

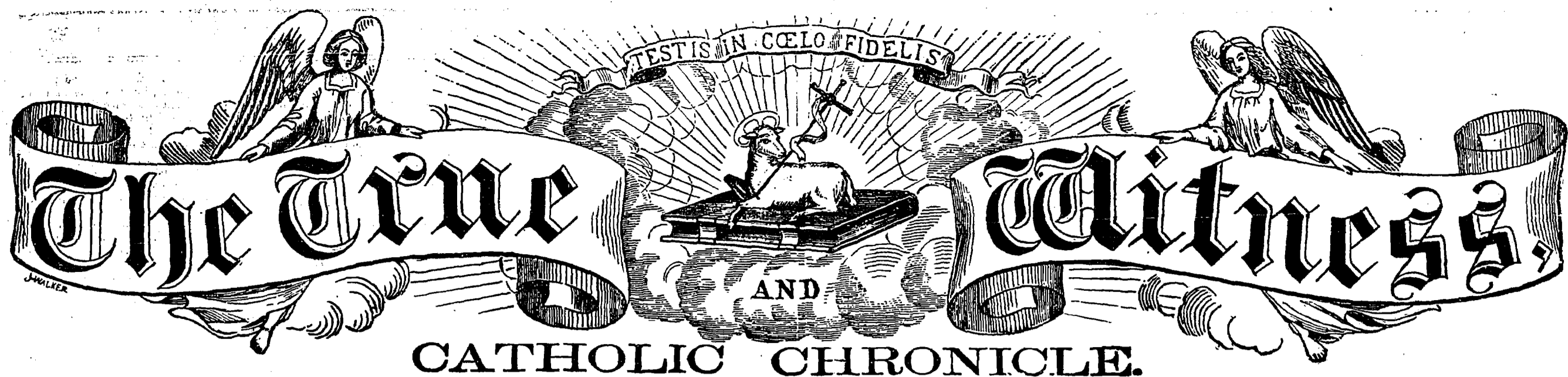
## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- 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.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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 pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.



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 of 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 view of the civilized world. He 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 the stereotyped phraseology of the day, 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 under seal and sanction of a foreign sovereign, should be formulated upon the lines of the people's wants; their whole purpose should be the internal peace and external security of the people, paternal guidance and encouragement of individual energy for the development of the nation's legitimate aspirations for intellectual, industrial, social and political advancement. (Applause.) Whence it follows, as an immediate corollary, that law, which constitutes the organism of society, should be framed under direction of the deliberate counsel of fit and proper persons, recognized by the people as their wisest and best and practically experienced representatives for the exposition of their needs and grievances in the legislative chamber of the Sovereign. This applies equally to Greek and Barbarian, Jew and Christian, Englishman and Irishman, and to Caesar's subjects in the city of the Caesars, and to Caesar's subjects in distant lands enchained to his 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 be 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 of jurisprudence in England or elsewhere, 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 advice of the Houses of Parliament. (Cheers.) Now, shall any man, who is not a fit subject for the asylum or penitentiary, undertake to say that the bills boisterously and factiously dragged through the arena of party conflicts in Westminster, and finally sent up to the Throne 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, are based upon the honest and intelligent consideration of her wants and the remedies most suited to her actual condition and resources? (Loud cheers.) In view of the disastrous results of London legislation upon the agricultural, industrial, commercial, educational, social, and political status of Ireland since the perfidious Act of Union, especially if these be compared with the amazing improvements effected in every department of Irish public life during the previous eighteen years under direction of her native Parliament, although it was then the Parliament of only one eighth of the population, shall it be alleged that Ireland is unreasonable in her demand for the revival of her native Parliament with a fair representation of her people? (Cheers.) The whole substance of her claim is to be allowed to do at home in Ireland what she has an indefeasible right to have done for her either in Westminster or in College Green, and which eighty-five years' experience has proved Westminster to be incapable of doing, namely, to give Her Majesty advice regarding Ireland's purely domestic affairs, as distinguished from Imperial matters, thro' an Irish Parliament qualified alone to give such advice intelligently and usefully, and in a manner conducive to Her Majesty's credit and Ireland's benefit, because they alone have practical

acquaintance with the condition of the 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 disloyalty 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 anyway detract from her authority, her royal style and dignity and prerogative. (Applause.) They ask only to be allowed to speak to their Queen through their chosen spokesmen in reference to their domestic wants, and ask Her Majesty to sanction the legislative remedies which she 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 hand 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 mockery, 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 own. (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 canonized among the canonized, (laughter) the system enacted by the Union is a travesty on the representation of the form of government guaranteed by the British Constitution; it is a bid drawn between the Queen and her faithful Irish subjects, to prevent Her Majesty from constitutionally ascertaining the true condition of the country and the nucleus of equitable legislation. Of the 652 members of Parliament in Westminster 65 are nominally from Ireland, that is, about one-sixth of the assembly. Practically, however, the Irish people have only 46 representatives, or thereabouts, the majority of the seats nominally assigned to Ireland being filled by her bitterest 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 Catholic people from the right of suffrage; and finally by the power of eviction and confiscation equivalent to the power of life and death vested by law in the landlords, and employed by them as a weapon of most potent intimidation to coerce the farmers into voting for the landlords' nominees in opposition to their conscience and the interest of their class. 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, and where an alien assembly could always 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 made to appear as a house divided 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 make more 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 legislator. 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 misrepresented 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 concern in the affairs of Ireland? It has been 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 Ireland. Wales was too stupid to offer resistance (laughter). Ireland refused to enter the alliance. She held by her own nationality, and shall never yield her right to be a distinct nation, living by her own life. (Great cheers.) Holding up his hand and looking upwards, the Bishop said that, with the blessing of God Almighty, Ireland would never have a national unity with England or any other nation. (Loud applause.) The foundations of the earth shall give way, the sun shall lose its light, and the moon shall be turned into blood; but Ireland shall never renounce her nationhood—one blood, one race, one religion, one history of joys and sorrows and noblest sacrifices, of literary glory followed by political darkness, one everlasting (cheering). They would never be separated, never identified with any other nation. "We are one nation," he exclaimed, "and can be nothing else." The audience cheered vociferously. The speaker, in emphatic tones, pointed out the chasm between Ireland and England because

of antagonism of race, antagonism of religion and antagonism of interest. The Sovereign 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 antagonism of England to the Irish race is too definite and too persistent in its bitterness to admit of any hope of their ever becoming a national or political unit. 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 upon Ireland; then for 200 years, the conquest being completed, she waged a war of extermination upon her victim, the most 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 convolve her own Parliament for the purpose of remedial 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 cathedra of a nation's memory. They are the learning and piety 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 tracery 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 murders and the brutal outrages perpetrated in the name of English civilization upon Ireland's priests and other holy ones of her children. You cannot obliterate such traditions as these from a nation's memory. They will continue to be transmitted from sire to son, and shall perpetuate the chasm between nation and nation, between the conqueror and the conquered, the oppressor and the oppressed, 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 with her a political unit. (Loud applause.) If 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 member 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 considerable hearing, especially in regard to educational 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. The English statesman would like to efface the memories of all past injustices and by acts of reparation to Ireland bridge over the gulf that lies between the two nations. This is his aim; 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 shopkeepers; trade and markets are her primary object in her dealings with other countries. All else is nothing in comparison with these. She has heretofore deliberately and by express legislation annihilated Irish manufactures, lest Ireland's goods should get a preference in foreign markets or compete successfully with hers at home. It is to be supposed that an assembly consisting chiefly of shopkeepers and brothers of English shopkeepers shall show the unexampled magnanimity of submitting to the demand of a handful of Irish members for the re-establishment of those Irish industries on a footing of perfect equality with their own, or on the principle of protection for a period sufficient to enable them to develop into equal power of production and equal facilities of profitable sale? The speaker next referred to the injurious land-laws made for Ireland by the British Parliament, and said that notwith-

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 Australian 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 then read the Education laws enacted by England against Ireland, and the patent wrong that is done to Irish youth intellectually and morally by excluding them from participation in the endowments to be questioned 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 be 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 of the common race. One action they never can be. One Parliament cannot represent the rights of both. One code of legislation, commercial and industrial laws cannot be an expression of justice to both. Let each nation address the Sovereign through its own Parliament and obtain the Royal sanction 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 made to Canada and Australia, so far from disintegrating, had confessedly aided in consolidating the Empire? If Home Rule did not weaken the bonds of Imperial unity, why should it affect organic disintegration in close proximity to the seat of life? If the colonies that could not be reached by military or naval forces, without delay of weeks and months, in the event of rebellious disturbance, may be safely entrusted with Home Rule, why should there be special dread of Ireland, whose garrisons shall be manned by British troops and whose coast is almost without gun-shot of the English arsenals? The Bishop said he never had heard any gentleman of intelligence and recognized truthfulness 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 party and propagate a senseless cry. But Mr. Gladstone, Lord Salisbury and the great statesmen of England, who do not utter such falsehood, he told an amusing story illustrative of the readiness of politicians to abandon their 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 Cogan 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 Ireland—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 Republic and its Irish population, and is disturbed by the constant use of their arms; and that a member of the British Empire, who earnestly desires to see peace established between all its provinces and races; that Canada experiences great benefit from the enjoyment of Home Rule, and would be glad to see Ireland participate in its advantages; if England could see its way to conceding 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 Majesty'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 effective reply: "Gentlemen of the House of Commons in Canada, your appeal for Home Rule in Ireland is a plea for disintegration of the British Empire and Her Majesty's Government cannot listen to it." The Bishop retired amid cheers and applause again and again repeated.

# History's Warnings

## THE FRENCH AND IRISH.

### Father Dowd and the Riel Excitement.

(From the Quebec Daily Telegraph.)

Sir,—I never question the perfect honesty of the motives of my priests in any matter, but I cannot view without extreme pain and solicitude 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 brother clergy in Lower Canada, it is predicated on such an evident misconception 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 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 late lamented Father McMahon, of Quebec, made on that occasion and that history will repeat itself in the same disastrous 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 detract too keenly from the painful reminiscences of his time. The Irish Catholics of Quebec and, indeed, of Irish 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 him and the French Canadians of which, after the lapse 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 shortsighted. For a temporary good, he, without knowing it, sacrificed the whole future comfort and prospects of his people and tured to gall and bitterness the love that exists from time immemorial between two races with a common history, 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 hands had shed their blood freely either side by side or for each other's cause, on Fontenoy, at Castlebar, and many another sanguinary battle-field against the common enemy. He did, in fact, 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 of the 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, fortunately listened to him, with the results we all since know and deplore. He unconsciously made himself the advocate of British ascendancy and indirectly of Orangism. In point of fact, he unwittingly pleaded the case of the villainous Unity Compact, whose tyrannous conduct and offensive ostracism of the native inhabitants provoked the rising of that day, which was afterwards crushed like that of the half-breeds 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 fellow-countrymen, he feared that they would be crushed, that they would be the national bent of their sympathies. He saw this result, and he devoted his tender persuasive powers and energy to its prevention, but he dipped into the future no further. Like many another brilliant but hopeless Irishman of his day, who knew how mercilessly England had been in the habit of crushing out Irish revolts, or who had felt 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 lord it over the men who had previously been their torments 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 Canadian of which, without knowing it, he had helped to lay the foundations in the times of 1837. He was spared, however, by the merciful hand of death, the pain of witnessing the results of that antagonism carried, as they since have been, to their logical issue. But if he misjudged the situation, it is not for anyone belonging to the people he loved so well to mis-

judge him. Looking at the circumstances of 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 altogether 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 content again an alliance, which should never have 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 feuds 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 Orangism, which should have no place or had to encourage on Canadian soil. There is not the slightest fear, I am convinced, that the Protestant population of the Dominion, in 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 a bloodthirsty 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 directing it against them any more than the epiphany of the majority in this Province has been used to the detriment of the Protestant minority, and that its object is not aggression but self defence and the enjoyment of equal rights by all elements. 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—own a 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 uneducated ruffians on the honor roll of the fur traders.

Of Father Dowd's tirade against Riel as twice a rebel and a dangerous religious disturber and pervert, I think, in charity, the less said the better. The bitter-Orange force 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 saying so. It may have been strictly legal; I will not contradict 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'Reilly, 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 the late Rev. Simon Lonergan. Mr. Donovan paid a glowing tribute to the many virtues the deceased gentleman possessed, and referred to the fact that the last occasion on which he appeared in public he delivered a most brilliant oration in support of the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and declared that Mr. Parnell, though a Protestant, was the Messiah of the Irish nation.

#### FISHERMEN INSIST UPON PROTECTION.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 1.—A meeting of fishing men was held here yesterday to consider the matter of the protection of fishing interests. A resolution was passed that the fishermen should petition Congress to draw up a bill protecting against any treaty arrangements or legislation which would admit Canadian fish into American markets free of duty.

A CALM STUDY OF THE SITUATION.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

To the Editor of THE POST:

SIR,—To-day your province is disturbed by a convulsion of throes of a great and widespread 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 unjust execution of one who is regarded by his compatriots as a hero and a martyr, whom even his enemies acknowledged to have been a brave and self-sacrificing man.

But, Mr. Editor, this error, this crime, if you will, of the Canadian Government hardly affords an adequate explanation of the present state of affairs. Is there nothing deeper than all this? Can no reason more subtle and profound be assigned for this sudden outbreak of patriotic resentment on the part of our French Canadian brethren? Besides the evident and proximate cause, the abnormal state of public opinion, is there not still another, latent beneath the surface of the excitement, and it may be only indistinctly discerned, and it may be only indistinctly discerned, to those themselves whose very actions are its effects? In other words, was not the death of Louis Riel the spark falling from the flint into a pile of already prepared combustibles, and serving only to produce a flame of angry acconstration?

For some days I have been seriously pre-occupied with these questions, and believing as I do that I have succeeded in discovering the "true inwardness," the underlying cause, of the late commotions 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 self-evident, though for obvious reasons they will not be stated precisely as obtained.

I have found:— 1. That the real cause of the late commotion in Quebec is the Liberalism and Conservatism of the Province.

2. That it is the duty of a Catholic, as a Catholic, to be a Conservative in Quebec and a Liberal in Ontario! 3. 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 grave mistakes, and have labored under very serious misapprehensions as to the meaning of the word Liberal in Ontario, and the significance of the term Conservative in Quebec.

4. That the troubles of to-day and all the others through which Canada has passed since 1877, have their real and ultimate source in these mistakes and in these misapprehensions.

5. That there will never be real tranquility between your provinces 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 may appear paradoxical. And yet nothing is more true. To begin at the beginning, let us define the two terms Liberal and Conservative.

In a short sentence Liberalism is the party of Reform, or to be still more general it is the 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, and it is not far from being so.

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 Freemasory.

Because, on the other hand, Conservatism in Quebec combated all that is opposed to the Church, and Liberalism does the same in Ontario. In Quebec, finally there are the noted before Conservatism and the noted before Conservatism. Conservatives, in the first place, do as a prejudice in favor of all that is old, be it good or bad, and such 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 Quebec.

Am I not then justified in saying I am a Liberal in Ontario, and 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, Democracy in our Republican neighbor does not essentially differ from the Liberalism of 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 misalliance of the worst and most melancholy kind? Can we not, in a word, trace back all the discontent existing in Lower Canada, and every perilous crisis through which our young Dominion has passed since its formation, to this disastrous coalition of Catholicity with Orangeism, of sheep with wolves, of good and patriotic men with men who have sold themselves body and soul to their party, and whose chief aim is their God?

Let your readers reflect on these few words and I feel assured that, one and all, they will coincide with me that the future welfare of Canada 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. And as a true patriot, as a man who, after God, gives all his devotion and affections to his country, let me close with the expression of a hope that very soon "there will come a day, a blessed day," when all true Canadians will band together and will force the wretched clique which now holds the reins of Government to step down and out, and that they may give place to honest and better men.

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

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases desires to make it known to such as may need it.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—In pursuance of a call issued by a number of representative Irishmen 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.

NOTEABLE 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

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 dinner for Mr. Webster to-night I had forgotten when I made the appointment to meet 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 yourself, 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 department, 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 Miss 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.

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." He saw now why, for its avowal, I ought rather to be glad. However, am I not endeavoring to extricate myself? And yet the first step back over this wrong road brings 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 seated at the table surrounded by a distinguished company. 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," he said to himself.

On Saturday morning Emily related to her mother what Mr. 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 untruthful?" "Mamma, 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 she 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 hand upon her mother's lap and said: "Mamma, I can't deceive you. I do! I do love 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. Courtney 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 own, and then sprang up, and throwing her arms around her neck, laid her head on her shoulder and whispered: "Oh, mamma, I love you so much for liking Daniel. Do you think there is any danger that he will not draw 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 read.

"Do you like it, mamma?" said Emily. "It is rather late to send a regret, I 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 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.

would. Say I have a cold and will be at home." Emily wrote the note and sent it, as we have seen. Vivie was joyous as possible. Several gentlemen called that evening and on Sunday evening, but Vivie had no favors for them. Her thoughts were given to the Southern, whose immense wealth had dazzled her eyes. Her heart, however, was not touched.

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 Crawford's engagement, though she tried hard to see. Vivie dwelt on the pleasure Miss Crawford had shown in accompanying Lord L— to the ball.

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 Crawford, who looked angelic in her simple dress of white 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. Courtney came up.

"May I dare to hope to have the pleasure of dancing the next set with you, Miss Crawford?" Emily hesitated a moment, looked on her card, and answered: "I am not engaged I see for that set, and I 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 Crawford and Mr. Courtney. How well they appear together! What a handsome couple! "No, Lord L— 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 of his friend.

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 know."

"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, unnoted at the moment even by Colonel Keane, who was at the time occupied with a harmless flirtation 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 majesty 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 foreigners, 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, and bearing, as they did, the refined and wealthy class of American society, their culture was equal to, if not surpassing, that of the wives and daughters of the foreign ambassadors present. American ladies who were at this period in France and England were much honored, and were received in the highest circles. Their grace and 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 Philippe. 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 Miss Crawford in a letter we have seen that 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 temperaments 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 brightened the arrow of regret that pierced his heart; and, like a person who will take optimum to forget for a night his pain or grief, so Daniel had himself blithely 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 bouquets 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 candidate for matrimony, and all the more guilty when he was attractive and wealthy." He fancied 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, he was a

suffering that would have led him to commit suicide and end his troubles. What terrible consequences are those! In the chain of that one act of weakness, committed in a moment of irresolution to betray what the world will say of his marriage to Angelina! And how much longer will this galling chain become a snare? And what deep wounds will it make in the hearts of Daniel and Angelina?

Lubin, the ever faithful servant, watched the moods of his master, and this morning saw that he was sick. "Massa Daniel, please sar, stay indoors to-day and take care. You are too sick, sar, to see the company. Let me say you can't see 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 master, 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 colonial 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 health 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 on 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! 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 sick."

"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 time in his life that he remembered. "Poor Angelina! poor Angelina! she will be sure to see this paper," he thought. "And what will Miss Crawford think of her? Everyone in Washington will know of my intimacy in the family, that she is the belle named to be my future wife!"

The hot foot-bath and the brandy quieted Daniel sufficiently to induce him to yield 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 good physician in Washington. He was puzzled to find a cause for so sudden an illness. He questioned Lubin about his master's appetite, his duties, his habits of life. Finding no apparent restraint 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 help him to decide where the foundation of the sickness lay, he asked:

"Any disagreeable losses in his business?" "No, sir; 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, sir. He has no cause to trouble."

"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 mean?" Daniel gave no answer, but looked at him acutely.

"Why, he 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, who was a strictly religious man.

have a love affair. I did one time suspect he had a disappointment, but that was a mistake of mine I have found out since." "I saw by the Society Gossip that he and Miss Crawford are to be married," answered the doctor; "an excellent choice for him, I think."

"And a fine one for her," added the colonel. "Yes, I suppose that will be announced soon, and everybody looks upon it as just the thing for both."

"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 observed 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 again."

"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, at 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. Crawford?" "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 Courtney 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 made his visit to the Crawford mansion, and 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 regretted that he could not be much better, were quite 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 colonel. "I wonder if it could be that he had had a disappointment 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 him as that!" Daniel Courtney. No, no, it can't be that!

only would I say as much. But no one living, not even papa, must know my secret—that I do love Daniel Courtney. I did not know how much until I knew that he was so ill. Oh, mamma, I am very unhappy.

not reach New Orleans in time to prevent a great disappointment at the Hall on Christmas, where the warmest welcome had been prepared for him. In those days the mail coach travelled slowly in the severe winter of the North, till it reached the borders of the far Southern States, and then it met with the dilatory habits of the Southerners to delay it.

KING ALFONSO'S DEATH.

THE PATHETIC SCENES AT THE DEATH BED. 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 Christina, all present being profoundly affected.

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

It must not be 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 hearts towards that dear little Isle across the sea.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

TABLES MADE ENTICING. Great attention is now being paid to dinner table decorations. Families in moderate circumstances gather flowers and place them artistically among the plates and dishes.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering.

CHAPTER V.

"Omission to do what is necessary... omission to do a blank of danger, like an eagle, taints even when we sit idle in the sun."

BRONCHITIS.

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

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—CLEANSO THE SCALP WITH PROF. LOW'S...

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.—CLEANSO THE SCALP WITH PROF. LOW'S Medicated Sulphur Soap. A delightful medicated soap for the Toilet.

AD TO PARNELL.

ORILLA IRISHMEN ENDOSE THE HOME RULE CAUSE AND CONTRIBUTE TO THE PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

ORSIDA, 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.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Makes a Cooling Drink. Into half a tumbler of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

THE HINDOO CANDIDATE.

DEFERRED BY THE LIBERAL LEADER. LONDON, Nov. 27.—The picturesque of today's election was the struggle at Deighton, where for the first time in history a Hindoo, headless of his own people, claimed the right as a subject of the empire to contest for a seat in the House of Commons.

FEELING AT EUROPEAN CAPITALS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The death of King Alfonso has made a profound impression in all the European capitals. In Austria-Hungary, the Emperor of Germany and the King of Italy will send representatives to attend the funeral.

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.

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...

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 carrion-eating birds had disappeared.

THE LEAD MINES OF ENGLAND...

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.

THE TRUE WITNESS! IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES: 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

Subscription, per annum \$1.50. 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.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 2, 1885

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE. We are sending to our subscribers statements notifying them of the date when their subscriptions shall expire.

TORONTO is now sorry for having extended charity to its volunteers who served in the Northwest. The council of the great Queen City is taking steps to memorialize the 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. The Scott Act was repudiated by the voters of those counties with a unanimity and a vigor which must have been a shock and a surprise to people that drink their beer and wine in private and vote against the traffic in public.

THE Irishmen of Quebec are doing noble and generous work in aid of the National cause and the Irish Parliamentary 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 authoritative and reliable sources that the course pursued by THE POST on the questions which have civilized 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.

THE Montreal Daily Witness has this editorial item in its issue of last evening:— If the editor of THE POST has not read the syllabus of Pius Ninth, or cannot understand it, we cannot altogether blame him, but it should not grow impotent 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 in the original), but we do certainly object to have our gender tampered with and falsified by our esteemed contemporary. We have always been referred to by people, up in the politico arts, as a "he" or a "him," and we are not going to allow even the "only religious daily" to interrupt the tradition by calling us an "it" without entering our masculine protest.

JACKSON AND RIEL. The Montreal Gazette says:—"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 of the North-West Rebellion. There is no 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. These guaranteed him the sympathy of those who had nothing but implacable hatred for the half-breed leader, and he was saved.

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 bear 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 clamored for Riel's death and those who ordered it have become frightened at their 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 French—judge 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 prepared the way for the iniquitous execution of Louis Riel:—

THE BLACK KNIGHTS CONCUR.

At Peterborough, Ont., the following resolution was unanimously carried at a meeting 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. 80 believe it to be the duty of all Protestants to join together to oppose the advance of the so-called Nationalists (Parallels) and to show a united front against sedition and anarchy."

"That this L.O.L. No. 80, sees with regret the obstacles that are being put forward to prevent the rebel Riel from paying the just penalty of his many crimes on the scaffold, and that this lodge is of opinion that no further respite should be granted him, but that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law and be hanged in fulfillment of the sentence passed upon him."

"We give the same our hearty commendation and support, and that copies of this resolution be sent to Sir John Macdonald, the Orange Sentinel, the Toronto Mail and the local papers."

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 practice a most unpardonable piece of deception upon the members of this province, who were previously assured that Riel's life would be spared.

Now as to the oratorical efforts of the Orange leaders to compel the Government to yield to their demands for vengeance and for blood. At an Orange gathering in Toronto on Nov. 6th one of the speakers exclaimed:—

"And shall Riel, this arch-rebel, go free whilst loyal men have stained the ground with their blood to uphold the Queen's authority? Never. (Loud applause.) And 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 Riel 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 hanging Riel. Here is that effort of the Orange Sentinel:—"Shall the atrocious injustice be committed of permitting this awful rebel to go free while his dupes and tools—the unfortunate, untutored and misled Indians—are hanged for participation in acts which they regard as praiseworthy and heroic, instead of criminal? The people of Canada will require unequivocal answers to these straightforward 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 Riel'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 sympathize 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 English 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."

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 Riel'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 sympathize 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 English 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 a policy of clemency, recommended by Riel's jury, dictated by humanity and civilization, and petitioned for by the 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.

ANOTHER notable name has been dropped from 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 untarnished to the end. His principles were democratic after the good old Jeffersonian type. There was no compromise or mummery in his composition. He honored the Republic as much as the people honored him.

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 term in 1855, when he was appointed Commissioner of the General Land Office, in which position he remained until 1859. At the beginning of the Civil War he was colonel of an Indiana regiment, but owing to a difference between him and the Administration he resigned. Continuing actively in politics he was a candidate for the governorship of Indiana in 1860 against Henry S. Lane, but failed of success, and remained out of public life for three years. In 1863 he was elected Senator of the United 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. Hendricks was a candidate for the nomination of his party to the presidency, and, but for unexpected combinations against him, seemed likely to secure the honor.

In 1876 he was unanimously nominated as Vice-President on the famous Tilden ticket, which was defeated by a fraudulent count of the electoral vote. At the Democratic Convention of 1880 he was urged by his friends to accept nomination for the office of President, but he chose 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 Cleveland, 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 of 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 pet 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 daring 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 people:—"As Britons, we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again and Lower Canada may depend upon it there will be no treaty of 1763. The victors will not capitulate next time."—Toronto Mail, Nov. 26, 1885.

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 loud-mouthedness and empty, vile threats will never render negotiations necessary for another treaty.

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 be proclaimed that the rights and liberties of Britons in an English 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."—Orange Sentinel, Nov. 19, 1885.

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 Church, law and order, was very evident from the passing record of events. But this bright prospect was not fated to go unchecked. The course trodden by the young King has, from his birth, been a rugged and thorny one. He was born in trouble, for conspirators were around his mother's throne, who, though they were at the immediate moment powerless to shake it, were able to do what was worse, namely, to breathe slander against her person. This need 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 compass 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 Theresianum, and later on he entered Sandhurst, the English Military Academy, and, while completing his military studies, was frequently associated with the Prince Imperial of France, an intimacy from which, at the time, much future political good was anticipated. But it is true that "we are of such things as dreams are made of," and the historical philosopher's vision has failed and both the young lives of possible usefulness prematurely cut off. It is not necessary to do more than briefly refer to the stormy era which preceded 1874 when Alfonso was proclaimed king. A republic, with all the worst features of revolution and civil strife, had been tried. Then a king was sought; Prince Arthur of England, Prince Thomas of Genoa, and others being approached in vain. Then Prince Leopold of Belgium was offered the crown and accepted it. This untimely event lighted the flame of war between France and Germany and terminated only at Sedan. Later on, Prince Amedeus, of Italy, accepted the crown, but his coronation seemed only to bring mischief and civil disturbance with it, and in two years Amedeus abdicated. For two years after this internal dissension of the most disastrous class raged in the unhappy country, the Intransigents 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 Ironclads of Spain, pending the appearance of a legitimate and responsible owner, and Portugal massed her troops on the frontier to prevent the seething mass of political confusion annexing itself in despair to herself.

But in 1875 Alfonso was proclaimed, and from that hour matters have rapidly mended. But the King's career, though he has ruled well and for the benefit of his country, has been a rugged and sad one. He has had 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 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 late 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 succession.

"A PROTESTANT POPE."

AFTER perusing the admirable Encyclical 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 Pope."

The only religious daily says that "the whole intent of the Syllabus issued by Pope Pius IX. was to inaugurate a protest against the advance of popular government and free constitution, and to denounce religious tolerance." "Pope Leo 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 just 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 more satisfactory, and it would not leave itself open to be given the lie direct so frequently. But the weakness of the Daily Witness is its inability to find proof for exploded and thread bare calumnies.

RULE OR RUIN.

Before the 16th of November the Orange Sentinel, to put an end to the Government's vacillation in the matter of Riel's fate, threatened that if the half-breed leader was not hung a call to arms would resound throughout the whole Dominion, and the Orange volunteers, profiting by the lessons of the past, would complete a work throughout the whole land only begun in the Northwest.

After the 16th of November the Toronto Mail, to compel the Conservative members who withdrew their allegiance from Sir John and his colleagues to return to the fold, threatens that the conquest will have to be fought over again by the Britons, and Lower Canada may depend upon it there will be no treaty of 1763. The victors will not capitulate next time. And this is the language held by journals which were never done shouting about "loyalty to the Confederation," and which were ever ready to brand others as traitors who dared to speak of independence. It is only another proof that Tory and Orange "loyalists" are unprincipled demagogues and political hysters of the most dangerous description. As long as they can dominate and dictate to no one else can stir or open their mouth without being denounced as traitors, rebels, disturbers, etc., but if their domination and dictation are threatened, then 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 Ireland. 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 weakness in the nation's life. Ireland has only become what she is to-day, a peaceful country with a united people with bright prospects, because within the last few years the power of domination and dictation has been wrested from the Orange faction, which for so many years had exercised such a baneful influence in the administration of the affairs of the country. Canada, if it wants peace, harmony and prosperity, must give an effective quietus to the Orange crew which is seeking to make its influence paramount in the public affairs of this Confederation. Suppose any other two responsible organs in the Dominion had dared to incite to civil war and to make such open and unequivocal threats of forcible interference with the rights of the people and with the constitution of the country, as have been made by the Toronto Mail and the Orange Sentinel, what would have been the result? The Government would have been down upon 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 solicitous of the welfare of the country. They are not afraid of the Government, as they have sympathizers and protectors in it; they care not for the welfare of the country, if they are not allowed to rule it.

THE MAIL BACKED BY THE GAZETTE.

IT has remained for another Government organ, the Montreal Gazette, out of all the papers in the Dominion, to stand up and face

the Canadian people with a declaration that the Toronto Mail is justified in making threats of civil war and of using brute force to smother the agitation which has been raised against Sir John A. Macdonald's government.

This is adding injury to insult. And what are the grounds of justification which the Gazette offers on behalf of the Mail for its seditious and revolutionary articles? One would naturally expect them to be of supreme importance and moment.

But what will be the country's surprise 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 political 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. It is this 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 suspicions 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 endorsement 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 in 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 paper." The document is naturally full 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 not render value, the paper will continue to be forwarded until the date of subscription has expired. But just think of a Dominion Cabinet Minister inspiring or 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 themselves 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 because his public acts are condemned, thereby proves himself unfit for and unworthy of public position and trust. And above all, was such a man totally unfit to weigh the momentous issues which were involved in the proper and just settlement of Riel's fate. We may add that this letter is an indirect violation of the Cabinet's secret upon the Riel execution, for, to use an expressive vulgarism, it gives the Ministerial husband of the writer away most blandly. 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 credit.

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

TWO BARE-FACED LIES.

THE Montreal Gazette says:—"It is not necessary to quote from the fanciful, the wild, and, as we vainly believe, the irresponsible utterance of leading French-Canadian 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 province."

In that brief paragraph there are two bare-faced 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 act.

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 fall 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 the Gazette willfully, deliberately and for its own foul purposes, lies straight 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 be a justification of a responsible journal like the Mail, the leading and official organ of the government, to retort in

brutal and seditious terms? The only one in the whole Dominion who has had the face to assert it had good and ample justification is the Gazette, another organ of the Government. Shame upon them!

In its own news columns the Gazette contains an eloquent refutation from the pen of Mr. Tarte of the demagogic lies uttered in its editorial columns. It is in the shape of a letter to the Toronto Mail, from Mr. Tarte, in answer to the threats of violence and of re-asserting the conquest. Mr. Tarte says:—

"In order to denounce us to the hatred of other races you lend us motives which are not ours; you have no right to act in that manner. How, for example, can you write that we want to form a French party whose object would be to rule over the British 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 should you consider that more of a 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, sir, to say, that I have my doubts about that, just as much as 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 majority 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 respect 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 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 succeed.

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 you call them at a certain moment the free expression of their opinions can be punished by brutal force.

What idea do you give of our intentions to foreign nations, 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 against 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 Dominion—can 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 Parliament 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!

expression to their views in the singular political revolution brought about by Riel's execution. And they are heard and hand with the French Canadians in laying down and maintaining the principle that Orangemen must not, as such, be permitted to exercise the slightest semblance of control over the government of this country. In one word, let our people, however intense their feelings, be guided by prudence and moderation, heading in all regards the good counsel of their clergy. Every good citizen, be he of Irish, Scotch, English or German origin, ardently hopes for the advent of the day when no one of our political parties will feel tied down by alliances with any politico-religious society, but when our statesmen, rising to the height of their position and placing duty before expediency, will rule Canada for Canadians, not setting race against race, and provinces against provinces, but striving by every means in their power to build up here on this North-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 world.

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 of Congress the neighboring republic would be without any head and without means of setting in motion the machinery whereby 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 unforeseen 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 be with the President of the Senate or, failing him, the Speaker of the House of 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 execution 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 passed 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 no deception, falsehood and dishonest misrepresentation to make their leaders believe that the dissolution of political parties 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 truth in those papers, and the country is being misled to appreciate their wild and seditious tirades against the French Canadian people. Their object was plain. To counterbalance the loss of the French Conservatives, the Mail and Gazette made their race appeals to secure the cooperation of the reformers in Ontario and of the other provinces in a bitter sectional war against this province, which committed the unpardonable 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 loyal citizen, will join the ranks of such political demagogues and help to swell the party of "rule or ruin."

The Arcadian Recorder, of Halifax, expresses its profound conviction that "not one single Liberal in Ontario or elsewhere will be swayed in the slightest degree from the plain line of duty by its country by the specious arguments of Tory organs, by their reckless appeals to prejudice, or by their criminal threats of national ruin if their leader is not kept in office." We are told by 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 confederation 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 will come to see and understand that "loyalty to our country" is a sentiment which has no root in the Orange-Tory camp, a duty which is disregarded as soon as the reins of power are dashed from their hands. We say "Orange-Tory" because there are many true Conservatives, and they form the majority in

this Province, whose loyalty to the country and respect for our laws do not depend upon their tenure of office. In or out of power they are citizens before being party hacks. But, unfortunately, their influence is not sufficiently felt in the administration of public affairs, and the result is that the government is largely in the hands of men who have by their organs just made it painfully evident 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 longer close its eyes to the enormities perpetrated by the Orange faction of Ontario 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 readers an idea of the situation in the sister province, we will quote the following extract from the able and exhaustive article of our contemporary:—

"The Orange Order can lay no claim to an exclusive monopoly of loyalty; the brethren are not a whit more loyal 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 turmoil and strife are certain to be found. A political organization to all intents and purposes, 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 benefit except those who belong to the 'log'." A "good, sound Protestant," who is not of the log, may sometimes get at their hands political preferment, but the Papist has no show whatever. And the worst of it, that in many instances it is the Papist vote that secures power for the Orangemen. 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 fangs 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 Ireland. They have done us all the injury they could, and will do us more if they can. Let us put it out of their power to do us further harm; and let us punish them for the harm they have already done us. This we can do very easily and very simply.

When gentlemen of the Gaelic type—who believe in home rule for themselves but not for others—challenge the Catholic body offensively, unfairly and insultingly, the punch should be picked up promptly and the battle begun. In every case where a choice is made by ballot—be it an election for Parliament 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 by and vote for the candidate who is not an Orangeman, whatever else he may be. A plus 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. It 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 this; and we can win if we be but 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 a secret, oath-bound cabal, a cabal whose only bond all its members to anying hostility to Catholics and their religion. Every Orange lodge in this Province is the focus 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 voting steadily and solidly against every Orangeman 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 ginger-head 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 part of the national education, however 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 empirics of the Liberal party, have alarmed the people of all classes, and now recrimination is the order of the day. Papers of the Spectator class are hurling at the heads of the Radical leaders the taunts that they have done much to kill Liberalism by fanning into life the latent love of constitutional law and order so deeply implanted in the English

heart. This is doubtless true, but [there are other factors in the political proposition, and perhaps the most prominent is the question of trade and protection. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have ascribed the defeat of the Liberals, in part, to "the miserable imposture called fair trade." Of course, from a noted free-trader no more temperate language could 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 least put the subject within the arena of debatable politics. This among a people which are supposed to regard free trade as a superstition is noteworthy. But the artisans and mechanics are not 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 importation, seriously interfere with English workmen and English factories. It is not presumptions 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 politics of the old country. The rude but potent argument of experience is bringing home to the workmen and farmers of England that unchecked competition 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 foundation stone of the apotheosis which history will undoubtedly yield to the name of Louis Riel.

Father Andre, after having passed five months in daily intercourse with the Regina 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 ennobled and sanctified the scaffold. We have no doubts that the enemies of Riel and the supporters of Sir John's Government will 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 fair-minded journals, especially our Irish Catholic confederates at home and abroad, to publish it in their columns. We will for the present quote a few passages of this letter, and to-morrow we will publish a full translation of it. Father Andre writes:—

"The night before the execution of Louis David Riel I was alone with him in his cell. He requested me to write to you (Mr. Lemoine), and in his name to thank you, Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Greenhields, for the noble and generous efforts which you put forth in his defence and to save him from the gallows. 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 irrevocably taken by Sir John Macdonald for a long time past, and the French Canadian Ministers, our natural defenders, yielded willingly and hurriedly to the despotic will of their master! \* \* \*

"Father Andre," said he to me, in taking me warmly by the hand, "be the interpreter 'of 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 forget 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 heroic 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 always had the rare merit of doing exactly the opposite of what the true friends of the 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 policy his caprice and his arbitrary will.

implacable enemy, will be sunk in oblivion, notwithstanding all the affirmations to the contrary by his servile and interested flatterers."

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

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 15.

Glenarry! Home of fair women and of brave men! Home of Canada's fairest and bravest! This is their memorial for all time. They may have been poor, so far as the world's wealth goes; but they were not wanting in that dignity of character which marks the Scotch Highlander, met him where you may, no matter in what position of life. He is dignified and soldier-like in his bearing. He prides himself on belonging to a nation of soldiers, and that he can claim as his own those stern Scottish highlands, behind whose mountain barriers Roman eagles still found un conquered foes.

At the time of which we write the old martial feeling prevailed and predominated in Glenarry; both old and young took more delight in recounting or listening to the stories and the glories of past wars than in "venerating the plough," and many a young Norval then 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 first visit. This happened a few years after the troubles of 1837 and 1838. We had seen a good deal of the Glenarry Highlanders before that visit but we were ignorant of the homes in which they lived. To tell the truth, we had formed very curious notions of them.

The writer, as a boy, had ridden among the staff officers of the 1st Regiment (Colonel 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 Tanquerries where Major—now Colonel David—met them with a guard of honor and escorted them down to their temporary barracks in 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 roads 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 Williams-town, 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 Glenarry as the one before which we drew up. It was a large two story cut stone double house, situated in the centre of a block 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 seated themselves to dinner. We felt taken aback and wished our visit had been delayed a day later. A true Highlander welcome greeted us, which soon made us feel at home. They were all Highlanders (including the ladies) seated around that festive board. Every one, although personally strangers, appeared to know of us and all about us, or, rather, they all knew the Lower Canadian home whence we came, therefore, as the saying is, we were soon put to our ease by the meeting of old friends.

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. Glenarry was then the boast of a goodly number of the latter—veterans of the war of 1812. There were, in fact, at that time nearly one hundred commissioned officers living in the country 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 a few followed.

Let us try to picture and repeople that old dining hall at Fraserfield as we entered and took our seats among that noted and dignified assemblage. There was the old colonel himself at the head of the table doing the honors as he well knew how. He was known far and near in Canada, even from Sarnia to Gaspé. We shall try and give the names of the assembled guests as correctly as we can.

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. McIntyre, now Sheriff at Cornwall; Col. Carmichael, of the Regular Army, then commanding on particular service at the Old Fort at the Coteau; old Hugh McGillis, of Williams-town, uncle of John McGillis, of this city; old Mr. McGillivray, father of Dammages; 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 Cattasnah was present, and several other gentlemen, not forgetting the ladies of the different families.

Every Glenarryian 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 merry-making. The writer can only call to mind three living besides his wife and Mrs. Pringle, wife of Dr. Pringle of Cornwall. These two were daughters of Colonel Fraser, being the only living members of his family. 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.

spot on which his maternal grandfather had pitched his Canadian tent and erected his Glenarry Log House. This old Log House was raised close by the home and the church of that good old priest—the late Bishop Macdonnell—whose first charge, we believe, was at St. Raphael. 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 occupants, 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 Glenarry Log House! The writer's maternal grandfather and grandmother and his mother once lived there. Pause, reader, old or young, you may drop or withhold the willing 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 Glenarry Log House to the writer! What spot on earth could be more sacred?

The old grandmother of that Glenarry 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 knitted pair after pair of warm stockings and woollen gloves for her two soldier boys while they were doing battle on the Niagara frontier for their King and their country during the war of 1812. The same might be said of hundreds of other Glenarry mothers. Many of them Glenarry boys were laid low on Queenston Heights, Landry's Lane, Chippewa, and at the evacuation of old Port George and other lesser fights in 1812.

This short sketch of a visit may prove interesting to many young Glenarryians, who have come to the front within the past forty years, to read of a social gathering of a past generation in their native county, and they may recall the scenes which gladdened their young days.

THE EXTREME PENALTY.

EXECUTION OF THE FROG LAKE MURDERERS AT BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., Nov. 27.—The execution of the eight Indians found guilty of murder at Frog Lake and Battleford occurred 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 savages 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 condemned. Camp 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 warning savages to witness the death penalties passed upon their leaders. Fathers Bigoness 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 appearance on the scaffold. A very strong guard was thrown around the gallows by 7 o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock each man was pinned, and, guarded on either side, marched to the scaffold taking his place on the trap. When they were asked if they had anything to say, Wandering Spirit began to speak in his native tongue, acknowledging that he deserved death. He warned his people

NO TO MAKE WAR ON THE WHITE.

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 savages continued even after the white cap had been adjusted, and in the midst of their song the bolt was drawn and all fell together, every one apparently dying instantly. Dr. Rolph examined the bodies and pronounced life extinct. After hanging fifteen minutes the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins and handed over to the coroner and jury. 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 religious professions were made yesterday at the Convention of the Congregation of Mary, Villa Maria; Sister St. Mary Xaviera, Sister St. Mary Elmirie, Sister St. Mary of the Tabernacle, Sister St. Mary Claire, Sister St. Mary Clementine, Sister St. Mary Albert, Sister St. Peter Alcantara, Sister St. Marguerite of the Cross and Sister St. Magdalen of Jesus.

Those who took the veil were Miss Gagnon, in religion Sister St. Ann of Jesus; Miss Malhot, Sister St. Conrad; Miss Dugas, Sister St. Audreine; Miss LeGrip, Sister St. John of Egypt; Miss de Champlain, Sister St. Elizabeth; Miss Lariviere, Sister St. Magdalen of the Sepulchre; Miss Mcintosh, Sister St. Andrew, apostle; Miss Lamarche, Sister St. Mary; Miss Legendre, Sister St. Adelaide; Miss Farrell, Sister St. Catherine of Jesus; Miss Boltmann, Sister St. Mary Guenave; Miss Bronllet, 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. Remy; Mercier, of St. Sulpice; Rousseau and Bourdous. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Father O'Donnell.

READ THIS.

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

THE POPE'S ENCYCICAL.

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 as the Pope's encyclical approves of all real progress toward true freedom. It is, in short, an exact restatement of the policy pursued by the late Pope. It is a catholic encyclical invariably containing the same doctrine as the encyclical of Leo XIII. 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 form 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 condition. 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 certain classes of the people, 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 that liberty which generates the contempt of the most sacred laws of God and puts away the obedience due to legitimate power, for this is license rather than liberty. On the other hand, 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 governing 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—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, on the other hand, she willingly and with pleasure embraces those happier circumstances which the age brings, if they truly contain the prosperity of this life, which, as it were, is 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 as insane and contemptible as slavery. The malice of the opinion which indeed repudiates it, improves the wicked plans of sedition, and especially that habit of mind in which the beginning of a voluntary departing from God are visible, but, since every 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 doctrine 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, 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, if they tend to anything new, the Church is not in opposition. She fights not against the search after more things for the grace and convenience of life—may, a very foe to the inertness and sloth, she evidently wishes that the talents of men should, by being cultivated and exercised, bear still richer fruits. She affords incitements to every sort of art and craft and by her own virtue, directing by her own perfection all the pursuits of 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 forefather. For Catholics, indeed, as many as are worthy of the name, before all things it 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 popular institutions as far as honestly can be to the advantage of truth and justice; to labor that liberty of action shall not transgress the bounds ordained by the law of nature and of God; so to work that the whole of public life shall be transformed into, as we have called it, Christian image and likeness. The means to seek these ends can scarcely be laid down upon one uniform plan, since they must suit places and times very different from each other. Nevertheless, in the first place, let concerns of wills be preserved and a likeness of things to be done, and each will be attained; the best course to consider the admonitions of the Apostle Paul. Let all understand that the integrity of the Catholic profession can by no means be reconciled with opinions approaching toward naturalism or rationalism, of which the sum total is to uproot Christian instructions altogether and to establish the supremacy of man, Almighty God being pushed on one side. Likewise it was unlawful to follow one line of duty in private and another in public, so that the authority of

the Church shall be observed in private and opened in public for this would be to join together things honest and ungrateful and to make a man fight a battle with himself when on the contrary, he ought to be always consistent with himself and sever in the least thing of manner of living decline from Christian virtue. But if inquiry is made about principles merely political, concerning the best form of government, 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 CONDOLENCES.

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 dysentery. LONDON, Nov. 25.—Additional despatches from Madrid announcing the death of the King of Spain were received here at 6:30 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 54. On receipt of the news of the King's death a decline set in and they fell to 53 1/2 but subsequently recovered and closed at 54. The Queen was the first person in England to receive an official notification of King Alfonso'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. Throughout 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 him. They decided on Tuesday morning that the King was in a dangerous condition. The fits continued throughout Tuesday and the King died at 8:45 o'clock this morning. 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 pending the regent's pleasure. The body of King Alfonso will be interred in the Palace of Escorial. Orders have been issued that the troops be confined to barracks. Great anxiety prevails here. A rigid censorship is exercised over press telegrams.

RIEL'S FAMILY.

A NATIONAL COMMITTEE INAUGURATES A 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 de Bellefeuille, R X Perrault, G V Parent, H J Cloran, L Lassalle, J de Lamoignon, A Desjardins, J L Etard, Saville de La Patrie, E Pagnon, 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:—Mayor Beaugrand, ex-Mayor Rivard, ex-Mayor Beaudry, Ald Grenier, Rolland, Mount, Prentiss, Roy, Rainville, Beauvois, Robert, Donovan, Hon H Mercier, M P P, Hon Senovant Laoste, Hon Senator Trudel, Hon Louis Beaubien, M P P, Hon G J Cousin, M P, Messrs A Desjardins, M P, D Girouard, C M, P F Vanasse, M P, Messrs Adolphe Masson, J O David, C O de Lorimier, C O, J L Lassalle, C O, J L Lassalle, Adolphe Gravel, G V Parent, J J Saville, J X Perrault, ex-M P, H J Cloran, A Prud'homme, Chas Chaput, Dr Ed Desjardins, E L de Bellefeuille, C S Rodier, J B Robitoux, M P P, Geo Duhamel, Louis Perrault, J M Dupres, L A Senecal, Gustave Drot, J Halley, J P Whelan, J B Lane, B J Coghlin, Thomas Tribey, J B Murney, P J Coyne, I A Beauvais, L J Cousineau, N Lavoie, J R Demers, A de Martigny, Louis Turville, L J Forget, J L Lajoie, W E Blumhart, J O Dupuis, F X Rastoul, P Mailloix, E St Denis, Horace Boisseau, R Gobier, J L Coutelle, —Marcotte, F X Roy, R Beulac, A Kerocak, Dr J B Durocher, D N Lafard, Dr E P Lachapelle, with power to add to their 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; treasurer, Ald Grenier and Mr Adolphe Masson; hon secretary, G V Parent, and Messrs J X Perrault, H J Cloran, A Gravel and Alphonse Leclair. This committee will hold its meetings probably in the Patrie Hall, and an effort is to be made to raise \$50,000. Over \$500 has been already subscribed. THE AGITATION IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, Nov. 25.—A meeting of the committee struck at the Montcalm Market meeting, on Saturday last, for the purpose of securing the success of the new national party, was held at the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. Amongst those present were Hon C A P Pelletier (in the chair), Hon F Garneau, Mr P B Casgrain, M P, Mr G Amyot, M P, Mr Fancher de St Maurice, M P, and Messrs L P Pelletier, president Catholic Club, Jules Tessier, president Liberal Club, M A Hearn, C G F Carbray, M P A, Jos Sheehy, M P P, A Robitaille, J J Tarte, E Pacaud and others. A sub-committee was appointed to draft a circular, to be addressed to all municipal councils in the district of Quebec, asking them to pass resolutions protesting against the execution of Riel and to forward them to the committee. It was also resolved to take the initiative in organizing mass meetings for the same purpose in all the counties in 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 for Friday night to protest against the execution of Riel. FREDERICK POINT, Nov. 25.—Printed resolutions have been distributed for a solemn requiem mass to be sung to-morrow morning in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Rimouski, for the repose of the soul of the late Louis Riel. It is rumored that speeches will be made after mass. Mr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, has refused to allow Masses to be said for

Riel, and Mr. Langevin, Bishop of Rimouski, and brother of St. Victor, has consented to have a Mass offered in his cathedral and in other parishes of his diocese. 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 ADDRESS THE AUDIENCE—THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

The town hall of St. Colombe was crowded last night with the citizens 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, President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society of St. Colombe, who was seconded by Col. Rhodes and Hon. P. Garneau. On the platform were also Messrs. Arthur H. Murphy (M.P.), Jules Tessier, J. P. Whelan (Montreal Post), Charles Langelier, L. J. Demers (Canadian), L. P. Pelletier, R. J. Bradley, E. Pacaud, (L'Electeur), James Carrel (Telegraph), and others, whose names escaped us. Col. Rhodes, who was received with applause, announced the hanging of Riel for a political offence. Hon. P. Garneau called for universal condemnation of the Ministry, and especially the French members, haugmeu Chapsleau and Caron, for having sacrificed Louis Riel to the fanaticism of the Orangemen. The honorable gentleman loudly thundered. Mr. L. Pelletier, advocate, was the next speaker, and went into the whole question of the half-breed grievances and the Regina tragedy at great length—in eloquent and impassioned language he denounced the execution of Riel, declaring that no true Canadian could again vote for a man who had murdered one of the murderers of the half-breed chief, and perhaps the most guilty. His brilliant address was frequently interrupted by applause and cheers, the names of Caron, Chapsleau and Langevin being received with hisses, hoots and howls of indignation. 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 crime against humanity. The Federal Ministry should be and would be hounded from power by an indignant people, and a sign of the times was that the arch culprit Sir John had already taken flight for Europe 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, pronounced the Ministry which had been perpetrated at Regina, and called in all the Canadians, 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 if he had the 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 clemency and sacrificed the half-breed leader to political expediency. Political executions were unknown in this land, amongst civilized people, after the terrible American civil war took place. It remained 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 not make any apology. He received a ovation of approval. Mr. Carrel's spirited and eloquent speech was cheered again and again, during its delivery. He resumed his seat amidst the greatest enthusiasm. We regret that our space forbids giving the eloquent speeches of Messrs. Chas. Langelier and Ernest Ducard, both of whom spoke with their well known ability. Resolutions of condemnation of the Government of Sir A. P. Caron were put and carried amid the wildest enthusiasm and then the meeting closed.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT DEAD.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEMISE OF MR. HENDRICKS LAST NIGHT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., 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 stayed in his room all day, and most of the night, but though he spoke up at frequent intervals, he received no call. 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 peacefully 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 the President and members of the Cabinet should attend the funeral of the Vice-President. When the Cabinet adjourned the President 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 every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

POLITICS TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

A lady on Fifth Avenue, New York, quickly 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 very politics long?"

"No, only last year. He worked hard for 'James McCaulley's election.'"

"He will get well, madam! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for him!"

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, remarking: " 'Why, Senator, how well you look!'"

"Well, I feel pretty well," I answered. The doctor uttered an incredulous reply, when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to his 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.

THE BRITISH 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 Finsbury district raises the 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, astonishes 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 they will vote for the man who has not yet voted in order to prevent the "unmixed evil of Tory ascendancy so complete as to overpower all opposition." Scotland, the Gazette adds, "remains true to Liberalism." The Irish vote gave powerful assistance to the Conservatives in the boroughs of Lancashire. 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 electors of Ulster instructing them how to vote where there are no Nationalist candidates.

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 parliament are well founded. This belief is based upon experience in past elections, which has shown that victories early in the balloting have a favorable effect for the victorious party upon the contingencies 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 followed the example with such emphasis as to completely swamp the Liberal majority 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 country. 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 sensational. 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 crowd.

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 a despatch after despatch came to her telling of an unusual unbroken series of Liberal triumphs. Now she receives hourly bulletins 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 still unchecked, and the enthusiasm of the

Conservatives is unbounded and contagious. Great crowds 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 Parmentelles 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 barest Liberal majority at the best. He has arranged to leave Scotland Saturday.

SERIOUS ELECTION RIOT.

NOTTINGHAM, Nov. 26.—An election riot occurred here to-day, when several serious conficts took place between the mob and police, in which forty-seven persons were injured. The troops were called out to suppress the disturbance. The wounded were taken to the hospital.

A HANDY RELIEF FOR PAIN, ACHE, AND ACCIDENTAL INJURIES IS AN ALMOST UNIVERSAL REQUIREMENT. Such a ready remedy is best found in Haggard's Yellow Oil, that cures Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Colds, and all Pain, Lameness, and Stomach, whether internal or external.

"FATHER DOWD AND RIEL'S MURDER."

KINGSTON, Nov. 26.—Under the above heading the Irish Catholic paper, the Canadian Freeman, of this city, publishes the following leading article:—"We think it will be generally admitted by those acquainted with us, that we are always found supporting the Priesthood of our Church in every endeavor to found the interest of our people irrespective of race, or political complexion, and it is with sincere regret that we are compelled, at this very important juncture in the history of our country, to differ from so highly venerated a champion of our race and creed as Father 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 do differ from him. When the Rev. Father speaks of Riel as having been guilty of two rebellions, he evidently speaks whereof he knows not, or being cognizant of the facts, acts the part of a devoted partisan and merits the disapproval of the many Catholics of this country, who view Riel's execution in the light of a sectarian murder. The plain facts are that both rebellions were caused by the unnatural, dishonest and corrupt conduct of the Government of Sir John Macdoubald towards the half-breeds and Indians of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. If the treatment of the half-breeds and Indians was just and statesmanlike, if the conduct of the Government towards them was becoming that of a strong and not a weaker party, and if the half-breeds had no grievance, why has the Government changed their policy, and to conform to the demands of the half-breeds, 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 Dismal Swamp 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. McPherson, made a member 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 Government and their servants (notably 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. 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 opinion that even the best of men may be at 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 congratulate 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 Blood with Burdock Blood Bitters the Kidneys will soon resume a right action. Burdock 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 OF CHILBLAINS REQUIRE SIMILAR TREATMENT TO A BURN.

There is no better remedy for either than Haggard's Yellow Oil, the well known household remedy for Pain, Rheumatism, and all Inflammatory Complaints.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting Diseases.

Dr. C. T. BRONSTEIN, 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 WARRIORS.

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 places for the high integrity and strict honesty of the veterans.

MR. BERGERON, M.P., ON THE SITUATION.

At the great mass meeting Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Conservative, delivered the following eloquent address. He said: It must necessarily be a very serious event which will agitate a country, across a province and cause an immense assemblage, the similar of which I do not consider that this is the cause of this solemn demonstration, this wise, peaceable and constitutional agitation of two million inhabitants. Why these energetic protests which come from all parts of the country? Why does the same sentiment of indignation manifest itself on all sides? It is because the "Canadian places above all his political passions one thing, the only inheritance of his ancestors, and that is his heart and his generosity. The sixty thousand Frenchmen, who were abandoned by Louis XV. on the shores of the St. Lawrence, lost all save honor. That provincial 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 flag of Great Britain, these sublime qualities which we inherit from France were heated to a white heat by the unadmissible 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 present instance. In the month of March last the news of war was received us from the North-West. The Metis, under the leadership of Louis Riel, had taken up the standard of revolt. Authority was menaced and it was necessary to defend it. The Minister of Justice called out the troops. Two regiments of the Province of Quebec, speaking French, the 65th and the 9th, responded nobly to the order which they had received and hastened like brave men to the defence of their country. The war was of short duration, except in forced marches, and after having spent four days under the fortifications of Batouche the two thousand men commanded by General Middleton made their triumphant entry, only to find that the place was guarded by thirty-four men, but brave men! The Chief of the Metis, Louis Riel, under the circumstances, could have saved himself and retained his liberty, in order to prevent any further effusion of blood, and believing that he could prove before an impartial tribunal the wrongs of his brethren, surrendered to the general commanding Her Majesty's troops on the American continent. The war was finished. Our regiments whose departure we approved, O Loyalty! received the order to return to their fireides; their return was a triumphal march; everywhere they were greeted with cheers. The Province of Quebec had sent its sons to the fight; it felt itself moved at seeing Riel vanquished. They granted the rebel a civil trial before six jurymen who did not understand his tongue and before a chosen judge. He was found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court. He was condemned to the gallows 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 confirmed. 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 honour also confirmed the sentence of Mr. Richardson. A new reprieve was again inflicted to the 10th November, to it is said, determine the mental condition of the prisoner. Generosity has based itself on several serious points. Riel had surrendered! He had been judged by strangers, and recommended 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 North-West. 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 his 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 great, so generous, and so patriotic. They were deaf to the voices of the people, so loyal to Sir John and his colleagues during forty years, and nevertheless they 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 so much, and where our own people are so greatly suffering. Our prayer was rejected; those of the fanatic were heard, 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 Blancs, nor Bleues, 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 bear a true heart within these breasts unite 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 a 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 forgive, to consign to oblivion all bygone quarrels. That our political men, no matter to whom party they belong, place their personal ambition to convince of one important thing, that above all, they should be Canadians; let (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 appreciation of the resolutions proposed and adopted by giving three vigorous 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 applause.)

Hansom cabs in London are to be improved or abolished.

# THE POLITICAL FIGHT.

## THE CONSERVATIVES NET A GAIN OF TWENTY-SIX SEATS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The Conservative reaction still continues, and it now looks as if the country do not give Liberal majorities out of gratitude for the franchise, that the Conservatives will have a sweeping majority. The first of the county elections took place to-day, but the result will not be known until to-morrow. The net result of the Metropolitan 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 variety of urban constituency, and every corner of the kingdom. The set of the current is all one way. Wherever a borough was doubtful, the Tories have carried it. Wherever a Liberal majority was attainable, it has been greatly reduced. The few Liberal gains seem only eddies in the stream. The pitiful majorities of Mr. Bright over Lord Randolph Churchill, and of Sir Charles Dilke over an unknown opponent have spread not less dismay among the Liberals than the actual defeats of Mr. Childers and Mr. Shaw Lefevre. The catastrophe of defeat is now deemed inevitable. Another important election is the

DEFEAT OF JOHN BRIGHT'S BROTHER  
In South-west 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 constituency. In St. George's in the East, London, Mr. Ritchie, Conservative, has been elected, principally by the votes of the numerous sugar operatives in that locality, he being a firm advocate of retaliation against countries which discriminate against British goods. The Marquis of Lorne was very badly defeated in Hampshire, his opponent, Mr. Holland, Conservative, receiving 2,785 votes against his 1,810. In Westminister another Conservative victory is shown, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett-Cox, husband of the Hon. Mrs. Bartlett-Cox, defeating the Liberal, 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 over the labor candidate. In East Marylebone Sir Charles Bressford, Conservative, is elected, the old borough of Marylebone, which formerly returned two Liberals, under the new divisions electing one Conservative. It is in Manchester, however, that the change in political opinion is most felt, five out of the six divisions returning Conservatives, whereas under the old regime three Liberals were invariably elected for the borough. In the eastern division Mr. A. J. Hallour, Lord Salisbury's nephew, was returned; in the south-west Lord Frederick Hamilton defeated Mr. Jacob Bright, and in the northeast Mr. Ferguson was able, by the aid of the Irish vote, to defeat Mr. Bannerman, a former Home Ruler. Rochdale and Huddersfield returned the same men, both Mr. Potter and Sir Thomas Baxsey being re-elected. The Conservatives gain a seat in Halifax, where Mr. Stanfeld, the former Liberal member, and Mr. Shaw, Conservative, were elected. Rotherhithe, formerly included in the old borough of Greenwich, as, expected, elected a Conservative, Mr. Hamilton, with 3,327 votes against 2,800 for Mr. Parkhurst, the Home Kaid candidate. In Oxford, Sir William Harcourt's old constituency, where he received so severe a beating accepting office under Mr. Gladstone, his old opponent, Mr. Hall, the brewer, heads the poll. Mr. Passmore Edwards, editor of the Radical Echo, has been defeated in Salisbury, while Nottingham returns three Liberals.

THE RESULTS IN IRELAND.  
In South Kildare Mr. Leahy was returned without opposition, as also were Messrs. Nolan and Foley, in North and West Galway; Mr. Sheehy in South Galway and Mr. Justin McCarthy in Longford. It is needless to say all the foregoing are Nationalists. In West County Down Lord Arthur Hill, Conservative, was returned unopposed. In Galway city Mr. T. P. O'Connor was elected by a large majority over Mr. Rallett, Conservative, 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. Hallett by 37 over Mr. Seton, Nationalist, and in the north Mr. Ewars by 2,755. In Londonderry Mr. C. E. Lewis, independent Conservative, is elected by 29 majority over Mr. Justin McCarthy, Ir.  
As far as at present received, the returns show that 118 Conservatives, 117 Liberals and 14 Nationalists have been returned. The Conservatives threaten for a new election in Chelsea on the ground of personal intimidation by Sir Charles Dilke, who was elected on Tuesday.  
In Armagh Blain, in Mayo Bolton, and in Meath Dorothy, all Nationalists, were elected without opposition.  
The prospects now are against a strong Conservative majority in Parliament. The predictions of the Carlton club members, based on reports of their agents, show that they are hopeful of only twenty-five majority over the Liberals, thus leaving the balance of power in the hands of the Parsellites.

DUBLIN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.  
DUBLIN, Nov. 26.—In the municipal elections yesterday the Nationalists won five wards, four of which had been previously held by 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 Eley resulted in the return of Mr. Barker, Conservative, the vote standing Barker 1,770, Skinner (Liberal) 1,638; Barker's majority 132. 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 recent elections.  
Only two children have been born in the White House, the first occupant of which was President Madison.  
E. Parge out the lurking distemper that undermines health, and constitutional vigor will return. Those who suffer from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla to cleanse the blood and restore vitality.  
In Boston, the Advertiser states, there have been fifty people killed and eighteen injured 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.  
WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the system.

# Forewarned

of danger by the condition of your blood, as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will renew and invigorate your blood, and cause the vital organs to properly perform their functions. If you suffer from

**Rheumatism,**  
or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have I ever found such a happy relief from Rheumatism as in

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and am a well man to-day." Be sure and get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough and effective blood purifier. The best is the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.  
For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

# Forearmed

with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Eczema, Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the diseases arising from Scrofulous humors in the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, Ohio, writes: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

**Dyspepsia,**  
but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permanent cure. Seven years ago my wife was troubled with Goitre: two bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has never had any return of the disease. I regard this preparation as the best medicine in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wait, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For many years I suffered terribly from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

# HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Basks Against the Leading Sources of Life.  
These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAJOR SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution from which 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

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.  
FOR THE CURE OF  
**Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!**  
It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed 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 known to fail. Ointment is sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 38s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.** Superior Court, No. 1217. Dame Rosalie St. Denis, wife of Jean-Baptiste V. Pharo, et al. vs. Jean-Baptiste St. Denis, et al. Catholice Contumace Teacher. Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd November 1885.

**WANTED.**—FOR SCHOOL NO. 2. Catholic Contumace Teacher. Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd November 1885.

**WANTED.**—FOR THE C. SEPARATE School of Belleville, a Male and Female Teacher. Duties to commence on the 1st of January, 1886. Applications stating Salary and Testimonials to be made to:

**Free Perfumery.** An elegant sample case of perfumery will be sent to you free in stamps (covering postage and packing). A few vests for girls. World Mfg. Co., P. O. box 333, N.Y. city.

**NOTICE.**  
Gibert Colredo, Sher-Merchant, of Montreal, has this day been sued by his wife, Placide Colredo, for separation of property, before the Superior Court at Montreal. Montreal, 21st October, 1885.

**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 prepared our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' 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. Hundreds of subtle poisons are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal ailment by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame."—Rev. Dr. Williams.  
Satisfy with either water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:  
**JAMES EPPS & CO.,**  
Homoeopathic Chemists,  
LONDON, England.

**A Beautiful Present for a Lady.**  
We will send a SPLENDID CASETTE containing 110 Needles and our Mammoth Catalogue, FREE FOR 25 CENTS.

**BENNET & CO.,** 453 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

**REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION.**  
Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vici., Cap. 36.

**VALUE OF LOTS:**  
FIRST SERIES - - - \$50,000.00  
HIGHEST LOT - - - \$10,000.00  
SECOND SERIES - - - \$10,000.00  
HIGHEST LOT - - - \$2,500.00

**THE FOURTH DRAWING**  
Will take place at the  
Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial,  
(Opposite the Montreal Seminary.)  
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1886. AT 2 P.M.  
Secure Tickets at Once.

PRICES:  
FIRST SERIES.....\$1.00  
SECOND SERIES......25

The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 15th February to all applicants on receipt of a 3c stamp.  
Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and register the tickets asked for. (8 cent United States.)  
To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,  
S. E. JEFFRY, No. 11 St. James Street, Montreal, Oct. 30.

**MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.**  
The Finest Grade of Church Bells  
Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.  
Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

**CLINTON H. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY**  
TROY N.Y.

**McSHANE BELL FOUNDRY**  
Manufacturers those celebrated Church Bells and Bells for Churches, Town Clocks, etc. Price 1 1/2 ct. and circular sent free.

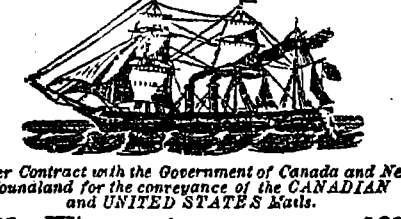
**HENRY McSHANE & Co.,**  
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

**BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY**  
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Firms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent free.

**VANDUZEN & TIFT,** Cincinnati, O.

**MEENEELY & COMPANY**  
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL  
Favorably known to the public since 1836. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and P. M.

# ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAIL.

**1885-Winter Arrangements-1886**  
This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Cycle-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.	Commanders.
Norfolk	4,100	James Wylie.
Portland	4,000	John Graham.
Sarnia	3,900	W. Richardson.
Oriskany	3,800	R. H. Hughes.
Nova Scotia	3,800	Hugh Wolfe.
Carthagen	3,800	A. Macmillan.
Siberia	3,600	R. B. Storey.
Norwegian	3,500	H. G. Stephen.
Hibernian	3,400	John Brown.
Nestor	2,700	W. Dalzell.
Freeland	3,000	C. H. Douglas.
San Juan	3,000	John Park.
Buenos Ayres	3,800	James Scott.
Caribbean	3,500	C. H. Douglas.
Groton	2,600	C. H. Douglas.
Manitoba	3,150	R. Carruthers.
Canadian	3,000	John Brown.
Phoenicia	2,600	D. McMillan.
Waldensian	2,800	D. J. James.
Waldensian	2,800	D. J. James.
Newfoundland	1,800	C. J. Lytle.
Acadia	1,350	C. J. Lytle.
Sardinian	4,400	Y. Smith, R.N.S.
Captain	3,200	R. Barrett.

THE STEAMERS OF THE  
**Liverpool Mail Line**

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on FRIDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, call at Long Key to receive mail and land Mail and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

**FROM HALIFAX:**  
Sarnia.....Saturday, Nov. 23  
Carthagen.....Saturday, Dec. 12  
Sarnia.....Saturday, Dec. 26  
Portland.....Saturday, Jan. 10  
Polystylian.....Saturday, Jan. 17

Or on the arrival of the International Railway Train from the West.  
**FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.**  
Carthagen.....Thursday, Nov. 26  
Sarnia.....Friday, Nov. 27  
Sarnia.....Friday, Dec. 11  
Portland.....Friday, Dec. 11  
Polystylian.....Friday, Dec. 11

Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West.

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax-Cabin \$12.50, \$7.50 and \$2.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$3.00; Steerage, at lowest rates.

Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland-Cabin \$17.50, \$7.50 and \$2.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$3.00; Steerage, at lowest rates.

**Newfoundland Line.**  
The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be despatched.

**FROM HALIFAX:**  
Nova Scotia.....Monday, Dec. 7  
Sarnia.....Monday, Dec. 14  
Portland.....Monday, Dec. 21  
Polystylian.....Monday, Dec. 21

Rates of passage from Halifax to London and St. Johns-Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$8.

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

**FROM BOSTON:**  
Carthagenian.....About Nov. 20  
Portland.....About Dec. 12  
Hibernian.....About Dec. 27

**FROM PHILADELPHIA:**  
Austrian.....About Nov. 26  
Scandinavian.....About Dec. 10  
Norwegian.....About Dec. 23

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

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways to Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (Atlantic Dispatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great West-Boston and Albany (Merchants' Dispatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Toronto.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East-bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Balfour, 22 Rue Guise, Paris; Aug. Schmidt & Co., Richard Bern, Antwerp; Ruy & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Heinen, Schusselheim; Brown, Charley & Malcom, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Mont-commer & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; Allan Bros., 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Bros & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chicago; H. Blecher, Toronto; Messrs. Lee & Son, 211 Broadway, New York; or to G. W. Robinson, 134 1/2 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

H. & A. ALLAN,  
1 India Street, Portland,  
20 Bldg Street, Paris,  
25 Common Street Montreal.

November 21, 1885.

**A BIG OFFER.**—To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, full and correct address at once. THE NATIONAL CO., 23 Bay St., N.Y.

**\$5**  
YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE DUCAL Brunswick Government Bond.

Those bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

**THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY,**  
until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.

Premium.	Reichsmarks.	Reichsmarks.
1 at 150,000	equals	150,000
1 at 90,000		90,000
1 at 60,000		60,000
1 at 30,000		30,000
1 at 10,000		10,000
1 at 7,500		7,500
2 at 5,000		12,000
1 at 3,000		3,000
1 at 2,000		2,000
1 at 1,500		1,500
5 at 250		1,250
6 at 150		900
10 at 100		1,000
760 at 60		45,600

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,456 REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption 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.

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

For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

**INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.**  
160 Fulton St., Cor. Broadway, New York City.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to 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 States.

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

# L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

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

J. H. OGLESBY,  
Commissioner.  
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.  
S. H. KENNEDY,  
Pres. State National Bank.  
A. BALDWIN,  
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

**UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!**  
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

**Louisiana State Lottery Company.**  
Incorporated in 1835 by 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$650,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the Louisiana State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1878.

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

**1874th Grand Monthly**

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	\$150,000	150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 MEDIUM PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
50 PRIZES OF	1,000	50,000
100 " "	500	50,000
200 " "	250	50,000
300 " "	150	45,000
400 " "	100	40,000
500 " "	50	25,000
100 Approximation Prizes of \$200		20,000
100 " "		10,000
100 " "		7,500

270 Prizes, amounting to \$622,600  
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 Cheques payable to the order of the Company by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

**M. A. DAUPHIN,**  
New Orleans, La.  
Washington, D.C.  
Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

**NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,**  
New Orleans, La.  
OR

**LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,**  
New Orleans, La.  
STATE NATIONAL BANK,  
New Orleans, La.  
GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK,  
New Orleans, La.

**ADVERTISING CONTRACTS** made for THIS PAPER which is kept on file at the office of **LORD & THOMAS**  
McCormick Block, Chicago Ill.

**A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE**

**COOK'S FRIEND**  
BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE  
None genuine without the trade mark on package

**WITHOUT MONEY**  
That farmers may come to know America's best national farm, garden and home weekly without cost.

**THE RURAL NEW-YORKER**  
will be sent to all applicants FREE FOR SIX WEEKS, and promptly STOPPED at the end of that time, 34 Park Row, N. Y.

**KNABE**  
PIANOFORTES.  
UNRIVALLED IN  
Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability.  
WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,  
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,  
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per day as you like. Dearly our FIRST. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

**DISTRICT OF MONTREAL SUPERIOR COURT.** (No. 1121.) Dame Germaine M. J. Huter, of Montreal, wife of Clement P. Germain, of the same place, vs. Notary, duly authorized a *ex tera jure* justice, in that he published an action for separation on property against her authorized ROY BOUCHERELLE and Co., Plaintiffs' attorneys. Montreal, 24th October, 1885.

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

Particulars at 249 COMMISSIONERS STREET

**CORPULENCY**  
Receipt and notes how to be taken by a physician, and rapidly cured without surgery. It is a safe and reliable remedy. 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. No charge is made whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his weight reduced in a few weeks. Write for particulars to RUSSELL C. Woburn, House, Cor. Bedford St., London Eng.



Questions Answered!!!

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians... At any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritations of the nerves...

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians... What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs...

CHAPTER II.

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured...

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...

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.

SMITH'S PLANETARY ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE, for 1886. This Annual is a continuation of a famous Almanac, now in its ninth year of publication.

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 popular, by presenting it in a pleasing and engaging manner...

THE ANGEL GUARDIAN ANNUAL.—We are in receipt of this annual for the year 1885. It contains, besides the calendars, quite a variety of choice reading, and a large number of illustrations.

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 BRITISH ELECTIONS.

GLADSTONE ATTRIBUTES LIBERAL REVERSES TO THE IRISH VOTE.

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.

It is proposed to renew the publication of the Catholic Illustrated Weekly, The Angel, for Sunday schools and families.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The December number of the Catholic World has been received. The contents are as follows—1. The Trinity in Simple English...

THE LATE CARDINAL McCLOSKEY.—Donahoe's Magazine for January, 1886, will contain a lengthy biographical memoir of our late lamented Cardinal, by John Gilmary, L.L.D., the distinguished Catholic Historian of America.

THE LEADERS OF FRENCH JOURNALISM.—We have received from The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, a copy of their new engraving, "Representative Parisian Journals and Journalists."

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Birmingham outlook has decided to placard the country parliamentary divisions with Mr. Gladstone's reference to Irish affairs in his first Midlothian speech.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Birmingham outlook has decided to placard the country parliamentary divisions with Mr. Gladstone's reference to Irish affairs in his first Midlothian speech.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S VICTORY. LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sir Richard A. Cross, home secretary, is returned for the Newton-Willows division of Lancashire over Col. G. McCorquodale, the Liberal candidate, by a vote of 4,401 to 4,031.

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...

LONDON, Nov. 30.—Mr. Gladstone, speaking at Buckley, Flintshire, to-day, said that the Liberal reverses were due to the timidity of the nomination of duplicate candidates, the miserable imposture called fair trade and lastly and chiefly the Irish vote in Great Britain.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES. LONDON, Dec. 1.—Results received up to midnight show that 180 Liberals, 167 Tories and 28 Parnellites have been elected.

THE HOME SECRETARY'S VICTORY. LONDON, Dec. 1.—Sir Richard A. Cross, home secretary, is returned for the Newton-Willows division of Lancashire over Col. G. McCorquodale, the Liberal candidate, by a vote of 4,401 to 4,031.

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 if he shows himself a patriot and not a partisan in his management of the difficult Irish question.

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."

HIS LAST APPEAL. 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 for voting.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find bank draft for the sum of \$184.75, being the subscription of the undersigned subscribers, who feel that their assistance in such a cause at this time will not be out of place.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you will find bank draft for the sum of \$184.75, being the subscription of the undersigned subscribers, who feel that their assistance in such a cause at this time will not be out of place.

HISTORY'S WARNINGS.

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 justice, and the judge and jury were, under the circumstances, so naturally prejudiced against the prisoner, that it is almost declared that Riel had a fair trial.

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.

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 Canadians they can ever be brought to see in Riel's execution anything but a brutal and sacred duty for political effect, or in Riel's career anything but what they admire and glorify in their martyred patriots of their own race, who died for their gallant resistance 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 unscrupulous mind in religious and political matters would never occur to anyone but the fanatic who hung him or their advocates. 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 of 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 unwholy 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 Irish 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 unmistakable 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 unconscious tools and instruments of the deadly enemies 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.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, including: Hugh Callaghan, Toronto, \$112; W. G. Hodson, 5 00; Frank Hart, 5 00; John May, 5 00; M. Loughman, 5 00.

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

DRIFT 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, except in groceries.

FLOUR.—The market has been very dull during the whole week, the chief outlet being the city demand. Values have shown a tendency 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 Manitoba flour lately. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian per bbl, \$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 Superior, \$4 15; Fancy, \$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 3 25; Ontario bags, strong, h. l., \$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 ordinary, at \$4 30 to \$4 50 for granulated. Cornmeal remains quiet at \$2 90 to \$3. Moulins \$2 35 to \$2 50 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 done. 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.

or, less nominal at \$8.50 to \$7 per bush. Timothy is quiet at \$2.75 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 way from 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 as to quality of brand. Smoked meats are quiet at unchanged values. Tallow is dull.

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 were a few little strong bakers' offerings at \$4.50 to \$4.75.

GROCERIES.—Some houses report a noticeable slackness since navigation closed. Fruit still maintains 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, 8c, cured and inspected, 9c to 10c, calfskins are nominal at 10c to 12c for green and 13c to 15c for cured, sheepskins are freely taken at 8c.

PROVISIONS.—This market still remains dull in all its branches. A great quantity of butter has changed hands, but of an inferior class. In hog products there is not much doing.

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 \$1.00 to \$2.25.

PEARS.—California pears \$3.00 to \$4.50 per box, as to condition and quality. Buerre Anjou \$8.00 to \$9.00 per bbl, and Duchesse at \$7.00 to \$8.00.

DRIED FRUIT.—Valencia raisins 8c to 9c; Elements 7 1/2 to 8c; Sultanias 5 1/2 to 7c, and currents 3 1/2 to 5c.

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.

GENERAL MARKETS. SUGAR.—At the recent advances in the price of refined sugar there has been a good business during the week.

MOULINS.—The market is quiet but steady at 28c for round lots of Barbadoes and at 29c to 30c for smaller quantities.

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. Waxing up 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 93c to 10c; No. 2 do 94c to 95c; No. 1 Hamilton 93c; No. 2 do 85c to 9c; Chicago Buff 10 1/2 to 11c; Bulls, 8c to 8 1/2c. Green butchers, 9c to 9 1/2c.

LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk railway:—Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs.

WE O E N D E D . Nov. 25. . . . . 1,087 964 200 689 Prev. week. . . . . 1,592 556 33 328 Since May 1. 69,118 40,823 4,823 12,054

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.

S. CARSLY'S. MILLINERY AT HALF PRICE. \$30 BONNETS reduced to \$15.

\$30 BONNETS reduced to \$15. \$30 BONNETS reduced to \$15. \$30 BONNETS reduced to \$15. \$30 BONNETS reduced to \$15.

S. CARSLY'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 timed firm at 17c to 18c.

DRESSED POULTRY.—The few stray consignments that have been received so far have realized the following prices:—Turkeys 8c to 10c, and ducks about the same; chickens 6c to 7c, and geese 6c to 7c.

THE BUTTER MARKET. BUTTER.—Under pressure of heavy receipts during the past week prices have again given way.

CREAMERY, choice. . . . . 18 1/2 @ 18 Creamery, early makes. . . . . 16 — 18 Townships, finest. . . . . 17 — 17 1/2 Townships, fair to good. . . . . 14 — 16 1/2 Morrisburg. . . . . 12 — 17 Brockville. . . . . 12 — 17 Western. . . . . 10 — 14

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.

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.

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.

BIRTH. FITZGIBBON.—At No. 114 St. Famille street, on November 21st, twin daughters to Mrs. and Mr. M. Fitzgibbon. 126-2

BUTLER.—On November 24th, at No. 61 Nazareth street, the wife of Mr. Thomas Butler of a son. 127-1

MARRIED. FLANAGAN-FANNING.—On Wednesday, November 25th, at St. Gabriel's Church, by the Rev. J. Salmon, P.P., Mr. William G. Flanagan, 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 Arthur. 126-1

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. 125-3

DEMERS-McNEICE.—At St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday, November 25th, by the Rev. Father Toupin, George Demers, son of George Demers, Esq., to Lizkie McNeice, daughter of the late William McNeice, Boston and New York papers please copy. 126-1

BOYLEAN.—In this city, on the 29th Nov., Edward Boylean, aged 58 years, a native of County Cavan, Ireland.

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