apparent and they are the first symptoms of the disease I dread. But I am inclined to think that if he is left absolutely quiet, and all business and letters are kept from him for a few days, we shall be able to keep off the enemy. I shall call three or four times a day, and Lubin must be the only one in the room until I can allow even

you, colonel, to see him." "It is hard, but I respect your decision, Doctor. Meantime, shall I see Mr. Craw

ford ?' This question was asked with the hope of finding out if Daniel's desire to be left alone was in order to make confession of his disappointment in that quarter, which was the only trouble that Courtaey could have had to

make him sick, he thought. "Yes," slowly answered the doctor, putting his forefinger on his lip, while he hesitated a moment. "Yes, it is Mr. Courtney's desire that you should see Miss Crawford, and let her know that severe illness prevents him from keeping his engagement to spend

the evening with her to-night."
"Ah!" thought the Colonel, "I am out then, here; she has not refused him." In a few hours it was known in every part of the city that Mr. Courtney was dangerously ill; and report gave him nearly every disease in the catalogue. Colonel Keane threw surprise and gloom over the household. Miss Grant went into hysterics, and was carried to her room. Mr. and Mrs. Crawford expressed the deepest sympathy, and regretbrought to their house, where he could be much more quiet than in a thronged hotel. Emily remained silent. She scarcely moved. Her face was in turns pale and flushed. Colonel Keane told them that even he was not allowed to enter the sick room.

"What could have caused this sudden illness?" inquired Mr. Crawford. "It puzzles the doctor," said the colonel. "I confess that I have been sometimes aware that Mr. Courtney has not been altogether like himself,-that is,-not so cheerful and contented as a man in his enviable position should be. But I could not find out where

the difficulty was."
"We missed him a little time ago for two or three weeks; and now I remember," said Mr. Crawford, "he told me that he was very much depressed in spirits, and said we must excuse his absence; but since then I thought he was very well. At the dinner he was the

soul of the company," "Poor fellow!" said the Colones. "I wonder if it could be that he had had a dis-

appointment in a love affair?" "I'm sure I do not know," replied Mr. Crawford, "I can't believe it possible that any young lady that would refuse him would make a fatal impression upon a man like Daniel Courtney. No, no, it can't be that !"

Mrs. Crawford and Emily were at the other side of the room, and did not appear to hear the conversation. They had withdrawn from the Colonel's side as soon as Mr. Crawford began to make inquiries about the cause of the illness.

"There seems a strange fatality, my dear," said Mrs. Crawford, "attending this visit, which has agitated you so much. This is the second postponement. I have unpleasant feelings about it."

"Not against poor Mr. Courtney, mamma, surely. Colonel Keane comes at his desire to explain to us the cause of his not keeping this engagement to-day."

" No, indeed, not against Mr. Courtney, but I fear it omens ill for the future." " If you were not my mamma, I would say you must not be superstitious," said Emily,

kissing her mother's cheek as a peace-offering for the gentle rebuke, while tears were in her eyes. Just then the words of the Colonel were overheard, asking if a love affair could be the cause. Both mother and daughter were silent, and listened to Mr. Crawford's reply. Emily grew faint and said

hurriedly: "Dear Mamma, will you come with me to my room?"

They left unnoticed, and were together in Emily's apartment. A little change of air, and a few drops of ammonia and water revived Emily. "I hope, my dear, that you will not allow

the sickness of Mr. Courtney to make you unhappy. It will not be a long one, I trust.

Crawford.

only would I say as much. But no one living. | not reach New Orleans in time to prevent a not even papa, must know my secret—that I great disappointment at the Hall on Christ-do love Daniel Courtney.—I did not know mas, where the warmest welcome had been how much until I knew that he was so ill. prepared for him. In those days the mail

your father, my dear. I had no intention of the far Southern States, and then it met with doing so until you had seen Daniel. There the dilatory habits of the Southerners to is no doubt he asked to see you alone in order | delay it. Half hours, and sometimes hours, to make you an offer of marriage."
"I think so, mamma, and now—

"It is only postponed, my dear." "I must conceal my feelings, mamma, and play the part of consoler to Vivie. How can I do it? What a comedy life is!"

heart uow." "There is no fear of that. She owned to taken down and put up again fresh me before she saw Mr. Courtney that she was ever. Flowers were put in every engaged to her second cousin, but that she possible place, so that the rooms looked like did not mean to keep it if she saw a better a blooming garden. Angelina, the loveliest chance; a 'better chance' were the words, of all, was all aglow with expectancy. At

"Ah! I need not waste my sympathy,

then on silly Vivie."

Emily bathed her face, and no one would mind. Going into Vivie's room, she found some Paris flowers for an opera hat.

"Your are better?" inquired Emily.
"Oh, yes, my dear. It was only for moment. Dear me! what would I do if he died? I do love him so much I think it would kill me !" "Has he ever told you that he loves you,

Vivie?" Not in those very words; but I know he

does, for all that. I'm not afraid; I can catch him. You told me you knew you would not marry him, so I am not taking a lover from you—am I, Emily, dear?" Emily, who was the personification of truth,

locked into Vivie's face in wonder how a woman could tell such a falsehood to her, as Vivie had done, without blushing. She was at the moment speechless with surprise. Vivie felt the gaze. Laying down the box she came over, and putting her arms around Emily's neck, she kissed her several times,

saying:
"You dear, sweet, precious creature, you know you told me so !"

"I told you that I would not marry Mr Courtney? Impossible! How could I forget myself so far as to say I would not marry man who has never asked me?"

"Ah, Emily, you did-indeed you did."
Miss Crawford knew that it was simply lie, but she could not say so to her guest. "Well, Vivie, please never repeat that to me again."

"Oh no, dear, I'll never tell your secrets to anyone, and don't tell mine, you pre-

"Are you well enough to go to the theatre?" asked Emily.
"Yes, I'm getting my hat ready. I mean to have a real flirtation with Major Thompson

to-night. And you?' "I am going with mamma and papa."

have you with us, if Major Thompson had not time already engaged a box for you."

"I forgot to tell you that he wrote me this billet doux-drawing a note from her take a box for the family, you and me he meant; but you had already told me that you had to see Mr. Courtney alone to night, so I torgot to tell you."

I shall thank Major Thompson for his invitation. I am sorry I did not know yester-

day that he had sent it," said Emily.
"Now, dear," said Vivie, patting Emily's cheek, which caress Emily disliked exceedingly, but showed no sign of her feeling of disgust for what she knew to be one of Vivie's many insincere love demonstrations, "now my pet, I want to telling her such things, and she told him she know all about Lord L.—. You have no only liked what was good. secrets from me, you know, nor I from you." "I can tell you nothing of Lord L—ply. "Your very that you do not know," replied Emily. to ruin some day." You have always been present since you "I am not atrai

came here when he visited me." "Yes, dear, and I know I have been awfully selfish in allowing so much of his attention. I think he liked you better than

me till I came !" "I did not remark especial attention to either of us," answered Emily, just enough annoyed to give this reply.

Dear me, how blind you must have been The last time he was here, when he and I sat in the bay window, he almost proposed for

Emily made no answer, but looked the contempt she felt for the second lie she knew Vivie was telling her.

"You are jealous now," said Vivie, pre tending to pout. "Indeed, dear, it was not my fault. I thought all the time that Lord was your admirer."
"Never!" said Emily, with some spirit.

"Lord L— was not my admirer."
"I know better, Emily—he said as much to me; but I teld him you were forbidden fruit, I believed, because you and Mr. Court-

ney were engaged." Emily started from her chair. "You told Lord L-- that I was engaged to Mr. Courtney? How could you do so?

"Because I think so. Do you suppose I am blind, my dear? And besides, all the world says the same."

"Why, Vivie, he has never said one word of love to me. Oh, dear me, how sorry I am
—how mortified! What can I do? Suppose Mr. Courtney hears it?" "And suppose he does, is there anything to

be ashamed of in the report?" "Certainly, if it be false. It places us both

an embarrassing position."
"I can't see it. I think the more reports there are of a woman's conquests, the more honor it is to her. I'll tell you how we can get out of it. You say he came to see me, not you—that he is addressing me."
"I do not think it would be true."

"I know, and you do not, all the love speeches he has made to me—in prose and in poetry, too, my dear. I never let a lover off like you do. You make me Rugh, you are so very, very dignified."
"Vivie, you seem to have so many lovers

that I fear you will let them all fly from you when you lest expect it."
"Not I."

Mrs. Crawford interrupted this silly tête-atête, and relieved Emily from her disagreeable duty of listening to this fickle and heartless

Visitors had arrived from Baltimore. 'Any gentlemen in the party?" asked

Vivie. "Yes, my blind brother," said Mrs. Craw-

ford,
"Oh!" answered Vivie, "I'll not have
dinner with you to-night. May I ask just a
cake and a cup of tea sent up before I go to

CHAPTER V.

"Onlission to do blank of danger, on mission to a blank of danger, p. samuer, like an ague, taints
Even when we sit idly in the sun,"
—Shakkesprare.

"What nothing earthly gives or can destroy
The soul's caim sunshine, and the heartfelt joy,
Is virtue's prize."

Although Colonel Keane had sent a letter a day or two after Mr. Courtney was taken ill, to Riggs and Blunt, informing them that it was not likely that they could hear from him for several days, if then, yet the letter could

prepared for him. In those days the mail coach travelled slowly in the severe winter Oh, mamma, I am very unhappy!" coach travelled slowly in the severe winter "Do not fear that I will speak of it to of the North, till it reached the borders of were not counted as lest when a blacksmith was needed, and took his own time to supply horseshoes or mend a coach,

Christmas Eve had come. Angelina was nearly wild with the joy of do it? What a comedy life is!" her young heart. Little Pura was told a "And, oftener, what a tragedy!" said Mrs. | hundred times, though she did not understand it, that "papa was coming." The lace curtains at the cottage windows had been "I suppose Vivie will break her every sound her heart beat rapidly; sgain and again she went to the window, and each time she grew more and more impatient for Emily bathed her face, and no one would the coming of the only one, in all the world, have thought that she had been disturbed in except Pura, that she loved devotedly, and him she almost worshipped. She tried to her looking over a box of laces, and arranging | sing, but her mind wandered, and she looked on the music-sheet without sceing it. She wished Pure would wake and chatter to her in her own baby language. She had dressed herself for Daniel. He liked a light blue silk that she wore the first time he saw her, and she put it on for his coming; a white blonde scarf in her neck, fastened by a bunch of forget-me-nots and white roses, were the only ornaments she wore. "How lovely Miss Angelina looks," said Marie to one of the maids. "Somehow I think Muster won't come now, it is so late. I wish Miss Angelina would give him up to night and go to bed.

She will be sick,' But no, it was not easy for the young wife to believe that she must be disappointed. One, two, and three o'clock came and she was still expecting him! At last she sank into a chair and fell asleep from exhaustion.

Marie did not like to waken her, and sat down at her feet to wait till she moved, and then to go with her to her bedroom and assist her to undress. In an hour Angelioa started up and inquired anxiously:

"Did I sleep? Did he come!" "No, Missus Angelina. Master will cer tainly come to day, and you will look fresh then if you will go to your room now."

"Yes, Marie," answered Angelins, in a low tone of one too exhausted to resist longer. "I'll lie down now and wait patiently."

The next day, and the next, and another day passed without his coming. Poor Angeline could scarcely keep up so great was her anxiety. A terrible fear of what? She dared not say, nor define it. A dread was falling upon her that chilled her very soul. He was her world, her life, she said again and again, and if anything befell him that would part them while she loved him so much, it would kill her. A thousand wild imaginations flitted across her mind, each "How stupid, my dear!" sending a sharp pain through her Not stupid for me. We would like to heart. Colonel Donaldson had for some time past been teaching her what he called knowledge of the world, through recitals of his own experience and contidences entrusted to him. His plot was, bosom-in which he asks my consent to if possible, to prepare the way, first for dis content between the husband and wife, and then tor a separation, in order that Mr. Courtney could get rid of this marriage, which Daniel had the indiscretion to coufide to Colonel Donaldson, and to ask him to keep it secret. Why keep it secret, he said, if Courtney is honest in his intentions to his wife? He said the same to Angelina. His stories related to her were invariably of unfaithful lovers, and the fickleness of wicked husbands. They disgusted and sickened Angelina. She often begged him to cease

only liked what was good.
"But you must be warned," he would reply. "Your very innoconce may lead you

"I am not atraid, Captain. I like my innocence better as a protection. I do not care to know anything of bad péople. What can I have to do with them? I shall never be in

company with them." "How do you know that I am good ?" Angelina started and looked at him in

wonder. He laughed, and said :-"Suppose now that I should tell you that I am in love with you, what would you do?" "I'd leave the room, and tell you I'd never

see you again!"
"But suppose I should persevere, or force

"I'd stab you!" said Angelins, fiercely, all the violence of her strong nature coming to her aid. Captain Donaldson was surprised. He had

till now only seen in her the gentle, loving wife, so gentle that he thought nothing could disturb the serenity of her temper. He little knew the strength in her character that lay dormant, till the occasion called it into action.

"I only supposed a case, Miss Angelina; you know I am good, and could not do so. I am Mr. Courtney's best friend, and that is why he left you in my care. You are not angry with me, are you, for this joke ?"

"I will be, if you ever talk to me again in this way. I do not like it," she said, wiping her face and taking a chair on the other side of the room.

When nearly a week had passed, the Cap tain called again, and asked : "Have you had a letter yet from Mr. Courtney, Miss Angelina?"

" Not since the one he wrote me in which he said I could expect him at Christmas." "Ugh ! ugh !" said the Captain, thought fully. "Do you not think it strange he could not write you and save you all this "Do you not think it strange he

pain ?" "I do, but I do not blame him."

"What do you suppose is the cause?" "I am sure Mr. Courtney is not to blame! "I can't excuse him so easily as you do. He can write to me, and, of course, to you.' "I do not think he would write to you, when he did not to me, Captain.' "I am afraid --- " answered the Captain,

and paused. "Afraid of what?" inquired Angelina, coming nearer to him to hear what he was going to say. He seized her hand, and before she could withdraw it, said :

"I'm airaid that those fine ladies will keep him in Washington, poor little wife!"
Angelina snatched away her hand, folded her arms across her chest, and with the dignity and defiant air of an offended queen,

she said is a loud and stern voice :-"How dare you say to me such a thing, or to anyone! How dare you express your vile insinuations!" She trembled so violently with anger she could say no more, but fell back into the chair near her and sobbed bitterly. The Captain was alarmed, and tried to persuade her that she had no cause for

anger against him.
"If you were able to hear me I could show you now what reason I have for saying what I did," he said, "and the sooner you know the truth, the better."

Angelina raised her head from hands that had covered her face, and answered -"Say all that you have to say, but take care that you say the truth, or --- or-

(To be continued.)

KING ALFONSO'S DEATH.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—Cardinal Benavides heard king Alfonso's confession at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday and administered to him the last sacraments in presence of Queen Christina, ex-Queen Isabella and other members of the royal family and several members of the household. The King begged to see his daughters, who were in Madrid at the time. They were telegraphed for, but arrived too late to see their father alive. The King died in the arms of Queen Christias, all present being profoundly affected. The Cardinal and the ex-Queen wept, and the Infanta Isabel inted. Queen Christina subsequently

THE PATHETIC SCENES AT THE DEATH BED,

covered the body with flowers and for a long time refused to leave the chamber. BAYONNE, Nov. 26.-Letters received from Madrid attribute the death of King Alfonso to various causes. One attributes his death to pulmonary phthisis, another to tuberculosis of the intestines, and another to general anamia and long failing health. It is stated that in the midst of his dissipation and extreme depression the King painted his cheeks to give him an artificial appearance of health,

and he constantly persisted in disregarding

the requests of his physicians that he should

remain at his hunting seat at El Pardo, de-

his presence at the capital. THE NEW QUEEN.

MADRID, Nov. 26.-Princess Mercedes. the five year old daughter of Alfonso, will be Queen under the regency of her mother, Christina. Senor Sagasta will form a new cabinet. The streets are crowded with people, eagerly discussing the situation, but the city is tranquil. The body of Alfonso has

been embalmed,
MADRID, Nov. 27.—On Monday afternoon King Altonso, in spite of the damp weather, ac companied the Duc de Montpenser, in a closer carriage, part of the distance from E Pardo to Madrid. On returning to El Pardo he complained of feeling unwell and of a difficulty in breathing, which alarmed the attending physician, Dr. Casimore. At 11 o'clock on Monday night the king had a problem attending of difficult by attending of the another attack of difficult breathing of the greatest intensity. He was unwilling, however, to alarm the Royal family and delayed sending for the Prime Minister until the next morning, when the Duc De Serto arrived. The latter immediately informed the ministers and members of the Royal family, who were in Madrid. Jucen Christina, the Infanta Eulalia, the Duke de Montpensier, ex-Queen Isabella and others hurried to El Pardo, where they found the king sitting in an arm chair in an exhausted condition, but conscious. The King embraced his wife, mother and sisters, and spoke a living system, the first organ developed in few hopeful words to them. Meanwhile the animal life, and the first to suffer from exeeling of alarm had spread throughout Madrid, and there was soon an endless succession of carriages passed betwen the city and El Pardo. The doctors who had been summoned to the King's bedside, conferred until late in the afternoon. Alionso was then able to take a little nourishment. He slept during the night. Farly in the morning he had another fit of gasping, followed by a still more deficult respiration, which lasted until his death. When the daughters of the King arrived from Madrid there was

n terrible -cene of grief. The Queen has summoned Senor Sagasta to form a cabinet. King Alfonso absolutely refused to allow the doctors to hold a consultation. him to permit the doctors to attend him. Hypoderune injections were made in order to induce sleep. The Queen and Dr. Camison watched by the King's bedside throughout the night. The scene when the last sacra-ment was administered was deeply impres-

ment was administered was deeply impressive. Tears coursed down the cheeks of all present. When the King expired, Queen Christina, who was tearless, with a wail of anguish, cried: Alfonso! Oh, God, he answers not! Alfonso! Queen Isabella kuelt, crying "Holy Virgin, have mercy."

The population here is orderly. The first reserve force, consisting of 100,000 men will probably be summoned in order to overcome the various factions. The troops in Catalonia, Castile and Biscay will be reinforced. forced.

FEELING AT EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

LONDON, Nov. 27,-The death of King London, Nov. 27,—The death of King Alfonso has made a prefound impression in all the European capitals. The Emperor of Austria-Hungary, the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy will send representatives to attend the luneral. A despatch from Madrid says Senor Segasta, the new Prime Minister, is confident of the support of the left, and that Senor Dominquez, with the assistance of the Royalists, will defend the monarchy and regency of Queen Christina, although the ex-Queen Isabella is more poular than Christina, who is considered proud and than Christina, who is considered proud and

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—Members of the Imperial family were attending a theatrical performance when the news of King Alfonso's death arrived. They immediately retired, being much affected. Paris, Nov. 27.—The Chamber of Deputies refused the motion to adjourn in respect to the memory of King Alfonso on the ground that King Alfonso would probably have paid such a tribute to the Emperor William.

LOYAL TO THE QUEEN, Madrid, Nov. 27.—The members of the new ministry are Fusionists, with the exception of Rios Martos and Morel, who belong to the dynastic Left. Gen. Martinez Campos to day convened the superior officers of the army near Madrid, and declared himself ready to obey any ministry or chief the Queen might appoint. All present swore to uphold the constitution and maintain the succession. Soldiers on furlough have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. It is reported that a Carlist rising is imminent in Naverre.

How often do we hear of the sudden fatal termination of a case of croup, when a young life might have been saved by the prompt use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral! Be wise in time, and keep a bottle of it on hand, ready for instant use.

Comoville, Cal., has forty houses and only one inhabitant, the rest having moved

Holloway's Ointment and Pills combine both sanitive and sanative powers in a high degree: by the termer term is understood their ability to preserve health, by the latter their capability to restore health. We these remedies at hand, no invalid need be at fault to guide himself or herself safely through the many trials to which every one is subjected during our long and oftimes inclement win-Coughs, colds, ulcerated throats, quinsey, whooping cough, can be successfully treated by well rubbing this Ointment upon the chest, and by taking the Pills. During damp, foggy weather asthmatical sufferers experience the utmost possible relief from the inunction of the Ointment, and all tender-chested persons will save endless misery by adopting this treatment.

A new town in Russia has been named New York in honor of the American metro-

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis comes from Colds and irritations of the Throat; Hoarseness, Cough and Sore Throat are its characteristics. These troubles may be remedied by a timely use of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

It must not forgotten that though Carleton Place is but a small town in Ontario, surrounded by all the "isms" pertaining to that monster evil, the Orange organization, it has got its quota of true and generous hearted Irish Canadians, who look with longing eyes towards that dear little; isle across the sea. For proof of this we have only to glance at the movement just inaugurated in town to assist the Irish Parliamentary Fund, with our popular and highly esteemed citizen, Mr. Patrick Galvin, at its head. With Mr. Gal vin as leader the enterprise is sure to meet with success. We have our French Canadians here also, who heartily join hands with their fellowmen of Irish descent, and will assist them as far as they can in helping the people of Ireland to fight the battle for Home Rule. At the same time they never forget their duty to their own country. They believe in freedom in the fullest sense of the word, and are always ready to do battle against any enemy of our country. Your correspondent, who is himself a French Canadian, loves his country as truly as did ever the late Sir George Etienne Cartier, and can exclaim with as much sincerity and pride, O Canada, mon pays mes Amour. With claring that there were political reasons for these two peoples united, as they are, on the subject of the execution of Riel, the moves

> advantages. Catholicity is still progressing, and, as time oes on, our congregation grows larger. It has just been found necessary to enlarge the church at Ferguson's Falls, and the work will be performed as speedily as possible. It was thought at first that the chauge would not be made until next spring, but we are blessed with an energetic pastor who evidently believes that "procrastination is the thief of time," and he is having the work pushed

> ment is sure of success, and when the sum

total comes to be made up, we think the con

tribution by the people of Carleton Place will

be equal to that of other towns of the same

forward as rapidly as possible. During the Advent season, which is close at hand, an extra priest, probably the Rev. Father Sexton, whose recent visit made a very favorable impression upon our parishloners, will be present to assist the Rev. Father O'Donohue, and the faithful will have an excellent opportunity of performing their religious duties during this holy season.

cesses. Regulate its diseased action by Burdock Blood Bitters, which restores health to the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys, and

biood.

THE HINDOO CANDIDATE.

DEPTFORD CONTESTED BY A LIBERAL FROM BENGAL

London, Nov. 27.-The picturesque of to day's election was the struggle at Deptford, where for the first time in Listory a Hadeo, heedless of his own bright skies, chimed the right as a subject of the Queen to contest for a seat in foggy England as a Liberal candidate. seat in 1993 y England as a Liberal candidate, Latmolium Ghoso is a Bengatese schelar and one of the three Indian delegates, sent here to propagate native ideas. He had a powerful adversary in Mr. Evelyn, the Con-servative candidate, who is popular among the Deptford laborers. The sad and soulid streets surrounding the creek declared. surrounding the great dockyard saw an unwont ed sight in the dozens of Hindoos who had come down to support their compatriot. Mr. Ghose with his wife, a delicate Hindoo lady, dressed in the height of European fashion, paraded the streets in a landau drawn by a dashing pair of horses. They were greeted overywhere with ringing cheers, mingled with groans.

I waylaid Mr. Ghose-"Cough" is the way I waylaid Mr. Ghose—"Cough" is the way the name is pronounced—at his central commit-tee rooms. He is a tall, strapping and intel-ligent looking man of forty, with a big, bronze colored face, a heavy mustache and high check bones. He speaks English fluently, and ha-this week addressed tens of the usands of electors

"What is your platferm, Mr. Ghose? Age you running as an Indian or an Englishman?" l

a-kel.

"My platform," was the reply, "is that of any English Liberal with the Indian plank added. I came to this country to defend Loud Ripon's policy and to denounce the appressive policy of Lord Lytton. Hence I naturally associated with the Liberal party."

"What do you hope for from Lord Ripon's reliev?"

"Justice to India and some approach to rep resentative institutions in an Indian Parlia-ment in India."

"Then your aims are similar to Mr. Parnell's in Ireland?"

"If Mr. Parnell's aim is separation, mine is different. I would strengthen the bond between India and England and not loosen it. There is India and England and not loosen it. There is no tendency in India toward separation and no wish to help the Russians. We hope simply for progressive liberty. If that is assured us India will continue loyal."

Late to night, amid great excitement, the result of the election was proclaimed. A surging crowd of workingmen waited near the figures, and when it was known that Mr. Evelyn had

carried the day by a narrow majority the Conservative shouts of victory were almost drowned in the disappointed hisses of the Hindoo's parti-sans. Mr. Ghose and his wife seemed much cast down, for they had, like Sir Charles Diike in Chelsea, looked upon an easy triumph as cer-

You Invite Disease when you neglect a regular action of the bowels, and incurable disease may result. Regulate the bowels and the entire system with Burdock Blood Bitters, which act upon the Bowels, Stomach, Liver and Blood.

It is said on good authority that just before the outbreak of cholera in Toulon the swallows suddenly disappeared from the locality An officer in the Bengal cavalry said in reference to this that during a cholera epidemic in India he had noticed that, though many of the dead remained unburied, all of the carrich-eating birds had disappeared.

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to huy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

The expression "galvanizing a corpse has ceased to be exclusively metaphorical. M. Kergovaty a Frenchman, has discovered a method of preserving bodies by giving them a metal coating. We may, according to our means, become silver-plated, nickel-plated, or galvanized with zinc or copper. The process has been thus far tested successfully on eleven human bodies and more than one hundred times on the carcasses of animals.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.-Cleanso the ser p with Prof. Low's Manic Sulphi. Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the Toilet.

An open-faced gold watch which belonged An iron pier 3,166 feet in length is being built at Boston. It will be the longest in auction in New York on Saturday. A Philadelphia man bought it for \$510.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

TABLES MADE ENTICING. Great attention is now being paid to dinner

able decorations. Families in moderate circumstances gather flowers and place them artistically among the plates and dishes.

And what can be more beautiful or enticing; what occupation more worthy for the young ladies of the household?

Simplicity and a faithful copying of nature are the only points to be studied, and there are few families that cannot boast of female talent sufficient to brighten and beautify a table even in the humblest home.

Chrysanthemums, azaleas, rhododendrons or geraniums may be used, and manve and cream flowers, with brown foliage and grasses, are another suggestion, using heliotrope or pansies, or even phlox. If judiciously treated every flower is beautiful in itself and shows all its beauty when properly displayed. Roses are employed in all varieties, with their own foliage and buds; indeed, a great object is to make the blooms look as natural as possible, as though growing. Pure white flowers, intermixed with crimson and brilliant colored leaves, is a very happy combination, especially chrysanthemums and scarlet geraniums, gla dioli, double or single danlias, stephanotis and many others. On a black ground bright yellow il wers show to the best advantage,

THE HOME.

It is scarcely to be wondered that we are beginning to rely more and more on readymade cookery for our meals; and if some new preacher of hygiene could only propagate successfully the theory that hot meat was decidedly hurtful, the modern cook's business in an average establishment would merely be to learn how to open tine and to turn out their contents.

Sardines, potted meat, et hoc genus omne have all become part of the every day break fast, to the exclusion of the little delicacies of

which our grandparents were so proud. Even dinners can be done with little trouble in the kitchen. Tinned soup only wants warming up; the lobsters or oysters for the sauce only want transferring to some melted butter from their armor placed cases, and we can get all the pastry from the confectioners and the jelly out of bottles. We might go on and mention many things more, but those are enough now to show how very much many people are dependent on others when it can be done.

It may be said it is a good plan to follow, and if it saves trouble way should it not be adopted? At least it would render us independent of the cook and her temper, and this would certainly be a consideration. But we think it is to be regretted on more account-

Cookery is an art. True, it may not occupy a place in the same rank as painting or music. We scarcely reckon the designer of a carpet on the same level as an academician, but in his own line the designer of our furniture is an artist. The maker of a violin is no less of the sacred fraternity of art.

And if we relegate the preparation of all our food to either a causing "ring" in Chi-cazo or a professional clique in England is it not to be feared that we shall lose some o the little niceties and refinements that should characterize a well arranged table?

In days gone by a lady looked upon her housekeeping as one of her first duties, and it was one of her greatest sources of pride. In the present day a lady goes to a school of cookery, gets a slight, a very slight, smattering of some of the elements of cookery, copies off a few recipes into a next pockethook (to which she will probably never refer) gives her hasty orders to the cook, who will execute them as quickly and perfunctorily as possible, and her | two bottles of it I feel quite cured. nouse keeping is done. If the meals come up in an eatable condition, all right; if not, she find fault vigorously with will generally be quite unable to teach her

any better. We frequently hear the complaint made that there are no good cooks to be found; but those who are still old fashioned enough to have a dash of pardonable conceit in their cuisine often feel inclined to answer with the trite old proverb, "Like master-like man. The opposite of poets' cooks are made, not born; and if mistresses are incapable of teaching, it is surely a little hard to blame the cooks for not learning.

NEW POST OFFICES.

The following new post offices were estab lighed in Canada on the 1st November :-Allsaw, Victoria, N R, O; Ardpatrick, Mar quette, M; Broomfield Station, Prince, PEI; Brown Hill, York, NR, O; Cheuey sottlement, King's, N B; Craigsholme (reopened), Wellington, CR, O; Dovercourt, York, WR, O; Elgin, New Westminster, BC; Fair View, Westmoreland, NB; Iris, Queen's, PEI; Jacquet River, Restigouche, N.B.; Kenney, Perth, N.R., O.; Littlewood, Middlesex, S.R., O.; Loch Ban, Inverness, NS; Mink River road, Kings, PEI; Montreal River, Nipissing, O; Mount Middleton, Kings, NB, Norwood, Yarmouth, NS; Riverdale, Queen's, PEI; Sea Island, New Westminister, BC; Vienots, Lunchand, NS; White's Mills King's Lunenburg, NS; Wnite's Mills, King's, NB. The following officers have been closed: Brookdale, Selkirk, M; Broad Cove Mines, Inverness, NS; Drynoch, Yale-Kootenay, BC; East Magdala, Megantic, Q; Heron Bay, Algoma, O; Jackfish Bay, Algoma, O; Pembina Crossing, Selkirk, M; Ross More, Prince Edward, O. The following offices have had their names changed : Alexandria, Selkirk, M, to Shadeland; Dundalk Station, Grey E R. O, to Dundalk; Horse Head, Prince, P E I, to Waterford; Mackey's Mills, Nipissing, O, to Eauclaire; Pulteney, Sel-kirk, M., to Alexander Station

AID TO PARNELL.

ORILLA IRISHMEN ENDORSE THE HOME RULE CAUSE AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PARLIA-

MENTARY FUND. ORILLA, Ont., Nov. 25 .- A large meeting was held here this afternoon of sympathizers with Irish Home Rule, Mr. J. G. Bolster, president of the local branch of the Land League, presiding. Hearty speeches were made by a large number of prominent gentlemen, including Mr. Mahoney, president of the Toronto branch, and resolutions approv-ing of Parnell's policy and fully endorsing the agitation for Irish self-government were enthusiastically adopted and a large sum of money subscribed to the Parliamentary

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Makes a Cooling Drink.

Into half a tumbler of ice water put a tea-

Boston is said to be overruin with opium joints and gambling dens.

A CRYING EVIL.—Children are often fretful and ill when worms are the cause. Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all worms.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLA S.

The disease commences with a slight de-

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

and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882. Sir, - Being a sufferer for years with dyspensia in all its werst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more sensit from it than any other medicine I ever spok, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the reouts they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial

you are quite at liberty to do so. Yours respectfully
R. Torrser. (Signed) R. TURNER.
Seiget's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They decuse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condi-

tion. They care costiveness. St. Macy street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sur,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after talling

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 18 Mr. A. J. White - Dear Sir-I was for ome time afflicted with piles, and was ad vised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health. - I re-

it has restored me want in main, yours respectfully,
John H. Lightfoot. 15th August, 1883. Dear Sir, -- I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's

got from me Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calno Syrup which he got from me has saved his Mr. White.

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

with confidence. Faithfully yours Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist (Signed)

To Mr. A. J. Whit Merthyr Tydv Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines

The other day a customer came for two cottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel's had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it.' The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on

Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great. - I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J WHITE, (limited) 67 St James street, Montreal. For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited) 67 St. James street, city.

A "Notice" worded as follows is said to appear on the door of a well known business office: "The hours of attendance in this office are: To canvassers for church subscriptiors, 10 to 2; book and insurance agents, 2 to 4; commercial travellers, beggars, and advertising men, all day. We attend to our own business at night."

The lead mines of England are ceasing to pay. Within a few years 169 mines have been closed and 30,000 men thrown out of employment.

A man's wife should always be the same, especially to her husband, but if she is weak and nervous and uses Carter's Iron Pills, she cannot be, for they make her "feel like a different person," at least so they all say, and their husbands say so too !

A newspaper devoted to suicide and mur-der will soon be started at Chambersburg, Pa. It will be appropriately called Death.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS' IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS at 15c per line (agate), first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion. Special Notices 20c per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the "set advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be scanow-ledged by changing the date on the address label at-ached to paner. Subscribers will see by date on the diress lacel when their subscription expires.

sample copies sent free on application l'arties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & PublishingCo.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE BEGU LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN clamored for Riel's death and those who PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, ordered it have become frightened at their OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF RUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 2, 1855

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

We are sending to our subscribers statements notifying them of the date when their anbscriptions shall expire. Those who are in arrears would do well to remember that their backwardness in paying their debts is not calculated to facilitate the business of this office, or to enable us to meet our debts. We would also beg to remind our readers that by paying for the paper in advance the subscription is reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00. Prompt payment is the order of the day.

TORONTO is now sorry for having extended charity to its volunteers who served in the Northwest. The council of the great Queen Dominion Government for a refund of the money, amounting to about \$10,000, which was spent in equipping the city regiments and in supporting the families of the men while they were away.

THERE are a good many more level-headed people in the counties of Prescott and Russell than the prohibitionists counted upon. of those counties with a unanimity and a surprise to people that drink their beer and anarchy. in public. Out of 2,800 votes polled only 836 were for prohibition.

Till: Irishmen of Quebec are doing noble cause and the Irish Parlfamentary Fund. They have just forwarded \$1,000 to the Rev. Father O'Riely, D.D., treasurer of the National League, which, added to \$225 previously sent, makes the handsome sum of \$1,225 already contributed to the Irish Parliamentary Fund by Quebec, with more still to come.

WE have received assurances from authoripursued by THE Post on the questions which have enlivened the political world during the past few weeks has not met with the opposition of the ecclesiastical authorities, much less with their condemnation. On the contrary, from all parts of the Dominion are we in daily receipt of letters from all classes of citizens commending THE Post for the honest and fearless stand it has taken in the present agitation against Sir John Macdonald's Government, and warmly urging us to continue the same line of action. We also find that the other organs of Irish Canadian opinion are of the same mind as ourselves. and are determined to let the Covernment make the best of their bargain with the Orange crew, without the assistance of the Irish Catholic vote.

THE Montreal Daily Witness has this editorial item in its issue of last evening :-If the chitor of THE Post has not read the spliabus of Plus Ninth, or cannot understand it, we cannot al-together blame him, but it should not grow impolite about it.

There is about as much intelligibility as grammar in the above paragraph, and that is precious little.

It is not made very clear what we are to "blame" for, and we will venture to say that not one in a hundred thousand of the Witness' readers knows what it is driving at.

We don't mind being told that we can't read or understand the syllabus of Pius IX. (although, as a matter of fact, we might be able to give the Witness man a few necessary lessons in the reading and understanding of it have our gender tampered with and falsified by our esteemed contemporary. We have always been referred to by people, up in the

JACKSON AND RIEL. The Montreal Gazette savs :-

"The escape of Riel's secretary, Jackson from the lunatic asylum at Lower Fort Garry, where he was confined after his trial at Regina, is greatly to be regretted at this time, because it is apt to be considered by those who are incensed against the Government as being winked at by the latter."

Our esteemed contemporary is needlessly anxious about this little episode in the history regret to be felt or expressed by anybody at the escape of Jackson from a lunatic asylum, nor will any one be incensed at the Government even if it did "wink at" the escape, because a lunatic asylum is not a fit place for a sane man, and that's what Jackson is. Jackson, the English rebel, is a living testimony of the fact that Louis Riel was hanged on account of his nationality. Jackson owes his life and his liberty, not to any real insanity, but to his color, his creed, and his nationality. There guaranteed him the sympathy of those who had nothing but implacable hatred for the half-breed leader, and he was

ORANGEISM THE MAIN FACTOR IN RIEL'S HANGING.

THERE are now loud protestations in Ontario that the Orangemen of that Province did not bring any influence to hear upon the Government to hang Louis Riel, and made no threats against Sir John if the execution did not take place. It looks as if those who own work. The Toronto Mail denies emphatically that there was any demand for his blood by the Orangemen, or that he was hanged to glut their vengeance. These denials and protestations come too late. What is written in black and white cannot be so easily effaced. The fact remains that Riel was butchered to make an Orange holiday. We prove what we say by quoting the resolutions passed by Orange Lodges, the speeches made by Orange leaders, and the articles written by the Orange organ of the Orange association. Let the Canadian people-English, Scotch, Irish and Frenchjudge between these Orange protestations of to-day, that they wanted none of Riel's blood, and their bloodthirsty, seditious and revolutionary cries before the perpetration of the foul deed, that, if Riel was not hung, "the day was not far distant when a call to arms would resound throughout the Dominion."

Let our readers and all those who are opposed to Orangeism and its dark and evil doings meditate like all good Canadian citizens upon the following sentiments which City is taking steps to memorialize the prepared the way for the iniquitous execution of Louis Riel :-

THE RLACK KNIGHTS CONCUR.

At Peterborough, Ont., the following reso lution was unanimously carried at a meet-ing of the Black Knights of Ireland on Wednesday evening, November 11th:— "That, having heard read from the chair the following resolutions passed by Loyal Orange Lodge No. 80:-

'That in the present condition of Ireland, we the assembled members of L.O.L. No. SO The Scott Act was repudiated by the voters | believe it to be the duty of all Protestants to vigor which must have been a shock and a show a united front against sedition and

penalty of his many crimes on the scaffold, and that this lodge is of opinion that no sentence passed upon him.'

"We give the same our hearty commen-Orange Scatinel, the Toronto Mail and the

Thus were the Orange lodges engaged in forcing Sir John Macdonald to close his ears to the petitions for mercy which was so strongly recommended by the jury, and to were previously assured that Riel's life would be spared.

"And shall Rick, this arch-rebel, go free whilst loyal men have stained the ground with their blood to uphold the Queen's authority? Never. (Loud applause.) the sooner the Government of Sir John Macdonald understand the true feeling of Orangemen on this question the better. I was pleased to notice in the speeches of County Master Somers, District Master Wilson, and Brothers Graham and Low, the determination expressed that if the Government allows Roma to step in on this occasion and secure a reprieve for this arch-traitor, the Conservative party can no longer count on their services, although they have worked and voted for them for many years."

That extract is worth meditating upon. It is the repetition of the cry that was raised at all the Orange gatherings in many parts of Ontario.

Coming down to the official organ of the Orange body it will be seen that that worthy journal does not allow itself to be eclipsed, although enjoying the calm and peace of an editorial sanctum, by resolutions or speeches. The week before the execution, when there was so much uncertainty as to Riel's fate, the Orange Sentinel, speaking on behalf of the Orange Association, made a final appeal, a supreme effort, to put an end to the wavering of Sir John and his colleagues and to settle the question of hangin the original), but we do certainly object to ling Riel. Here is that effort of the Orange Sentinel :-

"Shall the atrocious injustice be committed of permitting this artful robel to go free while polite arts, as a "he" or a "him," and we his dupes and tools—the unfortunate, unare not going to allow even the "only reli. tutored and misled Indians—are hanged for gious daily" to interrupt the tradition by participation in acts which they regard as praiseworthy and heroic, instead of crimicalling us an "it" without entering our masou- nal? The people of Canada will require unequivocal answers to these straightfor-

ward questions, if Riel be reprieved; and the only answer we judge that can be truthfully given is that the Frenchmen of Quebec rule in the Dominion Parliament, and have vowed that not a hair of biel's head shall be harmed. Was it to this end, then, that our gallant volunteers sprang to arms and laid down their lives at their country's call? Shall Frenchmen who sympathise with the rebels be permitted to undo their work? If so, let it be known throughout this land. Let it be proclaimed that the rights and liberties of Britons in an Engof the North-West Rebellion. There is no lish colony hang only upon the breath of an alien race. But English Canadians will not longer suffer the galling bondage; and the day may not be far distant when the call to arms will again resound throughout the Dominion. Then, indeed, our soldiers, profiting by the lessons of the past, must complete a work throughout the whole land only begun in the North West.

Here is a band of men who call themselves loyal citizens, proclaiming to the world that if the Canadian Government dared to adopt policy of clemency, recommended by Riel's jury, dictated by humanity and civilization, and petitioned for by the

ANOTHER notable name has been dropped f om the Republic's roll of honor. Death has of late been more than usually busy in the limited circle of men who were considered worthy of filling the highest executive office in the nation. Gen. Grant. ex-President of the United States, was the first to relinquish his hold on the threads of life; then followed the death of General McClellan, who was the Democratic candidate for the presidency against Lincoln; and to-day the American people have to mourn the sudden loss of Mr. Hendricks, whose name was the favored and honored one for either the Presidency or Vice-Presidency in all the National Democratic Conventions during the past eighteen years. He was among the ablest statesmen of his day. His public and private virtues were many, and their influence was ever visible in the discharge of his duties. His honesty of purpose and his integrity of character were disputed by no one, so that, although deep down in politics for years, his reputation remained unturnished to the end. His principles were democratic after the good old Jeffersonian type. There was no compromise or mugwumpery in his composition. He honored the Republic as much as the people honored

Thomas A. Hendricks was born in Muskingum County, in the State of Ohio, on the 7th of September, 1819. He graduated from South Hanover College, in that State, in 1840, when he removed to Chambersburg, Pa., and began the study of law. Three years later he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Indiana. In 1848 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1850 was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention. He was elected to the House of Representatives and sat in that body until the expiration of his join together to oppose the advance of the term in 1855, when he was appointed Comso-called Nationalists (Parnellites) and to missioner of the General Land Office, in which position he remained until 1859. At 'That this L.O.L., No. SO, sees with regret | the beginning of the Civil War he was wine in private and vote against the truffic the obstacles that are being put forward to colonel of an Indiana regiment, but owing prevent the rebel Riel from paying the just to a difference between him and the Administration he resigned. Continuing actively in further respite should be granted him, but politics he was a candidate for the governorthat he should suffer the extreme penalty of ship of Indiana in 1800 against Henry and generous work in aid of the National the law and be hanged in fulfilment of the S. Lune, but failed of success, and remained out of public life for three years. In dation and support, and that copies of this | 1863 he was elected Senator of the United resolution be sent to Sir John Macdonald, the States for the long term of six years. His name was presented to the Democratic National Convention in 1868 as a candidate for the Presidency, but the Ohio delegates persistently voted for Horatio Seymour, of New York, and finally caused a stampede in the latter's favor. Again in 1872 Mr. Henpractice a most unpardonable piece of decep- dricks was a candidate for the nomination of tative and reliable sources that the course tion upon the members of this province, who his party to the presidency, and, but for unexpected combinations against him, seemed likely to secure the honor. Now as to the oratorical efforts of the In 1876 he was unanimously nominated as Orange leaders to compel the Government to | Vice-President on the famous Tilden ticket, yield to their demands for vengeance and for which was defeated by a fraudulent count of blood. At an Orange gathering in Toronto the electoral vote. At the Democratic Convenon Nov. 6th one of the speakers exclaimed:- tion of 1880 he was urged by his triends to accept nomination for the office of President, but he chosed rather to throw in his influence on the side of General Hancock than to accept the nomination. In July, 1884, he was again before the Convention as a candidate for nomination for the Presidency, having the solid support of his own State. He, however, declined to be put forward, and gave his support to Cleveland. After the ballot had declared in favor of Clevelend, Mr. Hendricks was unanimously nominated by his party as candidate for the office of Vice-President, which he filled from the 4th of March last to the 25th November, when he passed with painful suddenness from this life.

THE MAIL AND ORANGE THREATS

OF CIVIL WAR. THE Toronto Mail is up in arms and wants all its Orange pets to come along with it. The Mail, which has been preaching loyalty to the Confederation in such passionate tones, as long as the French Conservative members of this Province were the tools and slaves of Sir John A. Macdonald, is now purple with rage at the action of these same members in during to exercise their freedom, intelligence and independence in withdrawing their support from an Orange Tory administration. The Toronto Tory organ, throwing off its mask and revealing itself in its true colors, ascends to the housetop to shout the following threat into the ears of the Canadian

quest will have to be fought over again, and Lower Canada may prevent the seething mass of political condepend upon it there will be no fusion annexing itself in despair to herself. p pers in the Dominion, to stand up and face official organ of the government, to retort in

As Canadians we defy you to try it, dear Mail! As Britons, you and your Orange mob would fight the conquest over again. Well! Well!! The prospect does not frighten us one bit. You have not got the courage of your convictions. Your loudmouthness and empty, vile threats will never render negotiations necessary for another

The Mail, in this damnable appeal to disrupt the confederation and introduce civil war into the country, has only re echoed the sentiments of the Orange Association as expressed and promulgated by the official organ of these disturbers of the peace, the Orange Sentinel, which said:

"Shall Frenchmen who sympathize with the rebels be permitted to undo their work? If so, let it be known throughout this land. Let it e proclaimed that the rights and iberties of Britons in an English people, they would lift the standard of revolt and declare for civil war. Are these the men to rule this country and guide its destinies. We say no ! and the voice of the Dominion will say no ! Orangeism must be squelched.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENT HENDRICKS.

And these are the people and the organs that have the effrontery and the unfairness to charge the French Canadians with attempting to violate the Constitution under which we live, and disturb the internal relations of the Confederation. The charge against our French fellow-citizens is as false as the threats of the Mail and its Orange crew are foul and feeble.

DEATH OF KING ALFONSO. The death of Alfonso XII., the King of

Spain, cannot but be regarded as anything less than a calamity to the country over which he ruled. The discordant elements which have for some time apparently stood in the way of the political peace of his country were under the present regime becoming rapidly weaker, and there were those who confidently predicted that Spain was once more rising from her decadence to again take her place among the great nations of the earth. The beneficent rule of the King, and the marked attention successfully given to commerce and social reforms, and, at the same time, to that proverbially punctilious sense of national dignity belonging to the Spanish, were drawing the public sympathy to the existing regime. That every successive year weakened those who lean to the various pretenders to the throne, and also marked the rapid extinction of the secret conspirators who, as in other European countries, have set their machinery at work to overthrow But this bright prospect was not fated to go unchecked. The course trodden by the young King has, from his birth, been a trouble, for conspirtors were around his and his colleagues to return to the fold, mother's throne, who, though they were at not be referred to further than to say in passing that the best answer to it was found in the Queen being the recipient of the Golden Rose from His Holiness shortly after. In this episode there is a close resemblance to the tactics pursued by the Orange conspirators at the time of the death of William IV. of England. Then the Duke of Cumberland and his secret "brothers" assailed the character of the Duchess of Kent, in the hope of barring the succession of the Princess Victoria to the Crown. Failing in this, there is too much reason for believing that they endeavored to their domination and dictation are threatcompass her life. And so in Spain. The Marquez conspiracy to kill the Queen, after slander had done its worst, is well known. Queen Isabella, however, abdicated in 1868, and was accompanied to Paris by her son, the deceased King, then eleven years old. The young Prince was educated partly at

Vienna at the Thereseanum, and later on he entered Sandhurst, the English Military ness in the nation's life. Ireland has only Academy, and, while completing his military studies, was frequently associated with the Prince Imperial of France, an intimacy because within the last few years the rower from which, at the time, much future of domination and dictation has been political good was anticipated. But it wrested from the Orange faction, which is true that " we are of such things as dream, are made of," and the historical philosopher's baneful influence in the administravision has failed and both the young lives of tion of the affairs of the country, possible usefulness prematurely cut off. It is | Canada, if it wants peace, harmony and not necessary to do more than briefly refer to prosperity, must give an effective quietus to the stormy era which preceded 1874 when the Orange crew which is seeking to make its Alfonso was proclaimed king. A republic, influence paramount in the public affairs of with all the worst features of revolution and this Confederation. Suppose any other two civil strife, had been tried. Then a king was responsible organs in the Dominion had sought; Prince Arthur of England, Prince dared to incite to civil war and Thomas of Genea, and others being approach- to make such open and unequivoed in vain. Then Prince Leopold of cal threats of forcible interference Belgium was offered the crown and accepted with the rights of the people and with the it. This untimely event ligted the flame of war between France and Germany and terminated only at Sedan. Later on, Prince Sentinel, what would have been the result? Amadeus, of Italy, accepted the crown, but | The Government would have been down upon his coronation seemed only to bring mischief and civil disturbance with it, and in two years Amadeus abdicated. For two years after this internal dissension of the most disastrous class raged in the unhappy country, the Intransigeants on one occasion gaining possession of the principle Spanish fleet. So threatening at the moment did things appear that England had to take possession of the ironclade of Spain, pending the appearance of a legitimate and responsible owner, and "As Britons, we believe the con- Portugal massed her troops on the frontier to

"treaty of 1763. The victors will But in 1875-Alfonso was proclaimed, and the Canadian people with a declaration that "not capitulate next time."—Toronto from that hour matters have rapidly mended the Toronto Mail is justified in making Mail, Nov. 25, 1885. But the King's career, though he has ruled threats of civil war and of using brute force well and for the benefit of his Quntry, has to smother the agitation which has been been a rugged and sad one. He has had raised against Sir John A. Macdonald's trouble with the Carlists. His young queen Mercedes died six months after his marriage, Attempts at assassination there have been, but happily without success. There has recently been the little difficulty with reference to the colonelcy of the regiment of German Uhlans, which caused such fluttering in the supreme importance and moment. the French national mind, and later still the Caroline affair. There have been almost ceaseless rumors of conspiracies against the King, but in spite of them all he has carried the Government through well and faithfully, and dies with the undoubted sorrow of his country. It is to be hoped that his death will not be the signal for a political relapse. The lare King leaves two daughters by his second wife, the Archduchess Maria of Austria; the eldest, Maria, Princess of the Asturias, five years old, and the Infanta Maria, three years old. It is only to be feared that the regency will witness a revival of the old change of

"A PROTESTANT POPE."

AFTER perusing the admirable Encyclica letter of Pope Leo XIII., on the Christian Constitution of States, which has just been addressed to the whole Catholic world, the Montreal Daily Witness comes to the conclusion that Pope Leo XIII. must be "a Protestant Pone."

The only religious daily says that "the whole intent of the Syllabus issued by " Pope Pius IX. was to enunciate a protest against the advance of popular government "and free constitution, and to denounce re-"ligious tolerance." "Pope Lco has," it continues, "at last found strength to reverse "all this and to declare in favor of free ' institutions and of religious tolerance."

There is jus. one defect in these two statements of the Daily Witness, and it is that they lack the element of truth. Pope Pius did not protest against or denounce popular government, free institutions or religious tolerance, and as a natural consequence Pope Leo could not very well reverse a protest and denunciation that did not exist.

If the "only religious Daily" would only back up its stale charges against Pope Pius with proof, its position would be stronger and quently. But the weakness of the Daily Witness is its inability to find proof for exploded and thread bare calumnies.

RULE OR RUIN.

vacillation in the matter of Riel's fate, throughout the whole Domicion, and the Orange volunteers, profiting by the lessons of Church, law and order, was very the past, would complete a work throughout evident from the passing record of events. the whole land only begun in the North-

After the 16th of November the Toronto threatens that the conquest will have to be the immediate moment powerless to shake it, | fought over again by the Britons, and Lower tulate next time.

> And this is the language held by journals who dared to speak of independence. It is only another proof that Tory and Orange "loyalists" are unprincipled demagogues and political shysters of the most dangerous description. As long as they can dominate and dictate no one else can stir or open their mouth without being denounced as traitors, rebels, disturbers, etc., but if ened, ther it is a call to arms, blood and war with which they try to terrify their opponents. A Tory and Orange loyalist is exactly the same kind of devil fish in Canada as he is in Ircland. He only ceases to be dangerous when he is squelched. Here, as in the old country, he is an element of discord, division, and of weakbecome what she is to-day, a peaceful country with a united people with bright prospects, for so many years had exercised such a constitution of the country, as have been made by the Toronto Mail and the Orange them with all the arms of the law, and rightly so. But the Mail and the Sentinel are no more afraid of the Government than they are solicitious of the welfare of the country. They are not afraid of the Government, as they have sympathizers and protectors in it;

THE MAIL BACKED BY THE GAZETTE.

if they are not allowed to rule it,

organ, the Montreal Gazette, out of all the nal ike the Mail, the leading and

the Toronto Mail is justified in making vovernment.

This is adding injury to insult.

And what are the grounds of justification which the Gazette offers on behalf of the Mai for its seditions and revolutionary articles? One would naturally expect them to be of

But what will be the country's curprise and indignation when it learns that the " occasion and excuse for civil war and for a ** re-conquest without a treaty and without "the victors capitulating, are in the fact that the discussions, the speeches and the politi. cal movement which have grown out of the " execution of Riel were not characterized by " more moderation,"

These events of last week, says the Gazette fully justified the language of the Mail.

Is this a revolting alliance between the two Tory organs of the Dominion Government: By what right and under whose protection do these two responsible papers dare to utter such treason? Appearances would lead one to believe that they have the countenance, if not the sanction, of the Government in thus threatening the country with the misfortunes and woes of civil strife; for it is an outrage which any Government would take immediate cognizance of, and punish with the utmost rigor. Inaction will be only creative of suepicions that the threats were more or less official.

A CABINET MINISTER'S WIFE SAYS: "STOP THE PAPER." We have received only one expression of

opinion unfavorable to the action of The Post on the Riel execution and the political movement which has sprung from it. This discordant note, in the chorus of approval and endorsation which reaches us from all parts of the Dominion, is struck by no less a personage than the wife of one of the members of Sir John's Cabinet. This lady is evidently a faithful wife and is mindful of the marriage vow by which she took her husband for better or for worse, and she courageously, if not prudently, links her fate to that of the culpable minister. As a protest, and we suppose it is meant to be a crushing one, she writes us a letter to "stop the more satisfactory, and it would not leave paper." The document is naturally full itself open to be given the lie direct so fre- of indignation; in fact it is bitter, and what we are surprised at, it violates the Christian precept, "to render good for evil." by sending us anything but kind and charitable wishes. As the subscription is prepaid for the year, and the year is not yet up, and as we do not want money for which we do Before the 16th of November the Orange | not render value, the paper will continue to Sentinel, to put an end to the Government's be forwarded until the date of subscription has expired. But just think of a threatened that if the half-breed leader was Dominion Cabinet Minister inspiring or not hung a call to arms would resound allowing his wife to stop the paper because his official act is subjected to criticism and condemnation! It is a petty piece of harmless vengeance, but as men conduct themseves in small things, so do they in large and weighty concerns. A man who stops his paper, or gets his wife to do it for him Mail, to compel the Conservative members | because his public acts are condemned, who withdrew their allegiance from Sir John thereby proves himself unfit for and un worthy of public position and trust. Andabove all, was such a manitotally unfit to weigh the momentous issues which were involved in were able to do what was worse, namely, to Canada may depend upon it there will be the proper and just settlement of Riel's fate. breathe slander against her name. This need no treaty of 1763. The victors will not capi. We may add that this letter is an indirect violation of the Cabinet's secret upon the Riel execution, for, to use an expressive vulwhich were never done shouting about garism, it gives the Ministerial husband "loyalty to the Confederation," and which of the writer away most blandly. were ever ready to brand others as traitors After reading it we could almost take an affidavit that the Minister had voted for the hanging of Riel, which will never be to his

Moral: Cabinet Ministers' wives should be very careful in writing, or, rather, they should never write to "stop the paper."

TWO BARE-FACED LIES.

Tuk Montreal Gazette savs :--

"It is not necessary to quote from the fanatical, the wild, and, as we fain believe, the irresponsible utterance of leading French-Canadians within the past few days to establish the fact that the formation of a distinctly French and Catholic party has been aimed at. The offence which Mr. Tarte charges against the Mail, that of threatening a war of races, was unquestionably first committed by some sympathizers of Riel in this

In that brief paragraph there are two barefaced lies, and the Gazette knows it.

The Gazette knows it is a lie to say that the formation of a distinctly French and "Catholic party has been aimed at," and what is more, we challenge the Gazette to quote one single sentence of a speech of any leading French-Canadian to establish the

A paper that will justify rebellion and civil war because there was not enough of moderation in the discussions, utterances and movements of its political opponents, as the Gazette does this morning, will stoop to any lie, no matter how base and mischievous.

The second lie uttered by the Gazette in the above extract is that contained in the statement which says the offence of threatening a war of races was first committed by sympathizers of Riel in this Province.

We defy the Gazette to prove it. Not from the lips of a single French Canadian, even in the height of the popular excitement and indignation, did one word fal which would convey the idea that they were bent on a war of races. There was not the slightest thought of any such blind or foolish achievement, and they care not for the welfare of the country, the Gazette wilfully, deliberately and for its own foul purposes, lies stright in the face of the facts when it says to the contrary. And even if a few irresponsible individuals did utter such threats, would that Ir has remained for another Government be a justication of a responsible jour-

the whole Dominion who has had the face to | tical revolution brought about by Ricl's exeassert it had good and ample justification is the Gazette, another organ of the Government.

cution. And they are heart and hand with the French Canadians in laying down and maintaining the principle that Orangemen Shame upon them !

In its own nows columns the Gazette contains an elequent refutation from the pen of let our people, however intense their feelings, Mr. Tarte of the demagogic lies uttered in be guided by prudence and moderation, headits editorial columns. It is in the shape of a ling in all regards the good counsel of their clerits editorial columns. It is in the shape of a gy. Every good citizen, be he of Irish, Scotch, letter to the Toronto Mail, from Mr. Tarte, in English or German origin, ardently hopes answer to the threats of violence and of re-for the advent of the day when no one of our political parties will feel tied down by alliance

"In order to denounce us to the hatred of other races you lend us motives which are of their position and placing duty before not ours; you have no right to act in that expediency, will rule Canada for Canadians, manner. How, for example, can you write that we want to form a French party whose against province, but striving by every means object would be to rule over the British in their power to build up here on this Norththat we want to form a French party whose element? Since our alliance with the Conservatives of Upper Canada have we not nearly always been united in order to support Sir John A. Macdonald? You have never thought that this union was a threat to the British of this country. If we decided to unite against Sir John, why you consider that more of threat? Do you deny us the right of judging the governments? Is it only by tolerance that we shall exercise the prerogatives which are common to all subjects of the Queen? Because we have been your allies during twenty-five years, shall we be obliged to march arm in arm with you eternally?

Are all the Englishmen living in the possessions of Her Majesty in Canada going to rise up in arms against us if it now suits us to support Mr. Blake, Sir Charles Tupper, or any other political chief? Allow me, air, to say, that I have my doubts about that, just as much that I have grave doubts that you are acting in a prudent manner when you say that you are ready to reconquer the Province of Quebec, and that on this occasion the conquerors shall not renew the treaty of 1763.

We are the minority in the Dominion, but, frankly, we have not the slightest apprehension of the evils predicted to us by the Mail. We attack no one, we repect the law, and in our Province we treat our English fellow subjects with the greatest respect; as long as we shall keep that ground it is we who shall failing him, the Speaker of the House of be within the constitution, the spirit of which you violate in provoking a war of races between the different provinces-always because we would think it to be our duty to secede Sir, you put to a strong test the feelings

of loyalty to the constitution, of the inhabitants of this country, and especially of the minorities, when youtell them that at a certain moment the free expression of their opinions can be punished by brutal force. What idea do you give of our institutions

to foreign justions, when you proclaim loudly that we are ready, at the first signal, to jump at each other's throats. The English of Canada do not think, as you seem to do, that a sea of blood is necessary to

punish us for our opinion anent the execution of Riel. They do not believe, either, that the French element-numbering sixty-five thousand in 1763, and which is now composed of nearly a million and a half in this Dominioncan be exterminated and scattered to the four corners of the earth. To speak the plain truth, it is thanks to the help given by the French group in l'arliament that Sir John A. Macdonald has been able to accomplish the chief acts of his career. Until to day he never gave us to understand, as you do, that we had been an obstacle to the progress and welfare of the Dominion!

ONTARIO'S RESPONSIVE ECHO.

The Catholic Record of London, Ont., has seized the true nature of the present political movement; it fully comprehends its object and is not blinded by any specious or partizau pleas as to its justice and usefulness. The Rev. Father Coffey gives eloquent expression to his views on the question in the [following leading article, which we have

much pleasure in reproducing : -The Irish Catholics of Canada have in the grave crisis through which this country is passing a serious dury to perform. The French Canadian people, feeling that a gross outrage has been done the country in general, and their own race in particular, have risen in their might to insist upon the oblitera- seditions tirades against the French Canadian tion forever from our politics of that Orange influence which demanded and procured the head of poor Riel. Is there aught of wrong in this? Have ever people so crucily outraged, wronged and their race appeals to secure the co-operation by and vote for the candidate who is not an insulted shown such moderation, such con-sideration for the feelings of other classes, such a determination to proceed by purely constitutional means? We have followed with the French people in this crisis, and we stand today, we must confess it, in profound admiration of their lefty patriotism, their noble selfcontrol, and their unswerving loyalty to the constitution. What do they ask? Do they seek the dismemberment of confederations. They do not. Do they seek a war of races and of religion? They do not. Do they seek to establish French domination? They do not. Do they seek to rob their Protestant or English speaking fellow-citizens of any of the rights these latter enjoy under the constitution? They do not. What is it then they do seek? They seek the destruction as a political power of a faction whose existence in this free country is a disgrace to the age. They seek, by means just and their reckless appeals to prejudice, or by their fair, the vindication of their race, so foully criminal threats of national ruin if their wronged by the killing of Riel because his lender is not kept in office." We are told by death had been decreed in the secrecy of Orange lodges. They seek, in fine, the acknowledgment of those rights guaranteed them by the constitution, but now threatened by Orange violence and aggression.
This crisis had in some way to come. Its result will, if the French Canadians perserve in their legal and constitutional agitation, exhibiting the same regard for law and order and for the rights of every other class of the population, that now characterizes their movement, be a most happy one for Confederation. What then should be the precise position of Irish Catholics in this crisis? They should not, in our estimation, take part in or encourage illegations. or violent manifestations of any kind calculated to incite class against class or race against race. They should not express admiration for rebels or rebellion merely because the rebels are mostly Catholics and the rebellion headed by Catholics, nominal or otherwise. They must not forget that the Catholic Church, as an organization, was a heavy loser by Riel's uprising—priests murdered; missions laid waste; faithful and clergy dispersed. But they can lend and will, we are sure, lend hearty sympathy to their brave and patriotic French fellow-citizens, to whom the minorities in Ontario and the North-West are indebted for their Catholic schools, to whom in other regards the Irish Catholics of Canada are under many lasting obligations, profound sympathy in their humiliation and sorrow. Nor will they join, whatever their

brutal and seditions terms? The only one in expression to their views in the singular poli this Province, whose loyalty to the country must not, as such, be permitted to exercise the slightest semblance of control over the government of this country. In one word, with any politico-religious society, but when our statesmen, rising to the height not setting race against race, and province ern half continent on the basis of justice, equality and freedom, a new nation whose power shall be the glory of its people and whose progress shall be the admiration of the

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSOR.

The sudden death of the late Vice President of the United States has placed the country in a very peculiar and critical position. Should the President die before the meeting one would be procured. This combination of circumstances first occurred when the assassination of Mr. Garfield raised Mr. Arthur to the White House-and as what was unforescen then might in some manner occur again, the learned in constitutional matters were soon taking into consideration the best means of remedying the defect. At present the constitution provides that in the event of the demise or incapacity of the President the succession shall lie with the President of the Senate or, Representatives. But at present neither of these offices exist. So it may be seen how peculiar and critical is the present position, so much so in fact that it is thought undesirable to expose the President to the dangers of a journey to Indianapolis to attend the funeral of Mr. Hendricks. The remedy for this anomalous condition of things is easy, and it is due to the present House of Representatives only that it does not exist. A bill was passed at the last meeting of Congress by the Senate providing that in the event of necessity such as the present the succession to the presidency should be vested in the cabinet. This measure would not only have guarded against possible failure in the succession, but it also had for its object the prevention of the succession of a republican speaker of the Senate when, as now, that body is of republican politics. In any case, the bill was a wise one, and should have been rassed if only to prevent the latter possible and undesirable combination of circumstances. No doubt a measure will be passed at the next session of Congress, as the present position will prove a forcible reminder of its necessity.

LOYALTY TO THE COUNTRY.

The Tory organs, especially the Toronto Mail and Montreal Gazette, have stopped at Ireland. They have done us all the injury no deception, falsehood and dishonest mis- they could, and will do us more if they can. representation to make their leaders believe that the dissolution of political party ties in this province, which has been effected during the past three weeks, was meant as a war of races and betrayed an arrogant desire to assert French supremacy. There was no officusively, unfairly and insultingly, the truth in those papers, and the country is be. gauntlet should be picked up promptly and ginning to duly appreciate their wild and people. Their object was plain.

To counterbalance the loss of the French Conservatives, the Mail and Cazette made of the reformers in Ontario and of the other provinces in a bitter sectional war against this province, which committed the unpardonclosest scrutiny every action and movement of able sin of revolting against the Orange influence of Sir John's Cabinet and threatening him with political extinction. But it is time and effort lost. No sensible man, no oyal citizen, will join the ranks of such political demagogues and help to swell the this; and we can win if we be but party of "rule or ruin."

The Arcadian Recorder, of Holifax, expresses its profound conviction that "not one single Liberal in Ontario or else where will be swerved in the slightest degree from the plain line of duty to his country by Orange lodge in this Province is the focus the specious arguments of Tory organs, by their reckless appeals to prejudice, or by their the Mail, for instance, that rather than "submit to such a yoke" as the French Canadians are (falsely) said to be trying to impose, "Ontario would smash Confederation into its original fragments." It is the old story Sir John and his organs in effect say: "We must have our way; we must control our affairs, or we will burn the Parliament buildings."

Thus we find all the evidences of a revolutionary spirit on the side of the supporters of the Government and its iniquitous act of hanging a political prisoner who had surrendered himself on the invitation of the victorious general. All the insolent language has come from the Orange and Tory camp. All the seditious measures have been proposed by them. While, on the other hand, nothing that savored of disregard for the laws of the country and the peace and union of the con- part of the national education, however federation has even been hinted at by the leaders of the political movement against Sir John Macdonald's Government.

When the clouds will have rolled by and the excitement will have subsided, the people pirics of the Liberal party, have alarmed will come to see and understand that "loyalty | the people of all classes, and now recriminato our country" is a sentiment which has no root in the Orange Tory camp, a duty which may be raised, if the clergy and people of Lower Canada decide on the formation of a French national party, for the giving of full Conservatives, and they form the majority in individual view as to the wisdom or unwisdom is disregarded so soon as the reins of power

and respect for our laws do not depend upon their tenure of office. In or out of nower they are citizens before being party backs. sufficiently felt in the administration of public atheirs, and the result is that the government that their maintenance in power' is of more consequence to them than the fair dispensation of justice, the peace and welfare of the people and the honor of the country. This old and disastrous regime has got to be changed ,and the sooner the better.

THE SITUATION IN ONTARIO.

The Irish Canadian of Toronto, which has given its support to the government of Sir John Macdonald, can no onger close its eyes to the enormities perpetrated by the Orange faction of Untario in the political and official world. In its last issue our contemporary deals vigorously and trenchantly with the question of Orange dictation which has been so forcibly brought to the front by recent events and developments. To give our of Congress the neighboring republic would readers an idea of the situation in the sister be without any head and without means of province, we will quote the following extract setting in motion the machinery whereby from the able and exhaustive article of our coutemporary :-

"The Orange Order can lay no claim to an exclusive monopoly of loyalty; the brethren are not a whit more loval than others, who are never heard bawling about what they have done and are prepared to do; and as to the peace and welfare of the community, it is a remarkable fact that where the Orange element is in the ascendant, there turnisil and strife are certain to be found. A political organization to all intents and pur poses, its leaders are ever on the watch for the "main chance"-ever on the look-out for No. 1-and they make the rank and file subservient to their own ends. Where they can control they make their power felt, whether it be in Parliamentary or Municipal affairs; and none can share the boodle except those who belong to the "lodge." A "good, sound Protestant," who is not of the lodge, may sometimes get at their hands political preferment: but the l'apist has no show whatever. And the worst of it is, that in many instances it is the Paptist vote that secures power for the Orangeman. This may sound strange; but it is absolutely true that of the sixteen Orangemen of this Province who now hold seats in the House of Commons, several so hold by the good will and pleasure of Catholics. Yet the very men for whose return to Parliament Catholics worked earnestly and effectively were not ashamed the other day to demand of Sir Alexander Campbell that he forthwith cancel the appointment of a Catholic, which had just been made by one of his colleagues.

We think a crisis in this matter has been reached. When we find the Catholics of Ontario shut out from Parliamentary representation-shut out from the Judiciary, the list of sheriffs, of registrars and county attorneys-shut out from the higher offices with their ample salaries; and when, in addition to all this, we find the Orange serpent (not satisfied with stinging the Catholics of this Province whenever and wherever it could) attempting to fasten its faugs on Ireland through those who are laboring in her cause here, we see but one course that can be pursued by any man with an ounce of Irish Catholic blood in his veins. The Orangemen have shown that they are our implacable foes; and that they are also the unrelenting enemies of Let us put it out of their power to do us fur-

carm they have already done us. This we

can do very easily and very simply.

When gentlemen of the Gaskin type-who believe in home rule for themselves but not for others -challenge the Catholic body the battle begun. In every case where a choice is made by ballot-be it an election for l'arliament or a municipal election—the Catholic should be careful in marking his ticket. If there be on the ticket the name of a candidate who is an Orangeman, his obvious duty is to pass that name Crangeman, whatever else he may be. A plan like this, rigidly adhered to at every polling booth in the Province, would in a short time shear the members of the Orange order of the greater part, if not all, of their political strength. 15 would do more: it would teach them a lesson which they would never forget-teach them that those who play with fire run risk of being burned. The time is opportune for a test like united. It is not a question of politics; it is whether the Catholics of Ontario shall any longer submit to the injustice and indignity heaped upon them by secret, oath-bound cabal-a cabal whose oath binds all its members to undying heatil ity to Catholics and their religion. Every whence emanates the decree which rejects the Catholic and denies him participation in the public life of the country. We can do no less than reciprocate the kindness by veting steadily and solidly against every Orangemen who presents himself for our suffrage till we have seen the last of them.

"FAIR TRADE" AND THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

The general election in England continues to indicate not so much a Conservative reaction as that the peculiar conservatism which seems inborn in the English character shows no signs of decay with changed circumstances. The political theorists of the Chamberlain and Dilke order have found, evidently to their surprise, that the gingerhead nostrums they have been dangling before the eyes of the electors for some time past have not tempted them. The result has been that so far the voting has been markedly Conservative. The "Church and State" maxims. which have for so many generations been vague they may have been, are now being proved of much strength. The hints at revolutionary procedure and organic changes, heard from the lips of the political emtion is the order of the day. Papers of the Speciator class are hurling at the heads of the Radical leaders the taunts that they have

perhaps the most prominent is the question contrary by his servile and interested flatof trade and protection. Mr. Gladstone is terers." But, unfortunately, their influence is not reported to have ascribed the defeat of the Liberals, in part, to "the miserable imposture called fair trade." Of course, from a noted is largely in the hands of men who have by tree-trader no more temperate language could their organs just made it painfully evident | be expected, but the "miserable imposture" is one that has taken root in England, and shows signs of growing rapidly. For some years past, certainly since the adoption of the Canadian National Policy, the question of free trade and protection has assumed proportions in that country which have at proportions in that country which have at They may have been poor, so far as the least put the subject within the arena of debateable politics. This among a people irg in that dignity of character which marks which are supposed to regard free trade as a superstition is noteworthy. But as a superstition is noteworthy. But is dignified and soldier-like in his bearing, the artisans and mechanics are not He prides himself on belonging to a nation of likely to regard free trade as an abstract proposition and to indulge theories which, however well they may sit in the pages of Adam Smith and Montgredien, do not disprove the fact that the products of Belgium and America, in unchecked and free delight in recounting or listening to the stories importation, seriously interfere with English workmen and English factories. It is not ating the plough," and many a young Norval presumptious to anticipate that before seven years have passed and a new Parliament is elected, the "miserable imposture" will have assumed a more important position in the first visit. This happened a few years after politics of the old country. The rude but notent argument of experience is bringing home to the workmen and farmers of England that unchecked competiton may be at times detrimental to their interests. It remains to be seen into what shape the Government will put their practice after exposing these theories of free trade to the electors.

FATHER ANDRE ON LOUIS RIEL.

The Rev. Father Andre, O.M.I., that good and zealous missionary of the Canadian North-West, and who has become known to Canada and to the world as the spiritual adviser and friend of Louis Riel in his captivity at Regina, and his comforter on the scaffold, has just written a letter which is destined to become one of the most important and redeeming pages of the history of the North-West. rendering as it does an eloquent tribute to the memory of the Metis chief and indicating with unimpeachable authority the nobility and the goodness and the fortitude of his character. The letter is also destined to constitute the toundation stone of the apotheosis which his tory will undoubtedly yield to the name of Louis Riel.

Father Andre, after having passed five months in daily intercourse with the Regins prisoner, having had opportunities to study and know him, as no other mortal had, does not hesitate to declare that Louis Riel died the death of a martyr in a just and holy cause, and that his death, which was dictated by the caprice and arbitrary will of his implacable enemy, Sir John Macdonald, had eanobled and sanctified the scaffold. We carefully suppress this document and prevent, as far as in them lies, the public mind from being opened to the light and truth. We would accordingly not only urge our readers to meditate on the noble testimony of the good priest, but also urge all honest and fairminded journals, especially our Irish Catholic confreres at home and abread, to publish it in their columns. We will for the present quote | Highlanders (including the ladies) scatted a few passages of this letter, and to-morrow we will publish a full translation of it. Father Andre writes :-

"The right before the execution of Louis David Riel I was alone with him in his cell. He requested me to write to you (Mr. Lemieux), and in his name to thank you, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Greenshields, for the noble and generous efforts which you put forth in his defence and to save him from the were, in fact, at that time nearly one hungallows. He extended this expression of his gratitude to every generous heart, Irish as well as French, who interested themselves in his unfortunate fate.

"But nothing in this world could save him. The determination to destroy him had been | dining hall at Fraserfield as we entered and a long time past, and the French Canadian Ministers, our natural defenders, yielded willingly and hurrically to the despotic will and near in Canada, even from Sarnia to of their master! * * *

" Father André,' said he to me, in taking me warmly by the hand, 'be the interpreter ot my sentiments of affection and gratitude to the people of the Province of Quebec, to my numerous friends in the United States. " and to the Irish people of Canada, and 'assure them that Riel in his dying hour " 'had a kind thought for all of them, and my " 'last request to them is not to torget me in " ' their prayers.'"

"Riel died like a brave man, like a saint. Never before did I derive so much consolation and edification as I did from that death. I thank God to have been the privileged witness of the life Riel led in prison. He spent all his time in prayer and in preparing for the terrible passage from this life into eternity, and God aided him to die a beroic death. He has, if I can use the term, ennobled, and, as it were, sanctified the scaffold; the death to which he had been condemned, so far from being ignominious to him, has become, under the circumstances, a veritable apotheosis of Riel.

"The Government could not have done more to render the name of Riel immortal and to cover themselves with infamy, than in carrying out the sentence as they did.

"Sir John, in his North-West policy, has We spent a few days with our kind friends always had the rare merit of doing exactly and paid many visits to old friends of our "Sir John, in his North-West policy, has the opposite of what the true friends of the family who had often visited our paternal country demanded; and in the present, case when from all quarters he was told that Riel dead would be a hundred times more dangerous than Riel living, he, Sir John, has followed his old principle of having for a

heart. This is doubtless true, but there are implacable enemy, will be sunk in oblivion, spot on which his maternal grandfather had

A VISIT TO THE CANADIAN GLEN-GARRY OVER FORTY YEARS A60.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL

Glengarry! Home of fair' women and of brave men! Home of Canada's fairest and bravest! This is their memorial for all time. the Scotch Highlander, meet him where you may, no matter in what position of life. He soldiers, and that he can claim as his own those stern Scottish highlands, behind whose mountain barriers Roman eagles still found

unconquered foes.

At the time of which we write the old martial feeling prevailed and predominated and the glories of past wars than in "venerthen lived in those backwoods of Canada ready to follow to the field some warlike lord, but fortune or misfortune forbade.

It is now a little over forty years since our the troubles of 1837 and 1838. We had seen good deal of the Glengarry Highlanders before that visit but we were ignorant of the homes in which they lived. To tell the to read of a social gathering of a past generatruth, we had formed very curious notions of

The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the 1st Regiment (Colone) Fraser's) in February, 1838, on their entrance to Montreal, preparatory to their being sent to the Frontier. That was a grand reception and entrance; there were over one hundred double sleighs conveying the regiment. It was a perfect jam all the way from the Tan- borne. nerics where Major-now Colonel Davidmet them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary barracks in some old warehouses then standing near the present Custom House. We again met the same regiment at Beauharnois in November, 1838. Therefore we knew a little of what manner of men they were.

But, to our visit: It was early in the month of March. The winter rouds were in good condition for sleighing. There were no railways in those early days in Canada, except that short line between Laprairie and St. John's. Our conveyance was a single cutter and a smart horse. There were two of us; the distance was about eighty miles, which took two days to perform by easy stages, halting the first night at the old stage house at the Cedars.

In the early afternoon of the second day we reached the old inn at Lancaster, and informed the host that we were on a visit to Fraserfield, the residence of Colonel Fraser, and obtained from him all information as to the roads. The country was then new to us. We followed his directions and reached our destination, about three miles above Williamstown, a little after dusk.

We had often heard that Fraserfield was one of the finest country residences in Upper Canada, but, really, we had no idea that so grand a building was to be found in the wilds of Glengarry as the one before which we drew up. It was a large two storey cut stone have no doubt that the enemies of Riel and I double house, situate in the centre of a block the supporters of Sir John's Government will of land of 1,000 acres, and on our arrival was all ablaze-lighted up from "top to bottom; evidently a gay party was there assembled. We feared we might be looked upon as unwelcome guests, as we had not announced our intended visit.

A large party had just scated themselves to dinner. We felt taken aback and wished our visit had been delayed a day later. A true Highland welcome greeted us, which soon made us feel at home. They were all around that festive board. Every one, although personally strangers, appeared to know of us and all about us, or, rather, they laking his place on the trap. When they all knew the Lower Canadian home whence were asked if they had anything to say, we came, therefore, as the saying is, we were

soon put at our ease.

The merry-making at the time of our visit was to do honor to the meeting of old friends -North Westers, Hudson Bay Company traders and old military men. Glengarry could then boast of a goodly number of the latter-veterans of the war of 1812. There dred commissioned officers living in the county who had served in the two regiments during the rebellion-therefore the tone was military. There had been several dinner parties and balls previous to our arrival and few followed.

Let us try to picture and repeople that old rrevocably taken by Sir John Macdonald for took our seats among that noted and dignified assemblage. There was the old colonel him-white cap had been adjusted, and in the self at the head of the table doing the honors midst of their song the bolt was drawn and all as he well knew how. He was known far and near in Canada, even from Sarnia to Gaspe. We shall try and give the names of the assembled guests as correctly as we

> There were the Hon. George McTavish, of the H. B. Co., and Miss Cameron, afterwards Mrs. McTavish; old Dr. Grant, father, we believe, of Dr. Grant, of Ottawa; Dr. Mc-Intyre, now Sheriff at Cornwall: Col. Carlicked of the Deather American michael, of the Regular Army, then commanding on particular service at the Old Fort at the Coteau; old Hugh McGillis, of Williamstown, uncle of John McGillis, of this city; old Mr. McGillivray, father of Dumnagles; the two McDonnells (Greenfield and Miles), we believe, were there, at least some members of these two families were present, and, if we mistake not, old Captain Cattanach was present, and several other gentlemen, not forgetting the ladies of the

different families.

Every Glengarrian will recall and bring to mind those old names, and, if they were not personally known to him, still he will recognize them as landmarks of his native county of a past generation.

The ravages of forty years have left but few remaining of the old or even of the young who had joined in that merrymaking! The writer can only call to mind three living besides himself, namely :-- Sheriff McIntyre and his wife and Mrs. Pringle, wife of Judge Pringle of Cornwall. These two were daughters of Colonel Fraser, being the only living members of his tamily. There may possibly be some of the younger members of the other families still living who were in that company but the writer is not aware of such.

home in lower Canada. Among others we paid a visit to Father Mackenzie of the Kirk, at the Williamstown Manse, also to old St. Raphacis, to pay our respects to Father John Macdonald. By the way, all Glengarrians will remember that Colonel Fraser belonged to the Catholic Church.

other factors in the political proposition, and notwithstanding all the affirmations to the pitched his Canadian tent and erected his perhaps the most prominent is the question contrary by his servile and interested flatof that good old priest-the late Bishop Macdonnell-whose first charge, we believe, was at St. Raphaels. Those dear old Log Houses of Canada! Those early homes of the fathers of an empire yet to be! Few of them now remain! They, like their occu pants, have vanished or have gone down to dust, but we trust that the spots on which they stood will be held sacred by succeeding

generations of Canadians. That dear old Glengarry Log House! The writer's maternal grandfather and grandmother and his mother once lived there! Pause. reader, old or young, you may drop or with hold the welling tear; just fancy yourself standing on or close by a spot so sacred and hallowed by the same kindred ties to you as was this dear old Glengarry Log House to the writer! What spot on earth could be more sacred?

The old grandmother of that Glengarry Log House lived there till about her ninetieth year. She was the mother of Colonel Fraser. We saw her old spinning wheel, one of those grand old spinning wheels of early Canadian days, and the knitting needles with which she had kitted pair after pair of warm stockings and woollen gloves for her two soldier boys while they were doing battle on the Ningara frontier for their King and their country during the war of 1812. The same might be said of hundreds of other Glengarry mothers. Many of those Glengarry boys were laid low on Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and at the evacuation of old Fort George and other lesser fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glengarrians, who have come to the front within the past forty years. tion in their native county, and they may re-call the scenes which gladdened their young

Old Montrealers will remember the return of the Glengarries from the frontier in the spring of 1838, and to have seen that "big Glengarry Highlander" shoulder the cannon of the regiment and present arms with it while passing in review before Sir John Col-

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF THE FROG LAKE MUR-DERERS AT BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., Nov. 27.-The execution of the eight Indians found guilty of murder at Frog Luke and Battleford oc-curred at 8.27 this morning. The gallows worked without friction.

Of the eight Indians hanged this morning, seven were active participants in the horrible massacre at Frog Lake on April 3rd last. The bloody work was begun by Wandering Spirit, and was carried on under his direction until the white people of Frog Lake settlement were almost exterminated

The day broke dark and cloudy, and with the air frosty. The Government authorities had permitted savages from reserves, distant ten to fifteen miles from this post, to be present at the execution, and all night clusters of braves hung about the stores and camped out on the open grounds in the vicinity of the barracks of the Mounted police, but the presence of sentries prevented them from approaching near the cells occupied by the condemued. Cump fires lit up the prairies, and the comrades of the warriors to be executed could be heard chanting the death songs of their tribes. The gallows stood out in bold relief, having been placed near the military. post in open view to enable the late warring savages to witness the death penalties passed upon their leaders. Pathers Bigonesco and Cochin remained with the eight warriors all night and received their last wishes. They nearly all remained wakeful during the entire night, but one or two laid down on their blankets and slept from midnight until the early hours of morning. None of them displayed any unusual signs of excitement, but remained stoical up to the hour of their ap-pearance on the scaffold. A very strong guard was thrown around the gallows by 7 o'clock. At 7.30 o'dlock each man was pinioaed, and, guarded on either side, marched to the scatfold Wandering Spirit began to speak in his native tongue, acknowledging that he deserved death. He warned his people

NO TO MAKE WAR ON THE WINTES-

as they were their friends. He told of the Frog Lake massacre and took the burden of crime upon himself. He was followed by Miserable Man, who spoke in the same strain. When he had concluded, the savages, who had remained quiet throughout the speeches, except to exclaim "how" at various periods during Wandering Spirit's address, when they coincided in his views, then began to chant their death song to show that they did not fear death. All the while the priests could be heard reciting prayers. The chanting of the cavages continued even after the white cap had been adjusted, and in the tinct. After hanging fifteen minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins and handed over to the coroner and jucy All the arrangements had been calculated with precision and as a result the execution occurred without any mishap. The Indians who stood at a distance and witnessed the affair were very quiet, and the silence was only broken by the wailing of the wives of the condemned men. The savages generally set out for their reserves after the execution and those who remain showed no special signs of excitement.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

The following religiouses pronounced their final vows yesterday at the Convent of the Congregation of Mary, Villa Maria: Sister St. Mary Avaline, Sister St. Mary Elmire, Sister St. Mary of the Tabernacle, Sister St. Mary Claire, St. Mary Cleare, St. Mary Claire, St. Mary Cleare, St. Peter Alcantara, Sister St. Marguerite of the Cross and Sister St. Magdalon of Jesus. dalen of Jesus.

Those who took the veil were Miss Gagnon, in

Those who took the veil were Miss Gagnon, in religion Sister St. Ann of Jesus; Miss Malhiot, Sister St. Conrod; Miss Dugas, Sister St. Audrinique; Miss Léger, Sister St. John of Egypte; Miss de Champlain, Sister St. Eliza; Miss Lariviere, Sister St. Magdalen of the Sepulchre; Miss McIntosh, Sister St. Andrew, apostle; Miss Lamarche, Sister St. Mary; Miss Legendre, Sister St. Adelie; Miss Farrell, Sister St. Oatherine of Jesus; Miss Bellemare, Sister St. Mary Gustave; Miss Brouillette, Sister St. Mary Gustave; Miss Brouillette, Sister St. Mary Adolphine; Miss Racette, Sister St. Mathilde of the Sacred Heart.

Among the rev. clergy present were Fathers Piché, Terrebonne; O'Donnell, St. Remi; Mercom, of St. Sulpice, Rousseau and Bourduss. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father duss. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father

READ THIS.

O'Donnell.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN

An Authentic Translation of His Holiness' Letter

ON A CHURCHMAN'S DUTY TO THE STATE.

Socialism Vigorously Condemned - True Freedom and Progress Approved.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The first full and authentic translation into English of Leo XIII's encyclical on the Christian constitution of states appears very different from the cable condensations already published. Instead of condemning in any way modern civilization or states as they exist at present, the Pope highly approves of all real progress
a... tue freedom. It is, in short, an exact of the policy pursued by the late X, noise encyclicals invariably con-

at come uning anarchism and in continues :- These, then, are the things taught by the Catholic Church concerning the constitution and government of the state. Concerning these sayings and decrees, if a man will only judge dispassionately, no torm of government is, per se, condemned so long as it has nothing repugnant to Catholic doctrine and is able, if wisely and justly managed, to preserve the state in the best conditior. Nor is it, per se, to be condemned whether the people have greater or less share in the Government; for, at certain times and with the guarantee of certain laws, such participation may appertain not only to the usefulness but even to the duty of citizens. Moreover, there is no just cause that anyone should condemn the Church as being too restricted in gentleness or inimical to that liberty which is natural and legitimate. In truth, the church judges it not lawful that the various kinds of worship should have the same right as the true religion; still, it does not therefore condemn those governors of states, who, for the sake of acquiring some great good or preventing some great ill, patiently bear with manners and customs so that each kind of religion has its place in this state. Indeed, the Church is wont diligently to take heed that none be compelled against his will to embrace the Catholic faith. For a similar reason the Church cannot approve of that liberty which generates a contempt of the most sacred laws of good and puts away the obedience due to legitimate power, for this is license rather than liberty. On the other hand that liberty is natural and to be sought, which, if it be considered in relation to the individual, suffers not men to be the slaves of errors and evil desires, the worst of masters, if in relation to the state it presides wisely over the citizens, serves the faculty of augmenting public advantages and defends the public interest from alien rule. This blameless liberty, worthy of men, the Church approves above all, and has never ceased striving and contending to keep firm and whole among the people. In very truth, whatever things in the state chiefly avail for the common safety, whatever have been usefully instituted against the license of princes, consulting all the interests of the people, whatever forbid the govern-ing authority to invade into municipal or domestic affairs, whatever avail to preserve the dignity and character of man in preserving the equality of rights in individual citizens—of all these things the monuments of former ages witness the Catholic Church to have been always either the author, the promoter or the guardian. Ever, therefore, consistent with herself, if on the one hand, she rejects immoderate liberty, which, both in the case of individuals and peoples, results in license or in servitude, and with pleasure embraces those hap-pier circumstances which the age brings, it they truly contain the prosperity of this life, soleil, Robert, Donovan, Hon H Mercier, which is, as it were, a stage on the journey to that other, which is to endure everlastingly. Therefore, what they say that the Church is jealous of, the more modern systems, repudiate in a mass, and whatever the disposition of these times has brought forth, is an insune and contemptible calumny. The madness of the opinion it indeed repudiates; it reproves the wicked plans of sedition, and cs. dergast, Charles Chaput, Dr Ed Desjardins, pecially that habit of mind in which E L de Bellefeuile, C S Rodier, J E Robithe beginning of a voluntary departing doux, M P P, Geo Duhamel, Louis Perrault, from God are visible, but, since overy true thing must necessarily proceed from God, whatever of truth is by search attained, the Church acknowledges as a certain token of the Divine mind, and since there is in the world nothing that can take away belief in the doctrines divinely handed down and many things which confirm this, and since every finding of truth may impel man to knowledge or to praise of God himself, therefore whatever may happen to extend the range of knowledge, E P Lachapelle, with power to add to their the Church will always willingly and joyfully accept, and she will, as is her wont in the case of other departments of knowledge, studiously encourage and promote those also which are concerned with the investigation of nature, in which studies, it the mind finds anything new, the Church is not in opposi-tion. She fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—nay, a very foe to the inertness and sloth, she evidently wishes that the talents of men should, by being cultivated ing by her own perfection all the pursuits | \$500 has been already subscribed. those things to virtue and salvation. She strives to prevent man from turning aside his intelligence and industry from God and heavenly things. After quoting the action of Catholics in former times, even under the Roman empire, the Pope continues to exhort the faithful to renewed efforts in the political world. Now, indeed, in these days it is as well to renew these examples of our fore father. For Catholics, indeed, as many as are worthy of the name, before all things it and Messrs L P Pelletier, president Cartier is necessary to be and to be willing to be re- Club, Jules Tessier, president Liberal pular institution as far as honestly can be to others. A sub-committee was appointed to the advage of truth and justice; to labor that draft a circular, to be addressed to all muniliberty of action shall not transgress the sipal councils in the district of Quebec, asking life shall be transformed into, as we have the committee. It was also resolved to take the President and members of the Cabinet called it, Christian image and likeness. The the initiative in organizing mass meetings should attend the funeral of the Vice-Presimeans to seek these ends can scarcely be for the same purpose in all the counties in laid down upon one uniform plan, since they must suit places and times very different from each other. Nevertheless. in the first place, let concords of wills be preserved and a likeness of things to be done e uplation, and each will be attained; the best

means be reconciled with opinions approach-

ing toward naturalism or rationalism, of

which the sum total is to uproot Christian

supremacy of man, Almighty God being

pushed on one side. Likewise it was unlawful to follow one line of duty in private and

to join together things honest and disgraceful to have a Mass chanted in his cathedral and and to make a man fight a battle with himself when, on the contrary, he ought to be always consistent with himself and never in the least thing of manner of living decline from Christian virtue. But if enquiry is made about principles merely political, concerning the best form of government, of civil regulations of one kind or another, concerning these things, of course, there is room for disagreement without harm.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

KING ALFONSO DIES SUDDENLY YESTERDAY MORNING-QUEEN VICTORIA SENDS CON-DOLENCES.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 4 30 p.m.—A despatch has just been received at the Foreign office from Madrid stating that King Alfonso died at nine o'clock this morning of consumption,

accelerated by dysentry.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Additional despatches from Madrid announcing the death of the king of Spain were received here at 5.30 o'clock this afternoon. They state that the widow of the King is completely prostrated by his death. The quotations of Spanish 4 per cent. bonds at the opening of the London stock exchange to-day was 541. On receipt of the news of the King's death a decline set in and they fell to 501 but subsequently recovered and closed at 511. The Queen was the first person in England to receive an official notification of King Alionso's death. Besides sending a message of condolence to Madrid she despatched a special messenger to the Spanish embassy at London within half an hour after the receipt of the news. Ihronghout Monday night the King had spasmodic fits, the result of fever and debility. Six doctors from Madrid and two physicians from El Pardo were in constant attendance upon hm. They decided on Tuesday morning that the King was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday and the King died at S 45 o'clock this morning. ing. The Pope's benediction arrived before he expired. All the officers of state and cabinet ministers, except the minister of war and the minister of the interior, were present at the moment of dissolution. The cabinet met immediately and the Queen was appointed regent. In accordance with the law the members of the cabinet have tendered their resignation, but will remain in office from power by an indignant people, and a pending the repent's pleasure. The body of sign of the times was that the arch culprit King Alfonso will be interred in the Palace of Sir John had already taken flight for Europe ing Alfonso will be interred in the Palace of Escurial. Orders have been issued that the troops be confined to barracks. Great auxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercized over press telegrams.

RIEL'S FAMILY.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE INAUGTRATES MOVEMENT FOR ITS RELIEF-FURTHER CONDEMNATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

A number of gentlemen met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the purpose of organizing a movement to procure relief for Madame Riel and her children, and also Riel's mother. Among those present were Mayor Beaugrand, ex. Mayor Rivard, Messrs H C St Pierre, Adolphe Masson, E L de Bellefeuille, F X Perrault, G W Parent, H J Cloran, L Lassalle, A Lionais of Le Monde, A Prendergast of L'Etendard, Sauvalle of La Patrie, E Phaneuf, Dr Desjardins, Chas Chaput and others.

Ex-Mayor Rivard explained the object of the meeting, which was wholly a charitable one, and to take means to relieve the afflicted family.

After some informal discussion as to the best means to be taken to secure this end, it was decided to appoint a National Committee composed of the following gentlemen:ev.M: Mayor Beaudry, Ald Grenier, Rolland, Mount, Pretentaine, Roy, Rainville, Beau-M P P, Hon Senator Lacoste, Hon Senator Trudel, Hon Louis Beaubien, M P P, Hon C J Coursol, M P, Messrs A Desjardins, M P, D Girouard, Q C, M P, F Vanasse, M P, Messrs Adolphe Masson, LO David, CC de Lorimier, QC, HC St Pierre, A Lionais, Adolphe Gravel, GW Parent, M J Sauvalle, X Perrault, ex-M P, H J Cloran, A Prendergast, Charles Chaput, Dr Ed Desjardins, M Dufresne, L A Senecal, Gustave Drolet, Halley, JP Whelan, JB Lane, B J Coghlin, Thomas Trihey, J B Murney, P J Coyle, A Beauvais, L J Cousineau, N Lavoie, J R Demers, A de Martigny, Louis Tourville, L J Forget, J L Lajoie, W E Blumhart, J O Dupuis, F X Rastoul, P Mailloux, E St Denis, Horace Boisseau, R Gohier, J L Coutlee, — Marcotte, F X Roy, R Beullac, A Keroack, Dr J B Durocher, D N Fafard, Dr

number. It was also decided that all mayors of municipalities in Quebec and presidents of St. Jean Baptiste Societies in Canada and the United States should be members of this committee.

The following executive committee was appointed:—President, Mayor Beaugrand; vice-president, ex-mayor Rivard; treasurers, Ald Grenier and Mr Adolphe Masson; hon secretary, G W Parent, and Messrs J X Perrault, H J Cloran, A Gravel and Alphonse and exercised, bear still richer fruits. Leclaire. This committee will hold its meetShe affords incitements to every sort of ings probably in the Patrie Hall, and an art and craft and by her own virtue, directeffort is to be made to raise \$50,000. Over

THE AGITATION IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—A meeting of the committee struck at the Montalm Market meeting, on Saturday last, for the purpose of securing the success of the now national party, was held at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. Amongst those present were Hon CAP Pelletier (in the chair), Hon P Garneau, Mr P B Casgrain, M P, Mr G Amyot, M P, Mr Faucher de St Maurice, M P P, is necessary to be and to be willing to be regarded as most loving sons of the Church;
whatsoever is inconsistent with this good report, without hesitation to reflect; to use poRobitaille, J. J. Tarte, E. Pacaud and bounds ordained by the law of nature and of them to pass resolutions protesting against God; so to work that the whole of public the execution of Riel and to forward them to

> the Province.
>
> Another mass meeting is called for tomorrow night at Levis, and on Friday night at Champlain Market Place in this city. A general assembly of the members of the Institut Canadien in this city has been called

Aposition See, Let all understand that the tion of Riel. integrity of the Catholic profession can by no FATHER Po FATHER POINT, Nov. 25.—Printed resolutions have been distributed for a solemn requiem massto be sung to morrow morning in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at instructions altogether and to establish the Rimouski, for the repose of the soul of the late Louis Riel. It is rumored that speeches

will be made after mass.

the Church shall be observed in private and spurned in public for this would be ki, and brother of Sir Hector, has consented

A solemn requiem service was chanted at St. Peter's Church yesterday morning for Riel's soul. The church was decorated in mourning and filled by a large congregation. "Similar services were also held at St Charles, on the Richelieu River, and at St. Philippe d'Argenteuil.

MEETING AT SILLERY.

COL, RHODES AND HON, MR. GARNEAU AD-DRESSES THE AUDIENCE—THE GOVERN MENT DENQUNCED,

The town hall of St. Columba was crowded the town bar of the electors of Sillery, to hear the views of a number of gentlemen, Conservative and Liberal, French and English-speaking, upon the execution of Louis Riel for high

treason.
The chair was taken by Mr. Falardeau, Presi dent of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. Columba, and beside him were Col. Rhodes and Hon. P. Garneau. On the platform we notized also Messrs. Arthur H. Murphy (-M.P.P.), Jules Tessier, J. P. Whelau (Montreal Post), Charles Langelier, L. J. Demers (Canadian), L. P. Pelletier, R. J. Bradley, E. Pacaud, (L'Electron) teur), James Carrel (Telegraph), and others whose names escaped us.

Col. Rhodes, who was received with applause, announced the hanging of Riel for a political office. Hon. P. Garneau called for universal condemnation of the Ministry, and especially the French members, hangmen Chapleau and Caron, for having secrificed Louis Riel to the fanaticism of the Orangemen. The honorable gentleman was loudly cheered. Mr. L. P. Pelletier, advocate, was the next speaker, and went into the whole question of the half-breed grievances and the Regina tragedy at great length; solon and the reginal tragedy at great length—in eloquent and impassioned language he denounced the execution of Riel. declaring that no true Canadian could again cast a vote in favor of Sir A. P. Caron, one of the murderers of the half-breed chief, and per-haps the most guilty. His brilliant address was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, the names of Caron, Chapleau and Langevin being received with hisses, hoots and howls of

indignation.
Mr. J. P. Whelan, said as an Irishman and one of a people who had had their political martyrs, he could sympathize with his French Canadian friends in their present sorrow. He could assure them that all true Irishmen in Canada sympathized with them too. The hanging of Louis Riel for a political offence was a cruel and useless barbarity. The Federal ministry should be and would be hounded sheltering himself (by the way) under his wife's felt coats (laughter and cries of shame.) He said that the Montreal *Post* had spoken in no uncertain manner on this question and would continue to denounce all similar acts of injustice and that our fellow French-Canadians could rely on the entire sympathy and support of every honest and right thinking Irishman in Canada. (Great cheering.)

Mr. Jules Tessier, then, in a manly and dignified address commented on the iniquity which had been perpetrated at Regina, and called in all the Canadiaus, irrespective of nationality, creed or party, to stand well together, and punish the assassins of Riel.

Mr. James Carrel, being loudly called for, said he had not expected to address the meeting, but was glad of this opportunity to express his detestation of the meeting, but was gian or this opportunity to express his detestation of the blood-thirsty policy of the Government.

Riel had been tried by a jury of six English speaking men, and even they had recommended him to mercy. But the Government were deaf to the voice of elemency and searinged the helf-bread leader to political and sacrinced the half-breed leader to political exigency. Political executions were unheard of in this are, amongst civilized people, after the terrible American civil war took place. It re-mained for Canada alone to erect a callows for her political offenders. The conduct of their member, Sir A. P. Caron, had been treacherous and cowardly towards them, and he need make no further pretention to the title of "the St. Columba boy." Mr. Carrel's spirited and

We regret that our space forbids giving the eloquent speeches of Messrs. Chas. Langelier and Ernest Pacaud, both of whom spoke with their well known ability. Resolutions condemnatory of the Government of Sir A. P. Caron, were put and carried amid the wildest enthusiasm and then the meeting closed.

eloquent speech was cheered again and again,

during its delivery. He resumed his seat

Mr. Carrel's spirited and

THE VICE-PRESIDENT DEAD

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEMISE OF MR. HEN DRICKS LAST NIGHT.

INDIANOPOLIS, Inc., Nov. 25.—Vice-President Hendricks died very suddenly at his residence a few minutes before five o'clock this afternoon. He came home from Chicago early in the week, and complained of feeling unwell, but nothing serious was thought of it at the time. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception at the residence of Hon. John J. Cooper, and after he came home he complained of pains in his side and stomach. This morning he was no better, and his family physician, Dr. Thompson, was called in. He gave him an emetic, and later in the day an injection. Mr. Hendricks staved in his room all day, and most of the time in bed, although he sat up at frequent intervals. He received no callers. Shortly before five o'clock Mrs. Hendricks left his bedside to see a caller for a few minutes in the parlor. She was delayed longer than she expected, and when she returned to the room she found that

MR. HENDRICKS WAS DEAD.

The end of a busy and eventful life had come peaceably and quietly. On his face there was no indication of pain or suffering, and his eyes were only half closed, as if in gentle sleep. He died of paralysis of the brain. Mr. Hendricks died in his private chamber, a large comfortable room in which he did most of his work. Dr. Thompson says that, in his opinion. Mr. Hendricks died of paralysis of the brain, and there will probably be a post mortem examination to establish what the disease was. For several years he has not been a robust man, and was subject to "bad spells," as he called them, during which he would be prostrated sometimes for days at a time. All the city ministers will, in their Thanksgiving services to morrow, make appropriate mention of the death of the distinguished statesman.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Cabinet meeting to night was attended by all the members except Secretary Manning and Attorney-General Garland. It was decided that dent. When the Cabinet adjourned the Pre sident issued an address to the people of the United States announcing the demise of his distinguished colleague, and eulogizing his public services. The secretary of the Senate has been asked to take immediate steps in conjunction with the clerk of the House of Representatives to secure a proper representation of Congress at the funeral of the deceased. The President sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Hendricks.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in ful to follow one line of duty in private and Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyaointhe, every respect. One trial will prove their another in public, so that the authority of has refused to allow Masses to be said for superiority? POLITICS TOO MUCH FOR HIM. A lady on Fifth Avenue, New York, quick-

ly summoned a doctor : "Oh, doctor, my husband is nearly dead." He attended a caucus last night. He made four speeches and promised to be with his fellow citizens again to-day. But oh, doctor, he looks nearly dead."

"Has he been in politics long?"
"No, only last year. He worked hard for James McCaulay's election." "He will get well, madem! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for

Political life, of short or long duration, is very exhausting, as is evident from the great mortality which prevails among public men. Ex. U.S. Senator B. K. Bruce, who has been long in public life, says :

"The other day, when stepping into a car at a crossing, I found Dr. within, who eyed me up and down in a surprised way, - within, who remarking:

" Why, Senator, how well you look!" "' Well, I feel pretty well, I answered." The doctor attered an incredulous reply, when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to an inquiry, that it was Warner's safe cure which accomplished for him what the profession had failed to do. Senator Bruce says his friends are very much astonished at this revelation of power.—The Globe.

*Overwheimingly defeated.

THE BEITISH ELECTIONS.

THE CONSERVATIVES SHOW A NET GAIN OF

TWENTY-THREE SEATS. LONDON, Nov. 26 .- To-day's borough returns swell the tide of the Conservative reaction. Unless there is an unexpected change in the current as shown by the returns thus far received the Conservatives are sure to have such a majority as will enable them to hold office. Lord Randolph Churchill s return by a sweeping majority over two Liberals in the Paddington district raises Conservative hopes regarding the new London boroughs. The county elections constitute an element of doubt, but the Conservatives are confident of success. The defeat of the Right Hon. Hugh Childers and the Right Hon. Shaw-Lefevre, both prominent Liberals, astounds everybody.

Of the three greatest electorates voting yesterday Liverpool returned eight Conservatives and one Nationalist, T. P. O'Connor, by a majority of 1,261. Leeds three Conservatives and two Liberals, Mr. Herbert Gladstone and Sir Lyon Playfair, both of whom are popular, and Sheffield three Conservatives, including Ashmead Bartlett, and two Liberals.

THE CONSERVATIVE MAJORITIES

were mostly large, while the majorities of the Liberals were small. Lord Randolph Churchill carried Paddington by a vote of 2,731 against 1,025 for his opponent. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone's ministers, Mr. Childers and Mr. Lefevre, and of two of his under secretaries, Messrs. Hayter and Holmes, adds to the Conservative triumph.

At the Reform, Devonshire and National Liberal clubs the defeat of the Liberals is admitted, but the Liberals rely upon successes in urban and county divisions to modify the result. The Pall Mall Gazette appeals to Liberals, whether Radical or Whig, who have not yet voted, to unite in order to prevent the "unmixed evil of Tory ascendancy so complete as to overpower all oppression." Scotland," the Gazette adds, "remains true to Liberalism." The Irish vote gave powerful assistance to the Conservatives in the boroughs of Lancasnire. The Daily News attributes the defeat of

the Liberals to the church and the Parnell vote, but says there is no need to despair if the Whigs and Radicals maintain an active unity. Portsmouth has elected the two Liberal candidates,

Mr. Parnell has issued a circular to the ectors of Ulater instructing them how to vote where there are no Nationalist candi dates.

Returns up to 3 a m. show that 88 Liberals. S2 Tories, and 5 Parnellites have been elected. The Liberals have thus far gained 5 seams and the Tories 23. The excitement over the Tory reaction is unchecked. The Tory newspapers to-day say that so far the Tory reaction exceeds the Liberal reaction of

THE CONSERVATIVE HOPES.

The Conservatives, as is natural, are jubilant over the result and declare that their hopes of obtaining a plurality in the next par-liament are well founded. This belief is has shown that victories early in the balloting have a favorable effect for the victorious party upon the constituencies which had not yet voted. Thus in 1874 the Conservatives on the first day of the elections gained nine seats and the Liberals four, a net Conservative gain of five seats. The country tollowed the eexample with such Blood with Burdock Blood Bitters the Kidemphasis as to completely swamp the Liberal, neys will soon resume a right action. Burmajority and elect the second Disraeli Parliament, which lasted six years. In 1880 the facts were reversed. The Liberals gained ten seats the first day and the Conservatives three, a net gain for the Liberals of seven seats. That year the Conservatives were overthrown and Mr. Gladstone was restored to power with an ample working majority. Yesterday the Conservatives gained twelve seats and the Liberals but one. This is a

NET CONSERVATIVE GAIN

of eleven seats, and is phenomenal in the history of British elections. The Conservatives have thus every reason for hopefulness; but they realize the danger of over confidence, and are relaxing none of their efforts to carry the counties. Indeed they are more energetic than ever before, and are proving themselves to be superb tacticians. Placards are already posted all over the country, giving the results of yesterday's elections, and pointing out in glowing terms the importance of Conservative victories. Some of the methods adopted by the Conservatives for arousing the enthusiasm of the electors are novel and sensitional. Mr. J. Blundell Maple, a prominent dry goods merchant, who is the Conservative candidate in the south division of St. Panoras, provided immense furniture vans with cushioned seats, to convey electors to the polls, and they were crowded all day. Several Conservative candidates hired steam fire engines, which rushed madly through the streets, with bells clanging and whistles blowing, while men clinging to the engines showered Conservative leaflets upon the

THE SYMPATHIES OF ROYALTY.

Although it is contrary to etiquette and precedent for royalty to express any preference between the parties, it is an open secret that the Queen anxiously hopes for the success of the Conservatives. During the elections of 1880 Her Majesty was in Germany, and she was greatly pained as despected after despatch came to her telling of an annost unbroken series of Liberal triumphs. Now she receives hourly bulleting from Lord Salisbury, many of them announcing Conservative victories, and she does not hesitate to express her delight at the results.

AT ONE THIS MORNING. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The Tory reaction is

Conservatives is unbounded and contagious. MR. BERGERON, M.P., ON THE SITU Great growds gather in the neighborhood of the bulletin boards and cheer the announcement of the sweeping Tory successes. The Conservatives have carried five of the six Manchester divisions. The returns up to 1 o'clock this morning show that 109 Liberals, 108 Tories and ten Parnellites have been elected. The liberal gains so far are six seats, and the Tory gains twenty-nine seats. Mr. Gladstone is fearfully chagrined over the result, and has abandoned all hope of more than the bareat Liberal majority at the best. He has arranged to leave Scotland Saturday.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOT. NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 26 .- An election riot conflicts took place between the mob and to the hospital.

A HANDY RELIEF for Pains, Aches, and accidental injuries is an almost universal requirement. Such a ready remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil, that cures internal or external.

"FATHER DOWD AND RIEL'S MUR DER."

KINGSTON, Nov. 26.-Under the above heading the Irish Catholic paper, the Cana-Priesthood of our Church in every erdeavor to found the interest of our peuple irrespective of race, or political complexion, and it is with sincere re-Dowd, of Montreal. But our duty at this crisis is plain, and we do not hesitate in saying that, though in spiritual matters and in general in temporal affairs we would bow respectfully to the "dictum" of the Rev. Father, still on the Riel question we must and evidently speaks whereof he know not, or, being cognizant of the facts, acts the part of a devoted partisan and merits the disapproval of the many Gatholics of this country, who view'Riel's execution in the light of a sectarian murder. The plain facts. towards the half-breeds and Indians of of the Government toward them was becoming that of a stronger dealing with a weaker party, and if the half-breeds had no grievances, why has the Government changed their policy so as to contorm to the demands of the halfbreeds, and why was a commission issued by the Government at the very last moment and after a dozen of the honest, hard toiling pioneers of the country were killed in attempting to carry out the unrighteous and murderous command of this brutal Government? Why, the very fact that a Commission was issued to enquire into the grievances of the settlers, and that that Commission settled in the short space of five months 1,942 CLAIMS IN A PORTION OF THE DISAFFECT-ED DISTRICT is, to our minds, conclusive that there were grievances that required redress. Why was the notoriously, and it has turned out, criminally, incompetent D. L. McPhersch kicked out of the Cabinet? Let Father Dowd carefully read the history both of the rebellion of 1869-70 and that of 1885, -let him examine into the conduct of the Dewdney) in their gross mismanagement of Northwest affairs generally, and after giving the whole affair ample consideration, we are sure that Fr. Dowd will feel quite justified in changing his opinion of the whole matter. times blinded to the truth by political bias. In connection with Father Dowd's extraordinary political sermon we notice the editorial of the Montreal Post, and must conbased upon experience in past elections, which | gratulate the editor on the calm, but firm, manner in which he defends his paper from the unjust attack made upon it.'

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. Much is blamed upon the Kidneys when people are ill and suffer from weak and painful back, etc. If you regulate the Liver and dock Blood Bitters cleanses the whole system, Kidneys included.

A Washington thief swallowed a large gold ring the other day to prevent a policeman from getting it. The trick did not save him from the lockup.

FROST BITES or Chilblains require similar treatment to a Burn. There is no better remedy for either than Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the well known household remedy for Pain, Rheumatism, and all Inflammatory Complaints.

Statues of Edward VI., Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, supposed to have been hidden during the great fire in London, were recently found in an unused cellar.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Very Pulatable and Efficacious in Wasting

Diseuses. Dr. C. T. BROMSTER, Rochester, N.Y. says: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with decided benefit upon myself, I have taken great pleasure in recommending it since in the various conditions of wasting in which it is indicated.

The famous electrician, Bell, says the problem of seeing by electricity is so nearly solved as to give much encouragement to those at work in that field of science.

ALL RESPECT TO VETERAN WAR-RIORS.

The heroes of the recent unpleasantness are fast passing away. In each section of this fair land, now happily reunited forever, the warriors are cherished and made much of. and a fair example shown in the universal respect paid in all the term for the high integrity and strict houses, so en in concerns G. T. Beauregain of the Santand direct A.

Early of Virginia in the some responsibility of the Grand Distributions of the Louisiana State Lottery. The 187th Monthly and the Semi-Annual Drawing will scatter over half a million on Tuesday, Dec. 15th, at New Oreans, La., and anyone desiring information can receive it on application to M. A. Dau-LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Tory reaction is phin, New Orleans, La. Try the experiment still unchecked, and the enthusiasm of the of proving your luck.

At the great mass meeting Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Conservative, delivered the following eloquent address. He said: It must neces-

sarily be a very serious event which will

agitate a country, arouse a province and cause an immense assemblage, the similar of which Canadian sun has never shown down upon et us consider then what is the cause of this solemn demonstration, this wise, peaceable and constitutional agitation of two million inhabitants. Why these energetic protestations which come from all parts of the country? Why does the same sentiment of indignation manifest itself on all sides? occurred here to-day, when several serious is because the "Canadian places above all his political passions one thing, the only police, in which forty-seven persons were injured. The troops were called out to suppress his heart and his generosity. The sixty the disturbance. The wounded were taken thousand Frenchmen, who were abandones his heart and his generosity. The sixty thousand Frenchmen, who were abandoned by Louis XV. on the shores of the St. Law. rence, lost all save honor. That proverbial generosity which caused them to spill their blood under the walls of Quebec in 1775 for the English flag, and that unshaken loyalty which caused them to sacrifice their lives on the shores of the Chateauguay in 1812 for the Rheumatism, Sore Toront, Colds, and all flag of Great Britain, these sublime qualities Pain, Lameness, and Soreness, whether which we inherit from France were heated to a white heat by the unqualifiable act which the federal government has just committed, Let us make a brief review of the North-West campaign and justify our conduct in the pre-sent instance. In the month of March last the news of war reached us from the North. West. The Metis, under the leadership of dian Freeman, of this city, publishes the following leading article:—"We think it wil be generally admitted by those acquainted with necessary to defend it. The Minister of Tractice called out the treens. us, that we are always found supporting the Justice called out the troops. Two regiments of the Province of Quehec, speaking French, the 65th and the 9th, responded nobly to the order which they had received and hastened like brave men to the defence gret that we are compelled, at this very im of their country. The war was of short portant juncture in the history of our duration, except in forced marches, and after

country, to differ from so highly venerated a having spent four days under the fortifications champion of our race and creed as father of Batoche the two thousand men commanded by General Middleton made their triumphal entry, only to find that the place was guarded but by thirty-four men, but brave men! The Chief of the Metis, Louis Riel, who, under the circumstances, could have saved himself and retained his liberty, in order to prevent do differ from him. When the Rev. any further effusion of blood, and believing father speaks of Riel as having that he could prove before an impartial been guilty of Two rebellions, he tribunal the wrongs of his brethern, surrendered to the general commanding Her Majesty's troops on the American continent, The war was finished. Our regiments whose departure we approved, U Loyalty! received the order to return to their firesides; their return was a triumphal march; everywhere are that both rebellions were caused by the they were greeted with cheers. The Province unnatural, dishonest and corrupt conduct of of Quebec had sent its sons to the fight; it the Government of Sir John Macdonald felt itself moved at seeing Riel vanquished, They granted the rebel a civil trial before six Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. If jurymen who did not understand his tougue the treatment of the half-breeds and Indians and before a chosen judge. He was found was just and statesmanlik, if the conduct guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court. He was condemned to be hanged on the 18th of September, obtained a reprieve of one month to carry his case to the Court of Appeals of Winnipeg, where the verdict of the six jurors was confirme! Still another new reprieve was granted to the 10th of November in order to allow his counsel to take the case to the feet of the Queen, but her council also confirmed the sentence of Mr. Richardson. A new respite was again inflicted to the 10th November, to, it is said, determine the mental condition of the prison. er. Generosity has based itself on several serious points. Riel had surrendered! He

had been judged by strangers, and recom-mended to the mercy of the court! The man who condemned him to death was a recognized fanatic! He had three respites! His brethren were, perhaps, maltreated in the Northwest! From all parts of the country, from the maritime provinces to the charming shores of the Pacific, from the North to the South, from everywhere, an immense cry was heard-mercy for this poor prisoner, guilty, perhaps, of having more heart than brains ; pity for this unfortunate who himself was lost in trying to save he own. Alas, gentlemen, they were deaf to these prayers. They were deaf to this old Province, the cause of Confederation—the Province of Quebec, so beautiful, so good, so If the Rev. Father does not say that the blood of Riel and every man who was slain in the rebellion rests on the heads of the Ministry, then we will still hold, and more strongly than ever, the during forty years, and nevertheless they consider that are represented by the period of the property of the collegues of the people, so loyal to Sir John and his collegues they are the design of the period during forty years, and nevertheless they did not say much the period that are the design of the period that are the design of the people, so beautiful, so good, so great, so generous, and so patriotic. They were deaf to the voices of the people, so loyal to Sir John and his collegues. still hold, and more strongly than ever, the during forty years, and nevertheless they opinion that even the best of men may be at did not ask much, the penitentiary or the asylum, but they did not desire to see a scaffold on the far off plains of the North-West, which has cost us so much, and where ours have so greatly suffered. Our prayer was rejected: those of the fanatics were heeded. and on the 16th of November they hanged him who, during fifteen years, was almost the king of these immense domains. It is for this reason you are assembled here, about 50,000 men. It is against that act you protest. You are neither Rouges, nor Blanes, nor Blanes, these contemptible colors, in a sense, have caused our unfortunate divisions, our feebleness, and perhaps have been the means of the execution of Riel. I wish that they were interred underneath the scaffold of Regina; God wishes that they should remain on the banks of the Saskatchewan, to tell the future generations of the Northwest the harm which they did us in our province. You, assembled here, are not only Canadians who speak French, but your compatriots speaking English. All those who boast of a heart within these breasts units with us to denounce before the world, and in the name of justice and humanity, that the government of Sir John has entirely lost the confidence of the people. There is no question of forming new party; let us not narrow the movement which we are making be as great as the cause we are defending, walk all together, hand in hand, heart to heart, and leave to God the responsibility of giving us the men who shall in the future conduct our destined politics. Merit the esteem, win the respect of other provinces and of those who, unfortunately, do not think as we do. Permit me, gentlemen, before concluding, to ask of our press, which is under the direction of talented journalists, to forgit, to consign to oblivion all bygone quarrels. That our political men, no matter to which party they belong, place their personal ambition to one side, and let them be thoroughly convinced of one important thing, that, above all, they should be Canadians 1 (Applause.) As regards our Canadian Ministers, permit me, gentlemen, to say nothing bad of them. I was their friend, I have loved them too much to do them an injury. I hope that they will have sufficient reasons, not only to convince us but to lessen the weight on their conscience; let us rather have pity on them in their sad position, and do only what we have a right to do, that is to say, withdraw from them our

support. Show me your approbation of the resolutions proposed and adopted by giving three vigorius and hearty cheers which will be heard from one end of the Confederation to the other, in order that they may learn that the Canadians of the Province of Quebec are loyal, but that they have hearts. (Prolonged

· Ky to - Hansom cabs in London are to be improved

بالإراق أوالمكاروف

applause.)

or abolished.

THE POLITICAL FIGHT.

THE CONSERVATIVES NET A GAIN OF TWENTY-SIX SLATS.

LONDON, Nov. 27 .- The Conservative reaction still continues, and it now looks, if the counties do not give Liberal majorities ont of gratitude for the franchise, that the Congratives will have a sweeping majority.
The first of the county electious took place to day, but the result will not be known until to morrow. The net result of the metropolian polling is 30 Tories and 17 Liberals, the total Tory majority being 15,834. Just over one-fourth of the whole House of Commons has been elected, but the indications of the general result are regarded as decisive, as the boroughs that have voted represent every the boroughs that have voted represent every rariety of urban constituency, and every corner of the kingdom. The set of the current is all one way. Wherever a borough ras doubtful, the Tories have carried it. Wherever a Liberal majority was iaviacible, it has been greatly reduced. The few Liberal gains seem only eddies in the tream. The pitiful majorities of Mr. Bright over Lord Randelph Churchill, and of Sir haries Dilke over an unknown opponent have spread not less dismay among the Lib-srals than the actual defeats of Mr. Childers and Mr. Shaw Lefebvre. The catastrophe of defeat is now deemed inevitable. Another ore point is the

DEEEAT OF JOHN BRIGHT'S BROTHER in Southwest Manchester by Lord Frederick Hamilton, a son of the late Duke of Abercorn, particularly as Jacob Bright has held his seat for many years past and regarded it much as his brother does his Birmingham onstituency. In St. George's in the East, London, Mr. Ritchie, Conservative, has been elected, principally by the votes of the numercus sugar operatives in that locality, he being a firm advocate of retaliation against countries which discriminate against British goods. thich discriminate against Drivin goods. The Marquis of Lorne was very badly defeated in Hampstead, his opponent, Mr. Holland, Conservative, receiving 2,785 votes against his 1,810 only. In Westminister another Conservative victory is shown, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett-Coutts, husband of the Baroness Burdett-Contts, defeating the Lib-Baroness Burdett-Courts, deteating the Life etal, Mr. Beasley, by no less than 1,260 out of a total vote of 5.732. In East Finsbury there was another Tory gain, but by a small majority, Mr. Bigwood being elected by 20 wer the labor candidate. In East Marylebone Sir Charles Beresford, Conervative, is elected, the old borough of Marylebone, which formerly returned two liberals, under the new divisions electing wo Conservatives. It is in Manchester, towever, that the change in political opinion most felt, five out of the six divisions returning Conservatives, whereas under the old rgime three Liberals were invariably elected for the borough. In the eastern division Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Salisbury's nephew, as returned : in the southwest Lord Fred ick Hamilton defeated Mr. Jacob Bright ad in the northeast Mr. Ferguson was able the aid of the Irish vote, to defeat Mr. Jennerhassett, a former Home Ruler. Rochale and Halifax return the old members, both Ir. Potter and Sir Thomas Brassey being re likected. The Conservatives gain a seat in lalifux, where Mr. Stansfeld, the former liberal member, and Mr. Shaw, Conserva-ite, were elected. Rotherhithe, formerly toladed in the old borough of Greenwich, 145, as expected, elected a Conservative, Mr. Hamilton, with 3,327 votes against 2,800 fer Mr. Parkhurst, the Home Rule candidate. Oxford, Sir William Harcourt's old consti sency, where he received so severe a beating raccepting office under Mr. Gladstone, his id opponent, Mr. Hall, the brewer, heads oll. Mr. Passmore Edwards, editor of he Radical Echo, has been defeated in slisbury, while Nottingham returns three

Liberals. THE RESULTS IN IRELAND.

In South Kildare Mr. Leahy was returned sithout opposition, as also were Messrs. John and Foley, in North and West Galmay; Mr. Sheehy in South Galway and Mr. Justin McCarthy in Longford. It is needless to say a'l the foregoing are Nationalists. In West County Down Lord Arthur Hill, Conservative, was returned unopposed. In Jalway city Mr. T. P. O'Connor was elected by a large majority over Mr. Hallett, Conervative, who only received 164 votes, but elects to sit for Liverpool, consequently a new election will be needed. Belfast has elected Conservatives; in the south division Mr. Johnston by 2,620; in the west Mr. Haslett by 37 over Mr. Sexton, Nationalist and in the north Mr. Ewart by 2,785. In Londonderry Mr. C. E. Lewis, independen Conservative, is elected by 29 majority ove ir. Justin McCarthy, jr.

As far as at present received, the returns thow that 118 Conservatives, 117 Liberals and 14 Nationalists have been returned. The Conservatives threaten for a new election in helses on the ground of personal intimidation by Sir Charles Dilke, who was elected on

In Armagh Blain, in Mayo Bolton, and in MeathiDorothy, all Nationalists, were elected without opposition.

THE BALANCE OF POWER. The prospects now are against a strong Conservative majority in Parliament. The predictions of the Carlton club members. ased on reports of their agents, show that bey are hopeful of only twenty five majority over the Liberals, thue leaving the balance of power in the hands of the Parnellites.

DUBLIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—In the municipal elec-ions yesterday the Nationalists won five rards, four of which had been previously held y Conservatives.

THE ST. JOHN ELECTIONS.

St. JOHN, N.B., Nov. 24.—The election in St. John city to-day for a successor to Sir Leonard Filley resulted in the return of Mr. Barker, Conservative, the vote standing Barker 1,770 kinner (Liberal) 1,658; Barker's majority 112 At the county election one month ago Everett's majority in the city was 414. The difference in the majorities is accounted for by the fact that the vote is about a thousand less than at the

Only two children have been born in the White House, the first occupant of which was

LPurge out the lurking distemper that undermines health, and constitutional vigor will return. Those who suffer from an en-feebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsparilla to cleanse the blood and restore vitality.

In Boston, the Advertiser states, there have been fifty people killed and eighteen njured by horse railways within a year. NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

Dio Lewis says that wearing large, thick, heavy boots and blue hand knit stockings will improve a woman's complexion.

Forewarned

of danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need in as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neudiscolorations of the skin; or by a feeling ralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter. Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases arising from Scrofulous mints in should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood. Big Springs, renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Aver's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform been used in my family for a number of their functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sar- but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permasaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice nent cure. Seven years ago my wife was Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., troubled with Goitre: two bottles of writes: "I have been troubled with Neu- Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and never had any return of the disease. I rehave found greater relief from Ayer's gard this preparation as the best medicine Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have | many years I suffered terribly from Indi-I ever found such a happy relief from gestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost

Ayer's Sar saparilla

saparilla." It instils new life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and economical blood purifier.

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

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.



CURE

THE ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC THE PARTY OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE PUBLIC THE PARTY AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PUBLIC THE PARTY AND THE PUBLIC T

HEAD

eans ever more we have complaint; but forth-names from ever acressing complaint; but forth-names from will not these tittle pills valu-who occurs taken will not these tittle pills valu-who lead on many mays that they will not be willing to do whatever them. But after all sick head

the bank of ac many lives that here is where we hake our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.

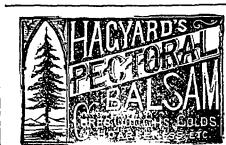
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very sasy to take, One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grips or curge, but by their gentle action please all who are them, in vials at 25 cents: ave for \$1. Bold by draggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City,

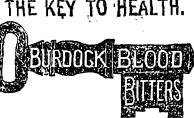


FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Gestroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



THE KEY TO HEALTH.



Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Ac-lity of the Stomach, curing Billiousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility: all these and many eral Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

C. MILBURN & CO.. Proprietors. Toronts

Caibley's Tested Seed Ca Gatulogue free on application. Send for it.
HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y. AND CHICAGO, ILL. 17-1



will improve a woman's complexion.

WORMS often destroy children, but brown and is the only preparation of the kind capable of sustaining life without any other food or drink. It is worms, and expel them from the system.

Tohnston's Fluid Beef is A scientific Blend and is the only preparation of the kind capable of sustaining life without any other food or drink. It is allowed and expel them from the system.

years. I was a constant sufferer from

Forearmed

Dyspepsia,

hopeless, I took Ayer's Sur-

blood, and imparts vitality and strength. get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

YEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.

DR. J. L. LEPROHON

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST ANTOINE STREET

DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

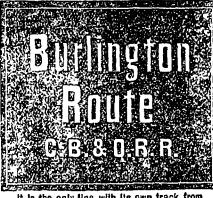
Gravejar is are full or people who believed they could
be cared by dosing the system
with poisonous drugs. If you
are ailing and have tried medicine without being cured, do not
be discouraged, but take advantage
of the offer we make you. We will
send you, on trial, one of our Electric send you, on trial, one of our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you, it costs you nothing. Is not this a fair offer ! Difing. Is not take a jair oper 1 Dirferent Appliances to cure Dysper81A, RHEYMATISM, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, PILES, LUNG DISEASES ASTIMA, CATARRII, LAME
BACK, AGUE, DEBILITY, and
many other Diseases. Rememher wade not set you to buy ber, we do not ask you to buy them blindly; but merely to try them, at our risk. 125.00 Cures made during 1884, in cases where all other treatments had failed. Prices very low. Illustrated book giving full particulars, and blank for statement of your case, sent free. Address, at once, Electric Pad M'1'g Co., 564 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y

15-4eow

Lanterne for Home Amusoment. 136 page Catalogue free. MCALLISTER, Optician, 49 Massau St., N. Y.

13-4eow X A 12-22

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. COV'T TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.



CHICAGO TO DENVER, Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junc., St. Joseph,
Atchison or Kansas City.
It connects in Union Bepots with through trains from
NEW YORK, PHILABELPHIA, BOSTON
and all Eastern points. It is the principal line to
SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & OITY OF MEXICO
It traverses at of the six great States of ILLINOIS,
IDIVA, MISSOURI, NEBRASICA, KANSAS, COLORADO
with branch lines to all their impertant cities and
froms.

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, It runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver,
Chicago and Omaha,
Chicago and Council Bluffs,
Chicago and St. Joseph,
Chicago and Atchison,

St. Louis and St. Paul,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest. its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking switches and Signals are used, thus insuring com-

Switches and Signals are used, thus history con-fort and safety.

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER "LET V.P. & GEN. MOR., CHICAGO. HENRY B. STONE ACST. GEN. MAR., CHICAGO. PERCEVAL C. GEN. PASS. ACT., CHICAGO.

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks duringst the Leading Newsess-

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

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

ts Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been been by a referil

Both fu and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. Cd., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all mediated the control of the contro cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4. or by letter.

A ONTREAL Superior Court, No. 1217.
Dame Rosalie St. Denis, wife of Jean-Baptiste W.
Pharand att Starcelin, heretofore trader, of St. Clei, said
district, and now absent, has instituted an action for
separation as to property against her said husband.
CHS. C. DELORINIER, Attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd November, 1885.

WANTED.—FOR SECTION NO. 2, COMMON SCHOOL, a Roman
Catholic Gentleman Teacher holding a second-class certificate. State Salary and send Testimonials. Address,
MAURICE DALTON, Kintail P.O., Ontario. 16-3

WANTED-FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE School of Bollands School of Bolleville, a Male and Female Teacher. Intest to commence on the 4th of January, 1886. Applications stating Salary and Testimonials to be made to P. P. LYNCH, Sec.-Treas. 16-3

Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of forec. In stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harvest for agts. World Mig. Go. P. O. box 2033, N. Y. city.

NOTICE.

Gibert Coderre, Shee Merchant, of Montreal, has this day been sued by his wife, Philomene Berome, for separation of property, before the Superior Court at Montreal, Montreal, 21st October, 1885.

NON GPRE & DAVID,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately havored beverage which may kave us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. If an dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Cicil Service Gazztic.

Made simply with bolling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homepathic Chem.sts. LONDON, England.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady, We will send a SPLENDID CASKET containing 119

BENNET & CO., 453 ST. PAUL STREETS MONTREAL

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION.

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

FIRST SERIES - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00 SECOND SERIES - - - \$10,000,00 HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,590.00

Will take place at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial.

(Opposite the Montreal Scininary.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY ID 1886. AT 2 P.M.

PRICES:

The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a 3c stamp. Send 5 cent stumps for mailing and register-ing the Tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, No. 10 St. James Street, [13] S Montreal.

Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY TROY N.Y.



McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY Manufacture those celebra-ted Chiers and Balls for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sont free.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL.
Favorably known to the public since
1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Por

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Lasts.

1885—Winter Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-light compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can

resels. Tonnage.

Vessels. Tonnage.

Numidian. 5,100
Parislan. 5,400
Polynosian. 4,100
Sarmatian. 3,600
Circassian. 4,000
Portinan. 3,400
Circassian. 4,000
Portinan. 3,400
Circassian. 4,000
Portinan. 3,400
Circassian. 4,000
Circassian. 4,000
Circassian. 4,000
Circassian. 4,000
Circassian. 4,000
Circassian. 3,400
Circassian. 4,400
Circassian. 3,400
Circ

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line

Or on the arrival of the Intercommu Ranway 1140 from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Hal fax:—Cabin, \$152, \$15, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation); Informediate, \$59; Steerage at lowest rates. Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland :-Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.60; Steerage, at lowest rates.

Newfoundland Line.

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian. Monday, Dec. 7
Stherian. Monday, Dec. 21
Peruvian. Monday, Jan. 4

FROM BOSTON: Carthaginian. About Nov. 20
Prussian. About Dec. 12
Hibernian. About Dec. 27

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Austrian ... About Nov. 26
Seandinavian ... About Dec. 16
Norwegian ... About Dec. 24

Through Rills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Ginsuow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Ginsuow, the States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States, to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Raliways via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Raliways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Westorn Raliways (Merchants' Despatch), it Boston, and by Grand Trunk Raliway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Rastbound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Raliways.

Por Freight, Passago or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orieans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Parls; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antworp; Ruys & Co., Roiterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Beilmer, Schutssolkorb, No. 8 Bromen; Charloy & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Bontgomerie & Workman, 38 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Ruo & Co., Quebe; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Boblinson, 1861; St. James street, Opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN, 1 India Street, Portland, 80 State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montresi.

November 21, 1885.

BIG OFFER.—To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P.O. and express office at once. THE NATIONAL Co., 23 Dey St., N.Y. 8-13

 $\mathbf{W}^{ ext{ith}}$

\$5

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Ducal Brunswick Government Bond. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with s larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

Reichsmarks 527,160 GΩ

Out of town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments.

For orders, circulars, or any other information oddrage

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

The above Government Bonds are not to

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

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

Pres. Louisiana National Bank. SAMUEL H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank.

A. BALDWIN,

Pres. New Orleans National Bank. **IINPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. LOUISIANA NULUE LOUISTY OUISIANY.
Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislat u for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a catal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of ovo \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Brawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distributions:

187th Grand Monthly

187th Grand Monthly AND THE EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWING In the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 15, 1885, Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize, \$150,000. Malves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenths, \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF SP
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 5
1 GRAND PRIZE OF 9
2 LARGE PRIZES OF 1
4 LARGE PRIZES OF 9
A PER CORP. 20 PlG - 15 OF do do do do d 1.000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of \$200... \$20 000 100 " " 100.... 10,000 100 " 75... 7500

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Rog

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La OR LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,

STATE NATIONAL BANK,

New Orleans, La.,

GERMANIA NATIONAL BAN K,
NEW ORLEANS, LA A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS

McCormic Blook, Onicaco ILL. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-18 THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER. at is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flow and retrieval with the second of the state of the second of the second

readily with flour and retain it virtues for a RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

That farmers may come to know Amer-

ica's best national farm, garden and home weekly WITHOUT COST. THE RURAL NEW-YORKER rill be sent to all applicants free for IVE WEEKS, and promptly STOPPED at

need of that time. 34 Park Row, N. Y.

Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. եր 15-13 <u>բիա</u>

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR. COURT. (No. 1121.) Dame Marie M. J. Haller, of Montreal, wife of Clement P. Germain, of the same place, Esq., Notary, duly authorized a ester en instice, has, this day, instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. ROY, ROUTILLIER & ROY, Plaintin's Attorneys. Montreal, 24th October, 1885.

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist

MITERMS EASY. TO Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREE 🚟

GORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectually and rapidly cure ally and rapidly cure obesity without semi-starvation, dictary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th, says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge whatever: any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work written, by sending 8 cts. to cover postage to F. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford ag.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day eas ly made. Costly outfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

FARM FOR SALE

J. H. OGLESBY,

PROVINGE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF DONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1217

Sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, from Portland on Thursdays, and from Halfax on Saturdays, calling at Longh Foylo to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Iroland and Sactions of the Passengers of the Passen

and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched,				
FROM HALIFAX:				
CircassianSaturday, Nov. 25				
Sardinian Saturday, Dec. 12				
Sarmatian Saturday, Dec. 26				
Parisian Saturday, Jan. 2				
PolyneslanSaturday, Jan. 9				
At TWO o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Intermionial Railway Train				
Or on the arrival of the Interesionial Railway Train				

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX.

Circassian Thursday, Nov. 26
Sardinlan Thursday, Dec. 10
Sarmatian, Thursday, Dec. 24
Paristan Phursday, Dec. 24
Polynesian Thursday, 10c. 31
Polynesian Thursday, 3an. 7 At ONE O'clock p.in., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

The steamers of the Halifax Mait Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be lespatched

Rates of passage between Hallfax and St. Johns Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6. Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Roston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be desputched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

Premium.

takes place on the FIRST OF NOVEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

tion, address 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City

be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,495 REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the True Witness 25-4

it is the only line with its own track from

Chicago and Atenson
Chicago and Kansas City,
Chicago and Topeka,
Chicago and Cedar Rapids,
Chicago and SiousCity,
Peoria and Council Bluffs,
Peoria and Kansas City,
St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul.

Needles and our Mammoth Catalogue, FOR 25 CENTS.

> **VALUE OF LOTS:** THE FOURTH DRAWING

Secure Tickets at Once. FIRST SERIES...... \$1.00

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells

THE COURSE OF TH



S. CARSLEY.

Questions Answered!!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritations of the nerves, and caring all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing leep always? leep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops !!!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent phy-

"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organa; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu!

Ask the same physicians What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!! Hence when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,
And commounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful sud mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it Harmiess for the most fruit woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Almost dead or nearly dying" For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption,

have been cured. Women gone nearly crazy !!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammators and chronis, or suffering

rheumatism, inhammatory and thromes, or stateting from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

"Saltrheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is helr to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

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

BOOK NOTICES.

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR DECEMBER. This periodical for December is at hand. It is filled with very interesting reading which makes it so welcome to its thousands of readers. 21 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

QUERIES. C. L. Sherill & Co., Buffalo, N.Y. With the November number, this magazine takes a more decided stand among the literary periodicals. During the short period of three months it has attained marked success, and its excellence speaks well for the continuance of the same.

GRIP'S COMIC ALMANAC. - This publication, for 1886, is to hand. It is brim-ful of amuse-ment, containing—besides its other attractions —a double-page cartoon, "Ancient Nursery Rhymes for Modern Politicians." For sale by all booksellers; only 10 cents.—Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.

THE ANGEL GUARDIAN ANNUAL,-We are in receipt of this annual for the year 1886. It contains, besides the calendars, quite a variety of choice reading, and a large number of illustrations. For sale by all Catholic booksellers. House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon street, Roxbury station, Boston

THE NEW YORK FASHION BAZAR.-The December number of this fashion magazine has been received. It is a very attractive issue. The illustrations of the various styles of wearing apparel in the different grades of goods are very numerous. The fashion plate in colors, contains six figures. Published by George Munro, New York, at 25 cents a THE PARNELLITES TO HOLD THE BALANCE number, or \$2.50 a year.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS.-We have received from Raphael Tuck & Sons, art publishers, of 298 Broadway, New York, a number of specimen copies of their latest issues of Christmas and New Year's Greetings. The cards are unusually rich and tasteful. The designs are all different and the colors are of the finest style and shade. They form a pretty and beantiful set of the holiday greetings and messages of love and friend-ship.

It is proposed to renew the publication of the Catholic Illustrated Weekly, The Angelus, for Sunday schools and families. To those who have been subscribers to that journal it is only necessary to say that all its special and attractive departments will be retained, supplemented by new features of interest and value. With improved facilities and assurances of encouragement it will be made more than ever the leading Catholic school weekly. W. G. Savage & Co., Publishers, Detroit,

EVENING AMUSEMENTS .- We have just received from the publishers the copy of a very handy book for evening amusement, entitled, "How to Entertain an Evening Party;" containing a large collection of tableaux, games, amusing experiments, card tricks, parlor magic, altogether giving an immense fund of family amusement and parlor or drawing-room entertainment, night after night, for a whole winter. It contains 128 pages, and will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, by J. S. Ogilvie & Co., the publishers, 31 Rose street, New York.

THE CATROLIC WORLD,-The December number of the Catholic World has been received. The contents are as follows:-1. The Trinity in Simple English; 2. The Prospect for Ireland: 3. The Legend of Saint Alexis; 4. Human Authority in the Church; 5. The Satyrs; 6. Solitary Island; 7. Translations; S. Cardinal McCloskey, Archbishop of New York; 9. A Dewdrop on a Cobweb; 10. "Saint Thomas of Canterbury" and "Becket;" II. The Stamp of the Guinea;
12. "The American Congress of Churches;" 13. The French Problem; 14. New Publications. \$4.00 per annum, 35 ets. single copies at D. & J. Sadlier & Co., 1669 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY .- Donahoe's Magazine for January, 1886, will contain a lengthy biographical memoir of our late lamented Cardinal, by John Gilmary, LL.D., the distinguished Catholic Historian of America. This alone will be worth a year's subscription to the Magazine, which is only \$2.00 a year; \$1.00 for six months. The Magazine contains one hundred large pages a month, making two large volumes a year of 600 pages each. Father Willard, editor of the Milwaukee Citizen, calls Dunahoe's "The Popular American Catholic Magazine." Sample copies ten cents in stamps. Now is the time to subscribe. The new volume commences with the January number. Address Patrick Donahoe, 21 Boylston Street, Boston, Maes.

THE LEADERS OF FRENCH JOURNALISM .esting and well executed picture, showing

really good engravings, advertising itself, of course, in an unobtrusive way, but at the same time contributing in no small degree to the common stock of popular information. As the largest Accident Company in the world, the Travelers can afford this class of broad advertising, which creates a favorable broad advertising, which creates a favorable Gladetone in the speech referred to above, personal feeling toward itself wherever its Meanwhile Mr. Parnell is satisfied that only attractive art work penetrates.

SMITE'S PLANETARY ALMANAC AND WEAknown as an Astronomer, Meteorologist and Astro-Meteorologist, being the founder and president of the new Astro-Meteorological Association, now becoming that his party would continue its efforts to so well and favorably known. Smith's Planetary Almanac is the best astronomical and weather annual ever pub- would be much surprised if the new county lished in Montreal. It contains specially revised forecasts of the weather of each week, calculated by the most approved and reliable methods : lunar in influence on vegetation, with tables for sowing according to it in all latitudes throughout the year, this alone being an invaluable help to farmers and gardners; besides specially written articles by some of the leading astronomers and meteorologists of the United States on subjects of vital interest.

With the December issue the prosperous Magazine of American History closes its fourteenth volume. This publication, which has done so much in recent years to make American history pepular, by presenting it in a pleasing and engaging manner, has now the largest circulation of any magazine of its character in the world. Its contributions for December are all spirited, timely and readable. The number opens with A. W. Clason's brilliant exposition of the part taken by Massachusetts (1788) in the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. The second article, "The Brooklyn House of Philip Livingston, the Signer" (Historic Homes), is by the editor, and furnishes for the first time a picture of the interesting old mansion. "Thanksgiving Day, Past and Present, by Col. Norton, is a bright, instructive paper, coming just at the opportune moment. "A Chapter of the Mexican War," a most in-teresting paper, is from the pen of General E. Parker Scammon, the tutor of General Grant at West Point. General "Baldy") Smith's third paper on the "Campaign of 1861-1862 in Kentucky" brings inge-niously together the scattered facts, and affords a clearer view of that field of military operations than ever before presented to the reading public. His paper on Fort Donelson will appear in the January number. "How we Ran the Vicksburg Batteries" is a vivid sketch of an exciting war scene, by W. S. Ward. A fine portrait of General George B. Mc-Clellan (the frontispiece) is accompanied by clellan (the frontapiece) is accompanied by a tribute to his memory from the editor. Among the short articles, "The Fight at Fayal," a poem, by Charles K. Bolton; "Niagari Falls," by Hon. Luther R. Marsh; "The Capture of Washington in 1814," illustrated; and "Senator Anthony's Gilt to Brown University," by Ray, J. C. Stockbridge, are highly entertain. Rev. J. C. Stockbridge, are highly entertaining. The minor departments are well filled. Indeed, it is a strong and substantial, as well as a charming number. Subscription price, S5 a year in advance. Published at 30 Lafayette, Place, New York City.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

GLADSFONE ATTRIBUTES LIBERAL REVERSES TO THE IRISH VOTE.

OF POWER.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Standard this morning expects a Conservative majority of 20, which will, of course, leave the balance of power in Mr. Parnell's hands. In Newcastle-on-Tyne Joseph Cowan and John Morley, Radicals (the old members), are returned, the vote standing—Cowan 10,489 votes, Morley 10,129, and C. F. Hamond, the Conservative candidate, 9,500. The remainder of to-day's returns so far are princi-pally from Ireland, where the Nationalists are not having everything their own way. In the South division of Dub lin county Sir T. Grattan Esmonde defeated Hon. Ion Trant Hamilton, Conservative, who sat for Dublin county in the last Parliament, the former receiving 5,114 votes to 3,736 for the latter. T. M. Healy is elected in the northern division of County Monaghan, having polled 4,055 votes to 2,645 for his Conservative opponent, Sir John Leslie, Hon.

L. O'Brien, Conservative, is defeated in the eastern division of County Clare by J. R. Cox, Nationalist, who received 6,224 votes against only 289 for O'Brien. In the eastern division of Wicklow the Nationalist candidate, W. J. Corbett, is elected by 3,415 votes against 1,25 for his opponent, Col. C. G. Tottenham, Conservative. Lord Ernest Hamilton, Conservative, has defeated John Dillon, Nationalist, in North Tyrone, by 423 votes. In the northern division of Antrim, E. Macnaghten, Conservative, received 3,233 votes, against 2,149 for W. T. Sinclair, Liberal, and 1,915 for J. C. Pinkerton, Conservative. In Kildare, T. M. Casey, Nationalist, is elected, receiving 3,168 votes, against 468 for Robicock, Conservative. The following have been elected by acclamation:—Limerick, John Finnucane, chairman of the Limerick Board of Guardians, Nationalist; West Cavan, T. O'Hanlon, Nationalist. Peter Rylands, the well known writer on political economy, has been elected in Gateshead. In Woolwich, Edwin Hughes, Conserva-tive, polled 4,760 votes, and Captain H. M. Hozier, Liberal, polled 3,549. Mr. Hughes has the reputation of being the most artful election agent in the kingdom. He escaped imprisonment for bribery in Sandwich in 1880, by turning Queen's evidence, Captain Hozier is a famous military writer, and was formerly a war correspondent for the Times. In the Western division of Islington, R. Chamberlain, Radical, brother of the Hon. Joseph, has defeated Dr. D. Thomas. In the North division of Islington, G. C. T. Bartley, Conservative, defeated S. D. Waddy, Liberal, a preacher in the Dissenting chapels. In Sutherlandshire, the Marquis of Stafford, Liberal, the heir of the Duke of Sutherland,

LOTH PARTIES APPEALING TO THE COUNTIES. We have received from The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, a copy of their new engraving, "Representative Parisian Journals and Journalists," It is an interpretation of the country parliamentary divisions with Mr. Gladstone's reference to Irish affairs in his first Midlothian speech. In that he claimed that there was a fifteen of the leading newspapers of the vital danger to the Empire, if only a small French capital, with the portrait of the editor | Liberal majority was returned, as that would photographed as it were upon each. The make a Liberal government dependent on Travelers has a handsome way of issuing the Parnellites for existence. The Tories are

received 1,701 votes and Angus Sutherland,

his opponent, who is a working crofter, received 1,058. The closeness of the vote be-

tween these candidates has caused a sensu-

tion. A. Illingworth, Liberal, is returned

from the west division of Bradford and A.

Holden, Liberal, from the eastern division.

fathering the argument that an appeal at the present moment to the country districts would be too late to effect a change sufficient to please Mr. Gladstone, and that it would be better to make the Tories strong enough to avert the catastrophe predicted by Mr. a small Tory majority will be returned.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE IRISH VOTE. THER GUIDE, for 1886. This Annual is a continuation of a famous Almanac, now in its ninth year of publication. Mr. Walter H. Smith, its author, was for years the intimate associate of the late Mr. H. G. Vennor, the compiler of the latter's Almanac for fair trade and lastly and chiefly the Irish vote fair trade and lastly and chiefly the Irish vote of the latter's Almanac for fair trade and lastly and chiefly the Irish vote of the latter's Almanac for fair trade and lastly and chiefly the Irish vote fair trade and lastly a LONDON, Nov. 30. - Mr. Gladstone in Great Britain. He had nothing to say against his Irish fellow citizens. He had spent the best part of his life in humble endeavors to do them justice, and he hoped electorate should vote against the men who had been fighting their battles for forty

THE POSITION OF PARTIES. London, Dec. 1.—Returns received up to midnight show that 180 Liberals, 167 Tories and 28 Parnellites have been elected. The counties are apparently going Liberal.
Thirty-seven divisions voted to-day. The
results will be announced to-morrow. There is still no sign of a Liberal majority. The present nominal majority of the Liberals is due to Scotland's temporary impulse. There are in England and Wales 230 unpolled divisions, of which the Conservatives estimate that they will at least secure 150. The London divisions are complete and return 37 Conservatives and 23 Liberals. The Pall Mall Gazetts, in an analysis of the voting up to the close of Saturday, makes the Conserva-tive gains 89 and the Liberal gains 43, and estimates the total vote cast as follows:--

Liberal, 1,042,203; Conservative, 990,210. THE HOME SECRETARY'S VICTORY.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sir Richard A. Cross home secretary, is returned for the Newton-le-Willows division of Lancashire over Col. G. McCorquodale, the Liberal candidate, by a vote of 4,401 to 4,031. The latest returns show the election of 182 Liberals and 159

MR. GLADSTONE'S CHANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Times says Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian progress has been a failure. He returns to the House as leader of the Opposition, but that position may set as the brightest jewel in his crown of fame it he shows himself a patriot and not a partizan in his management of the difficult Irish ques-

THE IRISH VOTE.

London, Nov. 30 .- The National League of Great Britain has telegraphed to branches in every parliamentary division in which a poll has not taken place, saying :- "We trust that the Irishmen in your district will strive to stand by the instructions contained in Mr. Parnell's manifesto and vote the straight Tory ticket, thus adding another to the already numerous victories of our countrymen in England and Scotland."

LONDON, Dec. 1 .- Mr. Gladstone writes that the union of the Parnellites and Tories has already taken between twenty and thirty seats from the Liberals, but he refrains from passing judgment as there is only one day left tor voting. He says: "My best wishes have always been on behalf of the Irish. One of the most potent motives that led me in my advanced age to forego a long coveted epose was the hope of being able to render Ireland further service."

HISTORY'S WARNINGS.

(Continued from First Page)

The very conditions under which the trial was held may have been legal, but they were such an extraordinary departure from the ordinary mode of administering criminal junice, and the judge and jury were, under the circumstances, so naturally preju diced against the prisoner, that it is altogether impossible for any impartial man to declare that Riel had a fair trial. In fact, he had the same sort of fair trial that many an Irish martyr had. As for the argument in favor of its fairness drawn from the fact that the finding was confirmed by the highest court in the Empire, it is of equally little value, for the simple reason that the Privy Council was not called to pronounce upon the fairness of the trial or the justice of the verdict and sentence, but upon the question whether the court was legally constituted and whether it had legal powers to try for such an offence as that for which Riel was indicted. It decided that it had, and only this far, but fatally so, had its ruling any bearing upon the trial in

the Canadian court. In conclusion, let me simply add that, while I give credit to Father Dowd for the very best of intentions, I think he has strangely mistaken both the progress of the age he lives in and the temper of his countrymen, if he imagines that any more than the French-Candians they can ever be brought tysee in Riel's execution anything but a brutal ju-dicial murder for political effect, or in Riel's career anything but what they admire and glorify in the martyred patriots of their own race, who died for their gallantresistance to misrule and oppression. There were undoubtedly incidents in the late Northwest trouble which all right-thinking men must ever deplore, but which seem to be inseparable from all rebellions. But to hold Riel responsible for the excesses of his savage allies, or for the vagaries of his unsettled mind in religious and political matters would never occur to anyone but the fanatics who hung him or their advo-cates. There are incidents, too, connected with the present excitement, which are undoubtedly regrettable; but there is a wide difference between deprecating them and morally standing on the same platform with Orangemen to pass a sweeping condemnation on the martyred dead and to invite the Irish Catholics of Montreal and the Dominion to associate themselves with such sentiments and to hold themselves aloof from moral and material resistance to an unholy influence which aims as much at their destruction as at that of the French Canadians. One thing is very certain that, much as they may respect him, the Irizh Catholics are not likely to follow the lead of Father Dowd or, indeed, of anyone else on a path so foreign to their natures and one upon which history has written its warning in such plain and unmistakeable letters. Their French Canadian fellow citizens may rest assured that, whatever they may do, the Irish Catholics of this Province will never again allow themselves to be the unconsoious tools and instruments of the deadly enemics of both races. Their fullest sympathies go out unreservedly to any movement that will protect both against their common danger, present and future, and they sincerely rejoice that an opportunity has occurred to bury the past and to resume their rightful places by the side of their natural allies.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC. Quebec, 24th Nov., 1885.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Hugh Callaghan, Toronto W. H. Hodson 2 00 Frank Hart. John May..... Wm Murray. 5 00 J L Murphy. 5 00

 Peter Hayes.
 5 00

 John Cuuningham.
 5 00

 A friend of Ireland.
 5 00

 Captain P Duggan..... 5 00 Jno J Gormon...... 2 00 D Mulligan..... 2.00 P Slattery. 2 00
Thos Delaney. 2 00 P Hynes..... 1 00 Thos Sheen..... 1 00 M Kelly. 1 00
John Stapleton. 1 00 M Gormon, Sr..... 1 00

 P J Sarsfield
 2 00

 Wm Sarsfield, Jr
 1 00

 John Sarsfield
 1 00

 Thos Sarsfield
 1 00

 Peter Sarsfield..... 1 00 J A Thibaudeau..... JE Whelan W Jewell.... W Duff.... JE Dolan.... Jas Nephin..... Jas Carney..... Jas Levello.....

 John Lee.
 1 00

 John Teevans
 1 00

 P Dolan
 1 00

 Mooney....

 Ed Hogger
 1 00

 Jas E Mackey
 1 00

 Thos Thorp
 1 00

 P Fox..... 1 00 E Behan.... J E Gormon... S J Gormon..... Jas Higgins..... 1 00 T W Lee 1 00 Wm Tallon..... 1 00 A Cassidy..... A Friend..... 1 00 M Lafleure..... 1 00 John O'Donnell..... I 00 Thos Meagher 1 Ed Contois..... 1 00 A McCool..... 1 00

PEMBROKE, 26th Nov., 1885. J. B. Lane, Esq., Secretary Irish National League, Montreal:

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find bank draft for the sum of \$134.75, being the subscriptions of the undersigned subscribers, who feel that their assistance in such a cause at this time will not be out of place.

I remain, Yours truly, J. P. SARSFIELD, Pembroke Ont.

ORIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

As the country roads are now hard, and should sufficient snow fall to make good sleighing, the results may be apparent in a better state of trade in the country and fair remittances. Trade at present is not very active, and the movement only moderate, livered here. Some holders will not offer

dency to weaken, notwithstanding that rail freights have advanced about 9c per barrel. There have been some complaints made by the city bakers regarding the quality of the city bakers regarding the quality of Manitoba flour lately. We quote:—Patents. Hungarian per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 80 to 5; do, Manitoba, \$4 80 to 5; do, Canada, \$4 40 to 4 50; Superior Extra, \$4 20; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$4 15; Fanoy, \$4 05 to \$4 10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4 05; Superfine, \$3 80 to 3 95; Fine, \$3 60 to 3 70; Middlings, \$3 40 to 3 50; Pollards, \$3 15 to Middlings, \$3 40 to 3 50; Pollards, \$3 15 to 3 25; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 45. OATMEAL—A moderate business has been done in oatmeal at slightly better values.

Prices are quoted at \$4 10 to \$4 25 for ordin ary, and at \$4.30 to \$4.50 for granulated. Cornmeal remains quiet at \$2.90 to \$3. Moultie \$23 to \$25 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl. Split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. CORN -There is no business of any moment

in this cereal. Prices are nominal at 50c to 51c in bond, and at 60c to 62c duty paid. PEAS-The market is quiet as usual at the close of the shipping season, and values have a purely nominal status at 72c to 73c

per bushel.
WHEAT.—A few cars of red winter have been sold to millers at 92c to 94c as to quality. Apart from this very little has been Prices here are quoted as follows :-No. 2 red winter 93c to 94c; No. 2 white winter 91c to 92c, and No. 2 spring 93c to 94c.
OATS.—It is difficult to say what could be realized for oats on this market. Prices are nominal at 29c to 30c per 32 lbs. Sales are reported of about 20,000 bushels along the line at 30c por 34 lbs.

BARLEY.—Two cars of Lower Canada bar-ley were sold here this week at 60c, the quality being fine. Quotations for malting tescriptions range from 55c to 60c.

RyE. -The murket is featureless, and prices remain nominally at 65c to 67c.

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is unchanged with a limited business in progress at 46c to

MALT.—The sale is reported of a lot of Ontario malt delivered here ar 75c per 36 lbs. in bond. SEEDS .- Advices from Untario state that

the crop of clover seed in some districts will lawed by professional men. Clergymen and be very light. Prices of red clover are more journalists bring up the rear.

or less nominal at \$6.50 to \$7 per bush. Timothy is quiet at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel.
PROVISIONS.—Since last report one or two good sized sales of mess pork have been made. but the bulk of transactions is made up, of small jobbing lots. Canada lard has met with some enquiry at prices ranging all the M. Loughman ... 5 00 way from St. to stee as to quiet at unchanged values. Tallow is dult. Collected by J. P. Sarsfield, Pembroke. Montreal short out pork per bbl, \$1300 to to 1275; India mess beef per toe, \$22 00 to 2250; Mess beef per bbl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lh, 11c to 121c; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb. 84c to 94c; Bacon, per lb. to 10c to 11; Tallow, common, refined per lb, 51c to 61. The few lots of dressed hoge arriving meet with pretty good enquiry at \$6 00 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. The markets are still unchanged, although

there has been a slight disposition to increase trade. Remittances are fair. FLOUR AND GRAIN .- A large number of

sales were made during the past week in flour. The price for all kinds is lower. There is very little strong bakers' offering at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Some sales of catmeal have been made at \$.75 to \$3.80. Bran is worth \$10 to \$10.50 per ton. GROCERIES. - Some houses report a notice-

able slackness since navigation closed. Fruits still maintain great firmness, but business will be much better as the holidays approach. HIDES AND SKINS .- The scarcity of hides is a great pressure on the market, although firmness exists. We quote :- Steers, 9c,

cows, green, 81c, cured and inspected, 91c to 1 00 10c, calfakins are nominal at 10c to 12c for green and 13c to 15c for cured, sheepskins are freely taken at 85c. PROVISIONS.—This market still remains dull in all its branches. A great quantity of

50 butter has changed hande, but of an inferior 50 class. In hog products there is not much class. In hog products there is not much doing. Long clear bacon sells at 7½c, and hams at 12c. Lard is in fair request at 8½c to 91c. Eggs 22c for fresh, pickle command 1 00 180 to 190. Dressed hogs, \$5 50 to \$6. Wook.-Business continues to be fair. Fleece changed hands at 21c, best selections.

> HARDWARE.—The city trade is alone keeping the business, as country orders have generally been placed. There has been no material change in quotations.

Pulled is firm at 22c to 24c, and extra 26c to

GRAIN-There is no noticeable change in wheat and prices are about as usual. Barley sells at 86c to 87c for No. 1; 76c to 77c for No. 2; No. 3 extra 68c to 69c, while No. 3 is unchanged. For peas 61c to 62c is about the price. Oats are unchanged, and corn and ryo remain nominal.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES.—Up till within the past few days there has been a good demand for winter fruit on this market at prices ranging \$1.90 to \$2.25. Several cars are still on the way to this market from the West. Advices from England are still discouraging. The ship-ments from Montreal, Halifax, Boston and New York last week were 55,397 brls, making the total for the season to date 401,241 brls, against 391,371 brls for the corresponding period last year.

PEARS.—California pears \$3,00 to \$4.50 per box, as to condition and quality. Buerre Anjou \$8.00 to \$9.00 per brl, and Duchess at \$7.00 to \$8.00.

CRANBERRIES .-- Sales have transpired at

kegs.
DRIED FRUIT.—Valencia raisins 83c to 9c
DRIED FRUIT.—So. Sultanas 54c to 7c, an Eleme do 75c to 8c; Sultanas 55c to 7c, and currants 31c to 5c. Prunes 4c to 5c. Figs lic to 13c in boxes. New dates 6½c to 7c in boxes and layers. Evaporated apples 9c in 50 lb boxes. New dried apples 5c to 5½c, and old do 4c per lb.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.—A moderate business has been done in Jamaica oranges at from \$6 50 to \$7 50 per bbl, and Florida fruit in boxes is quoted at \$4 50 to \$5 50. Valencia in cases \$5 to \$6 50. In lemons there is a car of Messina due here to morrow. Malaga fruit is quoted at \$250 to \$3 per box.

VEGETABLES.—Choice Early Rose potatoes are held at 50c by the car lot, although a sale of 250 bags was made yesterday at 45c deexcept in groceries.

FLOUR.—The market has been very dull \$2 22 to \$2 50 per bbl. Cabbages \$2 50 to during the whole week, the chief outlet being the city demand. Values have shown a tendency to weaken, notwithstanding the city demand.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR.-At the recent advance in the price of refined sugar there has been a good businoss during the week. For jobbing lots re-fined 65c to 7c are the quoted rates. Yellows have met with better demand at 51c to 6c as to quality. In raw there is a firm feeling at 4%c to 5c for refining grades.

Molasses.-The market is quiet but steady at 28c for round lots of Barbadoes and at 29c to 30c for smaller quantities. Trinidad 23c to 26c.

TEAS,-The firmness of holders shows no abatement. Several sales of good medium to iue Japans have been made for Western shipment at 24c to 3lc. Low grades are also in demand, at 18c to 20c.

LEATHER. - Sole leather is firm with higher prices asked. Prices are as follows :- Ordinary No. 1 sole leather 22c to 23c per lb. Choice B. A. sole 24c to 26c. Waxed upper 33c to 38c as to quality, and splits 20c to 25c.

HIDES.—The market is firm, but the volume of business is limited. Here prices are :-No. 1 Toronto 94c to 10c; No. 2 do 94c to 94c; No. 1 Hamilton 94c; No. 2 do 84c to Chicago Buff 104c to 11c; Bulls, 8c to 8<u>1</u>c. Green butchers, 90 to 91c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk rail-Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs.

Wook ended Nov. 28.... 1,087 964 200 Prev. week.... 1,592 556 38 328 Since May 1. 69,118 49,823 4,823 12,054

There was a good demand for butchers' cattle at 2½c to 3½c per lb., live weight. Choice beeves, however, were scarce. Receipts of hogs have been large, but demand was slow at 41c per lb. for the best. Sheep

were steady at 4c, and calves sold at \$4 to \$8 each as to quality. Vital statistics show that more farmers commit suicide than people of any other calling. Merchants come next, closely ful-

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

It is important that all in Montreal and the surrounding District should know that we are having our Annual Clearing Sale of Winter Goods five weeks earlier this Winter than usual. The Annual Sale is usually held in January. But in consequence of the dulness of trade during the early part of the present season, we have decided to make the reduction from now until the end of December.

MILLINERY

BHALF PRICE.

\$30 BONNETS reduced to \$15.

\$30 HATS reduced to \$15.

\$28 BONNETS reduced to \$14. \$28 HATS reduced to \$14.

\$24 BONNETS reduced to \$12.

\$24 HATS reduced to \$12 \$20 BONNETS reduced to \$10.

\$20 HATS reduced to \$10.

\$15 BONNETS reduced to \$7.50. \$15 HATS reduced to \$7.50.

\$12 BONNETS reduced to \$6.

\$12 HATS reduced to \$6

\$10 BONNETS reduced to \$5. \$10 HATS reduced to \$5.

\$8 BONNETS reduced to \$4.

\$8 HATS reduced to \$4. \$6 BONNETS reduced to \$3.

\$6 HATS reduced to \$3.

S. CARSLEY'S

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775. 1777 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The receipts of fresh eggs have been light and prices are steady at 22c to 23c, held stock 20c to 21c and limed firm at 17c to

DRESSED POULTRY .- The few stray consignments that have been received so far have realized the following prices:—Turkeys &c to 10c, and ducks about the same; chickens &c

to 7½c, and geese 6c to 7c.

Hors.—The situation is unchanged. Two tons were offered to a brewer here last week at 15c, but the best bid obtainable was 64c.
Beans—The market is quiet, with busi nesss reported at \$1.25 per bushel for small parcels of hand picked. The range is from

\$1 to \$1.25. Honey—A few more consignments have been received. The demand is slow, and from 8c to 11c per 1b.

HAY AND STRAW-Under light receipts and fair demand prices have stiffened somewhat \$6.50 to \$7.50 per brl during the week, but during the past few days, sales of choice the demand is very slow. GRAPES.—A fair enquiry exists for Almeria \$14 per 100 bundles. Other grades range and sales have been made at from \$4.50 up to from \$9.50 to \$12. Pressed hay is firm at \$7.50 according to quality and weight of \$14.50 to \$15 per ton in round lots. Straw \$5 to \$6.50 as to quality.

THE BUTTER MARKET.

BUTTER.--Under pressure of heavy receipts during the past week prices have again given way. It is difficult to give exact quotations of butter at the moment. For job-bing selections our quotations are exceeded:

 Townships, finest
 17
 17½

 Townships, fair to good
 14
 16½

 Morrisburg
 13
 17

 Brockville
 12
 16

 Western.....10 - 14

CHEESE.—The immediate future of the market will depend a great deal upon what the stocks are in the principal English markets on the first of December, which will soon be made known. In the meantime it is a relief to find that there is a growing confidence in present prices, which are quoted here as follows:—Western—Fine to finest September and October 81c to 9c; do August 71c to 81c. French-Fine to finest September and Octo ber Sc to Sic; do August 6ic to 7ic; earlier makes 4c to 6hc.

BIRTH.

FITZGIBBON.—At No. 114 St. Famille street, on November 21st, twin daughters to Mrs. and Mr. M. titzgibbon. BUTLER.-On November 24th, at No. 64 Nazareth street, the wife of Mr. Thomas Butler

MARRIED.

FLANAGAN-FANNING .- On Wednes day, November 25th, at St. Gabrial's Church, by the Rev. J. J. Salmon, P.P., Mr. William G. Flannagan, to Miss Anna S. Fanning. 128-1 BOWDEN—ARTHURS—On Monday, Nov. 23rd, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Denis Bowden to Miss Maggie Arthurs.

RYAN—COTTERELL.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father Dowd, Wm. Ryan, to Annie, daughter of Wm. Cotterell, of Rochester, N.Y. 125-2 DEMERS-McNEICE.-At. St. Patrick's

Church, on Wednesday, November 25th, by the Rev. Father Toupin, George Demers, son of George Demers, Esq., to Lizzie McNeice, daughter of the late William McNeice.

Boston and New York papers please copy.

DIED.

McANULTY—In this city, on the 27th inst., Neil McAnulty, aged 78 years, a native of the County Tyrone, Ireland. LYNOH—Accidentally irowned, on Nov. 26th, John Lynch, eldest and beloved son of the late Edward Lynch.

O'NEILL-PIGEON.—At St. Ann's Church, November 24, by the Rev. Father Mallenger, John J. O'Neill, only son of John O'Neill, Castle Comer, County Kilkenny, Ireland, to Annie, third daughter of Louis Pigeon. 1r'sh papers please copy.

BOYLAN,—In this city, on the 20th Nov., Edward Boylan, aged 58 years, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

DHISCOLL—In this city, on Saturday, the 28th instant, Joseph Driscoll, printer, aged 27

years.