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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

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# WEST AUSTRALIA.

Twenty two years ago John Boyle O'Reilly misted in the Prince of Wales' regiment, the Tenth Hussars. He was then about 19 years ant and sincerely devoted to the Irish cause, edid what he could in the regiment to proate the revolutionary movement that began n 1863. Hisconnection with the Fenian insurtionists was discovered, he was arrested, ried and convicted of high treason, and he TAR sentenced in July, 1866, to imprisonment for life. This sentence was afterward comto penal servitude for twenty years.

O'Reilly spent about a year in the English prisons, working in the chain gangs. In November, 1867, he was transported to West Australia in the convict ship Hougoumont, crowded with felons. For about thirteen onths he worked at road making near Bunbury in the penal colony, associating with sonvicts and ticket-of-leave men. Various secounts of the manner of his escape in February, 1869, have been printed. The true story was not known until Mr. O'Reilly had been in this country for ten years or more, when time had removed all danger of inculpating certain friends who risked much in

saisting him to freedom. In the list of absconders printed early in 1869 in the official Police Gazette of West Australia there appeared this paragraph:
2—John B. O'Reilly. Registered number 9,843. Imperial convict; arrived in Colony

per convict ship Hougoumont in 1868; sen-tenced to twenty years 9th July, 1866. Description—Healthy appearance; present age, 25 years; 5 feet 7½ inches high, black hair, brown eyes, oval visage, dark complexion; an Irishman. Absconded from Convict Road party, Bunbury, on the 18th of February,

The man to whom Boyle O'Reilly owed his liberty was a good Catholic priest, the Rev. Patrick McCabe, "whose parish exlended over hundreds of miles of bush, and whose only parishioners were convicts and licket-of-leave men." He was a scholar and entleman of rare accomplishments, "almost lways in the saddle, riding alone from camp the trees at night." "He was an ideal disciple of Christ," says Mr. O'Reilly, "who labored only for his Master. He was the mly good influence on the convicts in the whole district of Bunbury." We continue the quotation from Mr. O'Reilly's own narra-

One day this remarkable man rode to my had then made all my plans for escape, and I freely told him my intention. "It's an excellent way to commit suicide," he said and he would not speak of it any more. As he was leaving me, however, he leaned from the saddle and said: "Don't think of that again. Let me think out a plan for you. You'll hear from me before long."

He went away and I waited weeks and months and never heard a word. I was not compelled to work with the criminal gang on the roads, but had charge of their stores, and carried the warder's weekly report to the Bunbury depot. Finally, one day on my way with this report, I came to a plain known as the Race Course. As I crossed it I heard a coo-ce, or bush cry, and saw a man coming toward me. He was a big, handsome fellow, with an axe on his shoulder. He came to me with a friendly smile. "My name is Maguire," he said; "I am a friend of Father blac's, and he's been speaking about you." Seeing my hesitation, he drew a card from his wallet, on which Father McCabe had written a few words to me. Then I trusted

This was in December, 1868. Some American whalers were expected to touch at Bunbury in February for water. After two months of suspense, news came to O'Reilly of the arrival of the barks. Maguire announced that he had arranged with the Captain of one of the whalers, the Vigilant of New Bedford. to cruise for two or three days just outside of Australian waters, and take the fugitive on board from a small boat. (n the night of February 18 O'Reilly waited until the warder had visited his hut, put on a pair of freeman's shoes, as the trackers could easily discern the mark of a regulation convict's boot, and struck into the bush :

About 11 o'clock I came to the old convict station, and lay down behind an old gum tree at the readside. In half an hour or so two men rode up, but they passed on ; they were farmers, probably, or maybe a patrol of mounted police. Shortly after, I heard horses coming at a sharp trot. They halted near me and I heard "Patrick's Day" whistled clear and low. In an instant I was with them-Maguire and another friend, M.—. They led a spare horse. I mounted at once, and without a word we struck into the bush at a

gallop. For hours we rode on in silence. They reached the shore, found a small hoat ready for them, and pulled about forty miles along the coast to the point where they expected to meet the New Bedford whaler. No me had thought to bring food or water and for twenty-four hours or more the sufferings of the party were intense. At 1 o'clock on the third day they made out the Vigilant, under full sail, steering north. They pulled toward

her with light, hearta:

She was steering straight toward us, so we stopped pulling and waited for her. But we wors bound to be wosfully disappointed. When she was within two iniles of our boat she fell off several points as if to avoid us. Every one stared in amazement. Maguire kept saying that Capt. Baker had given his the boat and gave a loud hall that must aver been heard on board. No answer.

TLE O'REILLY'S ESCAPE FROM return in a week, and leaving him hiding in a secluded sand valley close to the shore. He climbed a tree and caught an opessum, and also captured a few kangaroo rats. These animals supplied him with food. Afterthree days O'Reilly, still believing that Capt. Baker must be cruising for him somewhere off the coast, resolved to make another attempt to board the whaler. The rowboat was too heavy for him to pull alone. Six or seven miles further up the beach he found an old dory, half buried in the sand. He dug the dory out, launched it, made it watertight by plugging the cracks with paper bark, and put to sea alone:

Before night I had passed the headland, and was on the Indian Osean. I knew there was a current going northward. Next morning I gave up pulling, and sat down to watch and wait. It was very hot. The sun flamed above, and the reflection from the water was scorching. That day, toward noon, I saw a sail. It was the Vigilant—there was no other vessel there. She drew near to me, so near that I heard voices on deck. I saw the men aloft on the lookout, but they did not see me-at least Capt. Baker says so. She sailed away again, and was out of sight before night. The dew and the cool air refreshed me, and I resolved to pull back to shore and wait for Maguire's return. I pulled all night, off and on, and in the morning saw the sand hills at the headland of Geographe Bay.

After that second bitter disappointment O'keilly left his sand valley no more. He slept most of the time for five days, and then Maguire came back with the good news that Father McCabe had arranged for O'Reilly's passage on another New Bedford whater, the Gazeile, Capt. Gifford. But Maguire also brought an unwelcome travelling companion in the person of a criminal couvict, one Martin Bowman, a ticket-of-leave man, and one of the worst characters in the colony. Bowman had discovered the means of O'Reilly's escape, and had threatened to put the police on the track unless he was taken

That night we slept little, some one always keeping an eye on Bowman. We were up at daybreak, and soon after we were affoat. We pulled straight out toward the headland, as Capt. Gifford had instructed. By noon we saw the two whaleships coming along with a fine breeze. Toward evening, we heard a hail, and somebody shouted my name, and cried out, "Come on board!" We were all overjoyed. We pulled alongside, and I was helped out of the boat by the strong arms of Henry Hathaway, the third mate. Caut. Gifford made me welcome, and we walked together into the bush. gave me a place in the cabin. Martin Bowamong the crew.

Six mouths afterward, when the Gazelle touched at Roderique, an English island in the Indian Ocean, the Governor came aboard, searching for "an escaped convict from Australia, a black-haired man." I was standing with Mr. Hussey, the mate, when the Governor made the demand. Mr. Hussey sail that no such person was on board. The Governor answered that he had information that a man had escaped on the Gazelle. Mr. Hussey feared that they might seize the ship, so he said that a man of that description, who had come on board off the coast of Australia, might be the person. He called Bowman, whom every one on board detested, and he was putin irong and taken ashore. We knew thathe would tell the whole story (the wonder is that he did not do it then; but he wished to make terms for his own release). That night the officers of the Gazelle threw overboard the grindstone, with my hat, while I lay hid in the Captain's cabin. A cry of "Man overboad!" was raised, a boat was lowered, and the hat picked up. There were on hoard some English ex convicts who had shipped in Australia, and these only waited for a chance to get me retaken. But one of them, utterly deceived But one of them, utterly by the officers' strategy, declared that he saw me sink where my hat was picked up. When the Governor came on board next day to demand his prisoner the flag was at half-mast, and the officers sorrowfully told him that the man he probably wanted had jumped overboard in the night and was drowned. His policeman went among the crew and learned he same news. Two days later the Gazelle sailed from Roderique, and I came on deck,

much to the anazement of the crew.

That ended Mr. O Reilly's adventures. On the Cape of Good Hope Capt. Gifford handed him thirtsen sovereigns, all the money he had, and transferred him to the American ship Sapphire. This ship took him to Liverpool, where he was provided with a secure hiding place until a passage was secured for him on the Bath ship Bombay, which landed him in Philadelphia on Nov. 23, 1869, nine months after he made his first break for the Australian bush.

#### THAT DEADLY EXPLOSION.

London, Feb. 27.—The explosion at Shoeburyness yesterday was caused in a singular Col. Lyon had invented some manuer. fuses and rocket floats and desired to make final experiments with them. Gunner Allen undertook to make the attachments between the shells and fuses. He found his first attempt to insert the fuse into the shell very difficult, and imprudently used too much force and exploded the shell. The explosion knocked seventeen officers and men, who were present to witness the experiment, off their feet. Allen was killed. His sum was torn off and his bead nearly severed. Surgeons hoped to save the lives of Colonels Strangeways and Lyon, each word as a man, and he could not believe that of whom appeared strong enough to he would break it. One of the men stood up arrive the loss of both legs, but neither proved able to withstand the double amputations. Both expired after the doctors had completed their operations.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

MR. O'BRIEN EXPELLED FOR OBSTRUCTIVE-NESS-THE GOVERNMENT'S SOUDAN POLICY-THE ENTIRE AFGHAN PRON-TIER TO BE SECURED, INCLUDING HERAT.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons this evening, moved to postpone all notices of motions until after the order of the day resuming the debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was disposed of. Mr. Redmond (home ruler) opposed the motion, seconded by several of the Parnell. ites, and the opposition became so noisy that the Speaker interfered, informing the House that he thought the subject had been adequately discussed. The Parnellites at this joined in a prolonged howl and derisive cheers. Mr. O'Brien (home ruler) shouted: "We will remember this in Ireland." The remark was greeted with cries of "Oh! oh!" 'name him !" "name him !" The Speaker "named" Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Gladstone at once moved that the "named" member be suspended. Mr. O'Brien shouted: "That is an honor it has been my ambition to attain. After the uproar subsided Mr. Gladstone's motion was carried—yeas 244, nays 20. The speaker then ordered Mr. O'Brien to withdraw from the house. That gentleman straightened himself to his full height, and exclaiming with great precision and sarcasm: "Certainly, sir, I will withdraw from the house with more pleasure than I entered it," strode out. The episode was quite sensational. Mr. Gladstone's conduct was firm and determined. At the close of the hubbub Mr. Gladstone's motion to resume the detate ou the motion of censure was then adopted by a vote of 222 to 19.

Mr. O'Brien was suspended for a week. Mr. Gladstone explained that he had never mentioned abandoning the Soudan after the cupture of Khartoum. He had merely said the evacuation of the Soudan by Egypt has formed the original policy of the Government. The policy remained unaltered, but recent events had prevented its immediate execution. Gladstone stated that the Government was taking steps to secure the entire Afghan frontier, including Herat.

Mr. Gibson violently attacked the Government and accused the ministry of deliberately gambling away the life of General Gordon. The present policy appeared to he one of going to Khartoum to please the Whige and running away to please the Radicals.

Mr. Goschen (Liberal) severely criticised the Government's policy, and announced that unless a different one was proposed he would support Northcote's motion.

The Carlton Club this afternoon unanimously resolved that the feeling of the club favored the assumption of office by the Con-servatives if the Government was defeated on a vote of censure.

LORD SALISBURY'S INDICIMENT OF THE CABINET-THEIR SOUDAN POLICY RIDI-CULED-THE GOVERNMENT EVADE A

DECLARATION OF THEIR INTENTIONS. LONDON, Feb. 29 -Lard Salisbury attributed the deplorable results of the government's indecision to the fact that they always waited until external pressure forced them to act. In the absence of a fixed policy, he said, the government adopted the absurd plan of taking advantage of the chivalry and self devotion of one of the noblest spirits of the age, to accomplish by mere words and promises what they lacked the courage to accomplish by force of arms. declared, government, he knew Gordon was in danger and held back from sending him succor, thereby incurring the penalty of the present indelible disgrace. Their conduct had been an alternation between periods of slumber and rush. The rush, however vehement, was invariably too unprepared and unintelligent to repair the damages done during the periods of slumber. He would not say the government's policy had been bad, because the government had had no policy worthy of the name. Were they going to hold the Soudan or abandon it? The speaker thought the government did not know. The conservatives would insist that the influence of England should be kept prominent in Egypt. They were de-termined that a consistent policy was absolutely necessary. But such a policy could not be expected from a ministry so hopelessly halting as the present one. If it were continued in power, England must expect to lose her prestige in the eyes of the world and be drawn to irreparable disaster and disgrace. (Cheers.)

Earl Northbrook said he thought the immediate exposition of the government's policy in regard to Egypt would be inopportune and highly dangerous.

Baron Wentworth (liberal) moved an amendment that the British forces should not occupy the Soudan longer than necessary, and that in the interests of Egypt and the British Empire it is undesirable to prevent the Egyptians from selecting their own govern-

Earl Northbrook declined to state what the future form of government in the Soudan would be. Lord Granville said whoever is to hold

Khartoum hereafter must suppress the Mahdi,

but it need not necessarily be England. IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS this evening Mr. Chaplin (Conservative) de-

clared that half measures would not suffice. Not many months must be allowed to elapse before the accumulated errors and oraven treachery towards Gordon should meet with righteous and just reward in the deep and bitter execration of an outraged and indig | readmed the debate on Sir Stafford North-

fitting way to accomplish the evacuation of and the appointment of a Royal commission the Soudan was for the British troops to re- of enquiry into Dublin Castle rule. capture Khartoum, and release that city and every captured or beleagured place between ble now to enter into the discussion of such Khartoum and Cairo from the clutches of the an important and delicate matter. Madhi. It was the imperative duty of England to suppress the the Madhi's revolt. The government recognized this and was energetically striving to perform it. If the Tories came into power to morrow they could do no more than was now being done. Concluding Lis remarks, Sir Vernon Harcourt said England was unable to support another India in Africa, and public opinion would never allow it.

Sir Charle. Dilke made a long and detailed defence of the government. He said no English ministry would be mad enough, should the Mahdi retreat south from Khartoum, to follow him to the equator. England, he said, disclaimed the responsibility for Italy's action at Massowah, but she did not consider it necessary to express an opinion as to the actions of Italy, with whom England was united in the bonds of closes: friendship.

The debate on Egypt was adjourned in both houses without division. It is believed Lord form the house of the precise measures adopt-Salisbury's speech to-night will alrengthen the ed for the Egyptian campaign. government's vote.

#### PRANCHISE REGISTRATION.

Provision has been inserted in the registration bill bringing the new roll of voters in o operation on November 1st to enable the general elections under the enlarged franchise to be held in December.

#### AGITATION IN THE PROVINCES.

A large meeting was held in Manchester last night to protest against the government's Egyptian policy. Speeches were made by prominent conservatives. A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury was read, declaring that motion in the house of commons has not dis-England had special obligations to fulfil in Egypt, because she had destroyed the Egyptian army, thrown the government into con-fusion and allowed a fanatical rebellion to assume proportions threatening the existence of Egypt. The spilling of English blood merely to slaughter savages and then retire was a revolting policy The restoration of order could not be effected without the support and guidance of England for a long time

London, Feb. 27.-In the house of lords last night the Karl of Derby said the strongest argument to be derived from the course the government have taken in Egypt was the fact that if England refrained some other power was certain to occupy Egypt, with, perhaps, the exclusive desire of furthering its own advantages. The government believed the leries of the House of Commons were crowdleries of the House of Commons were sound. The government would not shrink from its duty in protecting Egypt from fanatical rebellion, but when that was crushed and order restored in northern Soudan the loval tribes would require very little force to hold their own. Indefinite occupation of the country was not needed. The government, he said, had complied with all Gordon's wishes, except his request to send Zebehr Pasha to him, which they refused in the interests of Gordon's own safety.

In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Camperdown (liberal) announced that he would support the vote of censure unless the government announced some clear and

distinct policy in regard to Egypt.

The Earl of Carparvon said he knew of no record more shameful than the present ministry's trestment of Gordon, and he knew of nothing more dishonorable to the govern-

ment and country.

The Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for India, replying to Lord Carnarvon, said nothing could be more suicidal than to leave among the Soudanese the impression that the English were coming to restore the Egyptian yoke. The Soudanese bitterly hated the Egyptians. The speaker was convinced that the right policy had been pursued by the government throughout. That policy was to leave Egypt when good gov ernment was established. It was simply impossible for the English government to remain in Egypt in the face of existing European antagonism. The whole policy government had been to extricate England from her difficulties and enable her to ceturn to her former state, in which her strength would be greater throughout the world.

(Cheers.) Lord Granville maintained that the preceding government had sown the seeds of the present troubles. He was not surprised that Bismarck had disapproved of the present government's policy, because neither the preceding nor the present government had adopted Bismarck's advice to annex Egypt. Lord Granville regretted the fate of Gordon, but declined to accept the cdium the opposition sought to cast upon the government. He assured the House of Lords that the government was anxious to proceed with vigor in its present policy and to deal with the slave trade in the most effectual way possible. He regarded England's honor as pledged to de-fend Egypt proper. He said if Lord Salis-bury became the head of the government he much doubted whether he (Salisbury) would propose and execute the policy he had propounded. If he did the country would force him to wriggie out of it at the earliest opportunity.

Lord Salisbury replied briefly, after which Baron Wentworth's (liberal) amendment was rejected and Salisbury's motion of censure adopted on a vote of 189 to 68.

#### IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

this evening Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would move that the house regrets that the militis has been embodied, because it in-dicates the government's intention to interferein the Soudan by force of arms.

Mr. Edward Hicks Beach (Conservative)

oobs motion of consure. He called the at sainthe hailed, and we all joined in the completed their operations.

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On the house to the fact that the government of the house that the fact that the government of the hou

Mr. Gladstone replied that it was impossi Mr. Sexton asked Mr. Gladstone to fix

day for the discussion of the question and Mr. Gladstone said, "You had better wait to see if I continue in office." (Laughter.) ford Hartington said whether the government was or was not defeated on the pending motion the expedition for the suppression of the Mahdi would be continued. It was due to India to show the vast Mohammedan population of that country that England could not be made to retire before the Malidi's fauatical hordes. The government adhered to its pledges and would not leave the Soudan until its objects had been accomplished. The railroad from Suakim to Berber, he said, would be used for commercial as well as military purposes. He believed the house would not support the policy of undertaking the government of a new India in the heart of Africa. All confidence between the government and its military advisers would end if the government were compelled to in-

ed for the Egyptian campaign.

Mr. Morley's amendment to the censure motion, favoring the evacuation of the Soudan, was rejected by 455 to 112. Lord Hamilton's amendment to Morley's motion, to the effect that the government had failed to indicate a policy justifying the confidence of parliament or of the country, was rejected by 290 to 277. All the Irish members voted against the government.
Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of sensur

### was rejected by a vote of 302 to 288.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MAJORITY of fourteen in the division on the Censure appointed the conservatives. It is the lowest majority the government ever obtained upon any important question. The conservative vote was normally estimated at 245, and was increased to 288 by the votes of Goschen and other whigs and twenty-four Irish members. The peace radicals supported the government. The excitement became intense toward the end of the debate, when it transpired that a section of the whigs and Parnellites had de-cided to vote against the government. The report led a number of hesitating radicals to vote against the censure motion, thus saving the government from defeat. The House of Commons was crowded in every part early in the evening, but the audience thinned some-what when it appeared that the expected Irish scene would not occur. When Lord Hartinged with peers and visitors. Everybody was

#### THE PARNELLITES

gave no indication of their decision. The scene was one unparalleled in many years. When the motion was put the Parnellites dramatically balled cariosity by remaining seated until the House was cleared and then they rose in a body and went with the Conservatives. The result was not known until the clerk read the figures. The result was received with vociferous cheers and counter cheers. It is reported that before the divis ion on the censure motion the ministry decided to retire from office if their majority be under 15.

The News says : It is possible the govern ment may resign. A cabinet council will be held to-day to consider what course to pursue. The Standard, commenting on the small majority, says: The calinet is bank rupt in influence, and Mr. Gladstone has received a severe lesson. .

THE PARNELLITES AND THE O'BRIEN EPI-SODE-LABOUCHERE'S MOTION DEFEAT-ED-THE KASSALA GARRISON-OFFERS OF COLONIAL AID-CALLING OUT THE

RESERVES. LONDON, March 2.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Sexton gave notice that to-morrow he will call the attention of the house to the imminent danger which was menacing the rights of the members of the Commons to speak and vote owing to the recent actions of Speaker Peel in the O'Brien

Mr. Labouchere's resolution that the House of Commons regrets that the militia are to be embodied, because it indicates a resolution of the government to interfere in the Soudan by force of arms was, defeated by a vote of 149

to 19. Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice said the sortie and defeat of the Kassala garrison by the Mahdi's Arabs occurred on the 2nd February. The garrison was so far inland that relief could only be afforded through friendly tribes,

The Marquis of Hartington defended the sending out of the Guards, who expected to be employed in war whenever serious operations were needed. It was not the intention to call out the reserves yet, but the government would not hesitate to do so if neces sary. He said no colonial offers of military assistance would be declined. The government were now communicating with the colonies for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature of the assistance the colonies could render.

In the House of Lords this evening the Queen's messages embodying the militia and extending the period of active service of reserve men were adopted. The Earl of Morley said recruiting for the British service had been proceeding briskly. The increase in the army during the past year from recruiting alone amounted to 9,000. The Duke of Cambridge said, the government had accepted the offers of military assistance made by the colonies, providing such aid was re-

#### OVER THE SEA.

anglo-french complications over CHINA-THE PRINCE OF WALES' IRISH TOUR-FATAL STEAMSHIP EXPLOSION AT SEA -THE CITY OF CHESTER'S STORMY VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Pants, Feb. 27 -- England's non-acceptance of the French declaration making rice contraband of war is proving very annoying to the French government. It is believed that the attitude taken by the British government will produce a tension in the present relations between France and England. The Temps, discussing the question, says: " England has always maintained that coals were contraband of war, despite the protests of France. France will with equal vigor persist that rice is contraband of war. England's protest probably mean that she reserves the right to eventually demand the indemnity which France makes China pay." The Temps believes the incident will have no serious outcome. The torpedo boats that re-cently destroyed the Chinese frigate and cor vette at Sheipoo were of English build. The British authorities first declined to allow the transfer of the torpedo boats to the French for fear of a violation of international comity hetween China and Great Britain, but tinally yielded. The government has chartered the Inman line steamer City of Paris for transport service to China.

BERNE, Feb. 27.—In consequence of the adoption of a resolution by the federal assembly to expel anarchists from Switzerland the police made a descent early this morning on the shodes of suspected persons. Wholesale arrests were made. Many persons were taken from bed. In Berne ten well known anarchists were arrested.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Prince of Wales

will start on a tour through Ireland on April 2nd. He will reside tirst at Dublin Castle: subsequently the Prince will be the guest of the Earl of Kenmure at Killarney. The festivities which will be arranged in his honor will include a lovee at the castle, a grand drawing room recoption and ball at St. Patrick's Hall, besides a round of less formal balls at the castle. There will be a military review in Phoenix Park, a gala performance at the theatre, several state dingers and receptions and a series of visits to all the principal places of interest in Ireland.

Lord Mayor O'Connor, who is a strong nationalist, displays no enthusiasm over the official notice of the visit of the Prince of Wales. Mr. O'Connor's acknowled; mout was made in the coldest and most formal terms. It contains neither mention of a civic well come nor a hint that the Prince will be welcome as the Mansion house.

Dunlin, March 1 .- A mass meeting of Irish Nationalists was held this afternoon in Phoenix Park to protest against the suspension of Mr. O'Brien by the House of Commons. Lord Mayor O'Connor presided. Fully 20,000 persons were present. Several flery speeches were made and resolutions adopted declaring the Speaker's action an insult to Irchard, and demanding the prompt reinstatement of Mr. O'Brien. Rome, March 2.—The seventy-fifth anni-

versary of the birth of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated to-day. The Pope, replying to the congratulations of the cardinals, expressed his deep regret at the present position of the Papacy, which, he said, was in the hands of the despoiler. Neither he nor his successors could ever accept this state of affairs.

PARIS, March 2. - It is stated that England has made representations to France in reference to the declared intentions of James Stephens to summon a Fenian conclave and organize a Fenian insurrection in Iroland. DURBAN, March 2.-General Warren has

gone to inspect the military posts on the frontier, in view of alarming rumors prevaleut regarding Boer designs on Natal. Dublin, Murch 2 .- At a meeting of the

municipal council at Cashel to-day a fight occurred in which one-half of the city fathers. were arrayed against the other half in a fisticuff encounter. The chairman was dragged. from his sent. At a meeting of the Dublin municipal council, presiding councillor May gave notice that he would move at the next meeting that the monument of King George I., standing in the Mansion House grounds, should be removed to some lumber yard. Sir George Owens gave notice that las would move the appointment of a conamittee to frame an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales upon his arrival. Mr. Clamcy jumped. up and said he desired to give notice that no such committee be appointed. Great excitement ensued, and several conscirvatives were shouted down in an attempt to ask the Lord Mayor if distoyal remarks attributed to him in a report of one of his speciohen had been correctly reported.

LONDON, Feb. 28 .- St. Stephen's Review today inveighs against Sir Evelyn Baring giving a fancy dress ball at Cairo the very night that every decent European in Egypt was mourning for the Khartoum Gordon catastrophe. The Review professes to have ill news of Lord Vyolseley's health since his fall from a camel, when his head was injured. The carteons in Punch are worthy of the cest days of Teuniel. This veteran has the British lion on an eminence, reviewing regiment after regiment of little lions dressed as soldiers marching from colonial plains toward Egypt and bearing the flags of Australia and Canada. The cartoon is called "March, my. Boys." Another cartoon is John Brill in the uniform of an Indian colonel erection a sign-board on the Afghan borders. The sign bears the legend. Trespassers will be proposited."

Doard on the Alghan borders. The sign bears
the legend. Trespassers will be proceeded.

A Tartar horde stops to examine the sign
board with field glasses.

Mr. Ruskin publishes to day, a characteristic letter on the vileness of England making
Gordon's death the occasion for a party contest and says. — I am edified by the burger

# PETER HENDERSON & CO

## AYERS Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sersaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassimm and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-nurifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted. condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

### Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1822. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.



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

# CAIN Health and Happiness. HOW ? BO AS DIVERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave, as it when the first heat dectors in botroit."

M. W. Boveraur, Beckenie, lonin, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?

Kidner. Wort cared me from nervous weakness after I was not expected to live."—Airs. M. H. B. dwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease?
"Eldney.Wort enred me when 107 water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peshody, Mess.

Suffering from Diabetes? diney-Wort lathe most successful renedy I have used. Gives almost immediate relief."

Dr. Phillip C. Ballon, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
""Ildney-Wort cured me of chronic Lives Diseases
after I prayed to die." Millings word to die."

Henry Ward, late Col. 87th Nat. Guard, N. T.

Is your Back lame and aching? "Kidney-Wort, (I bottle) cared me when I wasso me I had to roll out of bed."

C. M. Talimage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Eldney-Wert made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful notioning. He world the box"—Sam's Redges, Williamstown, West Va.

Are you Constipated?
Idecy-Wort causes easy exactations and cured effect 18 years us of other architecture."
Nelson Futrchild, St. Albans, Vt. Have you Malaria?

has done better than any other remody I have sver used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Ulark, South Here, V2. F

Are you Bilious?
"Eldney-Wort has done me more good than any other rumedy I have ever taken."
Ling J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles? Idncy-Wort permanently cared me of blooding. Or. W. C. Kline recommended it to me.", Geo. H. Horst, Ozabier M. Bank, Myerciown, Pa. Are you Rheumatism racked?

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Ridney-Wort cured me of peruliar troubles or everal years smaling. Many friends use and praises."
Mrs. H. Lamoreaus, tale is theory. Vis. If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

CIDNEY-WORTE THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

## BRISTOL'S VEGETABLE Sugar Coated Pills

Regulate the Stomach and Liver.

"Maryland, My Maryland." \* \* \* " Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men."

" My farm lies in a rather low and missmatic situation, and

" My wife !"
" Who !"

"Was a very pretty blonde!"
Twenty years ago, became

"Hollow-eyed!" "Withered and aged !"

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasil

"A short time ago I purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new blown daisy. Well the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her oldtimed beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it mysell) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only 1: ... Bitters to thank for it.

The dear creature just looked over ray shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my bro-ther farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good,

I thankfully remain. C. L. JAMES. BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md.;

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, soisonous stuff with "Hop Lor "Hops, in lier name

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

"And you'd have less, let me tell you, but for the cowardice of the rascally North York yeomany at Oulart, who instead of stand-ing their ground till we could look about us, ran away; and we'd have known nothing about our danger but for the escape of Foot, the nimblest among them. Glad you cut them all off to a man; such poltroons are unfit to live.'

"I think, sir," laughed Father John "though we differ on some points we would agree also on a few, and one is, that cowards are great stumbling-blocks in more ways than one to any cause, and were much better timely weeded out, as brave men would sooner come to reasonable understanding and fair adjust-ment of quarrel."

There was a bonhommie and an outspoken manner about Father John, which, along with his paternal countenance, at once benignly claiming reverence, and commanding respect, was incipiently making favorable impressions upon Captain Courtney, who granted a conditional assent, muttering while glanced at his nephew :

"Ay, if they were all gentlemen."
"Certainly," responded Percy Esmond;
"that is an indispensable qualification. One could never expect to find in a brute rabble more than the ferocious courage incidental to the brute beast; reason would appeal in vain

to their understanding."
Miles O'Byrne, who felt that the speaker's eye was upon him, and that there was a sinister allusion in the drift of his speech, made

haughty interrogation:
"Do you consider all those holding commissions in the line gentlemen?" "They are loyalists and enlightened Pro-

testants," said the lieutenant, grandly. "Evading the point does not answer the question," smiled Hugh, "So, I daresay, are your valet and butler loyal fellows, and good church goers."

"Can the half of them spell their own names?" cried Gerald of Ballymanus, ironi-

cally.
"You must admit that the least of them is superior in civilization and social grade to the rag, tag, and bobtail you deem it an honor lead into rebellion against the best of kings, in foray upon his peaceful subjects, and which error may yet cost you dear. Yes, I assert, as compared with yours, the least of ours is a gentleman," replied Esmond, frowning upon the insurgent leaders,

Miles resumed: "Then all I can say is, if your definition of gentleman be founded upon his loyalty, Protestantism, a good outward coat, and superior social grade—that in the name of loyalty and Protestantism, and on the strength of his good coat and superior social grade your gentlemen, inaccessible to reason, have perpetrated crimes that never will disgrace the meanest of our ragged peasantry, whose con-tempt and scorn they have earned, themselves. Yes, I proclaim it aloud, without possibility Yes, I proclaim it aloud, without possibility encouraged your aunt to stay, because, for of contradiction, your deprayed myrmidons sooth, you didn't like meeting Carhampton, have left on record enormities so beinous. that posterity, hearing of them, when the may find it out of the frying-pan into the grave has closed over their bones, will cry out: 'Not men, but monsters these!' And yet will the half of their infamy be disclosed till the great accounting day, since there be deeds too vile for even historic pages to note, and which will be found transcribed in the book of the recording angel only? Yes, we have cause to be thankful that our place is not among ranks whose ignoble fame would suffuse our cheeks with the brand of dishonor, the hot blood of shame "

"But that I auticipate our victorious arms will by-and-by compel you to reverse your opinion I would here and now give you the lie if you mean to allege that dishonor attaches to any corps to which I belong," retorted angry Esmond, unheeding the imploring gestures of his sister, aunt and

"And but that I standpledged to my cause in this great national duel, in which we hope to obtain satisfaction by dint of the sharp argument of pike and musket, I would here and now take up your challenge, and so acquit me that no traducer would again be

council here interrupted the angry colloquy beween the gentlemen.

Father John immediately rose, and turning to his guests said, with all the courteous the day preceding, Flora and Ethel, who grace and dignified bearing, partly inherent shared the same apartment, rose early, and and partly the result of his early pupilage in the College of Seville, and intercourse with the most polished society of Spain: "My friends will, I know, excuse my absence, dictated by imperious necessity, and furthermore permit me inquire as to their wishes. Night is closing in, Wexford is distant, and none of the party appear well fitted to undergo the renewed fatigue of an elevenmile journey, with, perhaps, indifferent accommodation in a city now thronged with fugitives. Above-stairs in this house are some rooms comfortably appointed. If it be your pleasure to make use of them in the emergency, trust to our insurgent faith that you shall not be disturbed, and I will appoint these women to wait upon you, and attend in every particu-

lar to your comfort, while our men withdraw to the sterner duties of the camp.' Father John's address appealed with varied effect to each of his auditors. Flora and Ethel, whom, waiving the brief episode of wordy war with Percy, Miles, and Hugh, had been sedulous in effort to tranquillize and win to gentle confidence in their friendly disposition, quite

gained over in heart, were at once for accepting the proposal. Mrs. Courtney, dreading the long journey, and the possible contingency of a night in the barracks or on the street, thought a comfortable room would be more desirable if they could be quite sure of safety among such a multitude of the wild trophize it, much to the amusement of the Irish. Captain Courtney and Lieutenant unobserved Flora and Ethel: Esmond, feverish with their wounds, and impatient to beamong their own friends, thought it better to get on, and accept of Father John's offer of horses and convoy; but then came the wary suspicion suggesting that perhaps inimy afore us, all as one as a rigimint of several hours, as you know, without on the way the treacherous scoundrels would dhragoous? An' throth, if I had a snug bit having partaken of a morsel of food, fall on and murder them. This cogent idea of ground of my own, as once I had, och hone, were not in condition to essay further empreyailed, and Captain Courtney consented it's a fine life ye'd lade for the rest of yer priss. As it is, we had reason to be quite

which derogatory injunction was thus resent fully answered by the affronted parties, Kitty, who was mistress of elecution, taking

Mushe, thin, Kitty returns the complimint. Wid all manner o' rispict to the ordhers of his reverence, Moll an' I was just sayin' Och, sure, now, isn't this a poor case, that if the inimy coomedown on us, as there's no knowin' but they would, an' the min have to march to meet 'em; there was she an' I set for sentries to watch over an' take care o' the likes o' yous-not that I'd begrudge it to the two young ladies, God mark their purty faces to grace! but to be waitin' like dhrynurses an' chambermaids on the gintlemin, an' the boys wantin' us to help em', 'ud aggravate a donkey, an' glad I am ye've made betther choice o' the ould lady to attind ye. Wisha, coome along, Moll, to the

council ! Captain Courtney, observing judicious silence, made no response to this fluent oration, which Moll Doyle, as she followed her termagant relative, wound up, saying :
"Throth, if I war to be put on that duty it's go out soldierin' on my own hook I would

Miles approached the alarmed Flora and Ethel, looking dismayed at the virages whom Hugh and Father John were now striving to pacify, while they drew them forth with themselves, and said: "Don't mind these noisy dames; they are excited and in a querulous mood just now, but in reality, they are tender, good-hearted mothers of families, have till lately led quiet, inoffensive lives, and had Father John not known them to be decent and well conducted he would not have proposed their services."

"Oh, but they are so blood stained!" re-marked Flora, with a shudder. "Well, they shall not molest you, 'said Miles, gently. "Where's the little drummer."

There, yonder; I see him speaking to Captain Courtney. Well, I am going now to the camp; should you need any service I can render, depute him to seek me, and meanwhile reat assured that you are safe here as you could be in the midst of your own legions. Adieu!" Lifting his hat in courtesy, Miles departed

with Hugh, just returned to summon him in haste to the council, Flora and Ethel, in deep silence looking after them, till recalled by the voice of Captain Courtney, saying:
"Isn't this a nice fix we're in? In the

midst of a rebel camp, not one of our own people about us, servants and all made off to Wexford. May the horned beasts pursue "Don't agitate yourself, dear," entreated Mrs. Courtney, a small, spare person of very ladylike appearance and prepossessing man-

ners; "it will be bad for you." "Psha! Lucy, how easy you take it. You women have no feeling. Three ribs broken. I'm sorry now we've trusted ourselves to such barbarians, and Percy so disabled. Mark my words, we're in great peril. The priest is, after all, the best of the lot, and if the murderous squad fall on us, where should we find him now? Flora and Ethel, take my warning, keep out of the way of those brigands that have been showing you so much civility. Heavens! what yahoos their women are. Nice wouldn't it be if they took a fancy to you?—oh, oh, my ribs! Wife, it's all your fault. You would wait for the garrison ball, when I wanted to go up to Dublin. If misfortune comes of it I'll lay it at your door, and yours, Flora, that l and Marmion teased you, and—well, you fire. But I'll up to Dublin, come or stay who will, and get a surgeon to attend me that has skill in his profession. I will !-- all your

and heaven knows what next !" " Come, uncle; 'tis all very bad, but can't be helped now, and you want rest," said Percy, taking advantage of a pause to persuide the cantain to lie down on a couch carried in for his use.

fault !- Enniscorthy burned to the ground,

#### CHAPTER XXXIV.

The morning sun rose clear and silvery upon the town of Enniscorthy, as at the selfsame hour of yesterday morning basking in the new-born splendour, and animated with the pulse of waking life. To-day its aspect, how changed! Masses of dead bodies, with ruined debris choking the narrow streets: stately mansions, shapeless heaps of ruins ; fine houses, dingy and desolate, standing with yawning doors wide open, where they had been burst by the fierce invader; no sound of life breaking the stillacquit me that no traducer would again be no sound of the breaking the still-found to impugn my pretension to equal rights of manhood, or malign any cause I esponsed."

The entrance of Father Michael Murphy to summon Father John and his confederates to course to the sea. Indisposed to sleep, yet somewhat rested and recovered from the prostrating effects of the dread scenes in which they had but yet acted a minor part of for some time stood looking out of the top window upon the thrilling spectacle before them—Vinegar Hill, a conical eminence, standing in the midst of an extensive am phitheater of hills, of different form and elevation, receding into distance: some soft and undulating, clothed with verdure and cultivation; others presenting a rugged outline, swathed with the deep purple tints of atmospheric hue, casting them into shadowy distance; to the north the ancient castle of Ferns, standing against a blue cone of hill rising loftily above it; and towards the west the lordly summits of Mount Leinster towering over all. But not this panorama of beauty attracted the sad eyes of the consins, riveted in awe upon the heaving ocean

of men arrayed for mortal combat that cover-ed the hill from base to summit, leaving but one bare spot of about a hundred and fifty yards around their mansion, standing, as it were, in the midst of a charmed circle, in which the only object they saw was Kitty, in clean cap and apron, and quite divested of yesterday's repulsive tokens, milking a cow; while Moll Doyle, equally improved in externals, was caressing a lively young bull, which having had a horn broken; and sustained sundry damage in its martial onslaught upon the foe, engaged her kindly sympathy. Feeding the animal with pieces of brown bread, she at length began to apos-

"My jewel ye are, an' the beauty o' the world. Ye like that bit, ye do, ye crathur, an' if it wor the last bit I had yer welcome to it; for wasn't it yerself helped to clear the to remain, stipulating that those odious hussies days, an die o' ould age, wid a beautiful col-should not approach one of their party, lar round yer neck. Musha, Kitty, I wondber

The state of the s

how's the poor childhre, Miss Effic, an my Nelly, an the little gossoon 1 was dhramin em out o' the hands o' the yeas the worst evil could befall em."
Amin, a chierna " responded Kitty, ris-

ing up with her pall and turning the cow loose. "Larry is a cute boy, an niver fear Il keep a sharp look-out, as we cautioned him. Here's my Ned coom'in for another pail o' milk for the min, along wid Johnny, they must go to Nancy Brennan an' Sally Nolan, for we've done all our milkin', an' I must keep this for our own use till I hear what's his riverence goin' to do."

"I'm afeard they won't decide upon nothin', so many givin' their opinion, one for one thing, an' another for another," said Moll Doy'e. "Well, Johnny, avouchal, what' goin' on above?"

"Begorra, it's for all the world like a rookery of crows in a storm," said Johnny Doyle, coming up. "Every gintleman, ex-ceptin Misther Miles and Misther Hugh, that goes wid Father Murphy, wantin to have his own way, and thinkin their own plan best, so that no two can agree. It's well's if they don't pull the whole thing to pieces, an' make a mess o' it. Have ye any more milk to spare us?

"No, alanna; go to Nancy Brennan; she has four or five cows' milkin'. I wondher Father John lets himself be led or said by thim, he that's able to bate the world." "An' what is it you want, Ned, avic?" said Kitty, coming towards the house with her

son, who took the pail to carry for her.
"Misther Miles sint me over to sind little dhrummer, Willie Mitchell, to the ladies, wid his compliments, to know if they have any commands, an' how they passed the night, an' to tell you an' Moll to have breakfast for 'em; and he'll be down himself as soon as he can get away."

"Musha," retorted Kitty, "bad cess to the breakfast I'd get ready if it wor anyone but himself or Misther Hugh bid it. Break fast for the inimy, inagh!" And with an air of disgust she turned to see what caused Ned to come to a sudden halt, with abashed visage—Flora and Ethel, who, just as they passed, had come out of the front door, were behind her.

"We do not wish you should take the trouble to get breakfast for us," said Flora, gently. "Indeed, we shall not require

Kitty, promptly recovering her self-possession, mape respectful answer: "Och, in regard o' the throuble, alanna, 'tisn't that; an' as far as yerself an' this purty colleen, I'd do more nor that for yez; but I do own id goes agin the grain for me to be civil to the gintlemin; howandiver, I'll do my best to plaze Mr. Miles and make yez snug. Walk into the parlor, Miss, an' I'll have all ready in a jiffy." She pointed with her finger to a door on the right, opposite to that occupied by Captain Courtney.

"Thank you," said Flora; and turning to Ned, who stood evidently captivated in the contemplation of beauty, combined with a refined elegance quite new to him: "Have the goodness to bear our best thanks to Mr. O'Byrne and his brother; we have been most comfortable, and shall be so glad to see them when they will do us the pleasure of coming over." Same time she handed a piece of gold to the boy, who, receiving it with blushing hesitation, departed, just as Percy Esmond, not looking particularly refreshed by a bad night's rest and his crippled arm, called over the banisters:

"I say, Florry, what message of compliment are you sending to those d—d rebels? Mind what you are about?"

"Merely a response to a polite enquiry how we passed the night," smiled Flora, looking up. "You would not have me transgress courtesy. But how are you,

Percy?"

"Much you care," was the affable reply, as the young lieutenant returned to his room to finish dressing, assisted went to make inquiries for Captain Courtney, whose wife, meeting them at the door, invited them to enter.

In their abiding dread of being fallen on and murdered by their escort, Captain Courtney and his nephew could not make up their minds to set out for Wexford until guarantee of protection. So, having meanwhile broakfasted well and grumbled their fill; they were constrained to wait, and wait in vain, for Father John came not, and it was evident, as day advanced, some great excitement pervaded the mighty host of twenty thousand men, surging in billowy waves around the lefty eminence where multitudinous green banners danced and swayed in the noontide sun, and betimes the loud roar of myriad voices filled the fir mament with long-reverberating echoes. But at last, when patience, well-nigh exhausted, gave scope to new fears and murmurs, Miles and Hugh O'Byrne were announced.

"Where's your priest? Isn't he coming?"

growled Courtney, as they entered. " How long are we to be kept here? "Father John," returned Miles, with urbane condescension of look and tone, "is so pressed with engagements, he has deputed us, Captain Courtney, to let you and these ladies know that a deputation from Wexford to our camp is about to return to the city, and if it be your pleasure to accom-pany a convoy of such undoubted trust, the gentlemen-relatives of my own, not, perhaps, unknown to you—are at hand." He moved as he spoke from the door and John of Dufry, Colclough, and Mr. Blackney of Balielon, with Bagnal Harvey, bowing to the ladies, advanced. The presence of these gentlemen, intimate friends of Captain Courtney, at once restored the equanimity of his spirits and soothed his ruffled temper. "Ho! Colclough!—Harvey!— my good friends!" he exclaimed. "To what blessed windfall of luck are we indebted for your presence here? You haven't come, I presume,

to join the rebels, or to treat for the capitulation of Wexford?"
"Very grieved we are to say we have been

the bearers to the insurgents of a flag of truce, which has been rejected," said colclough; "hence we must return instanter with the unwelcome tidings of war."

"The deuce take the insolent squad!" cried Captain Courtney, looking enraged at Miles, who coolly had seated himself beside Flora Esmond, while Hugh stood beside Ethel Courtney. "Youdon't mean to say your ragged staff have the presumption to believe we'll throw open our gates to their howl? Go 'long! Why didn't you, in the flush of yesterday's haphazard victory, march right on with your horned vanguard and storm the citadel? You might then have had a chance."

"Such, undoubtedly, had been our proceeding," said Miles, laughing, in spite of himself, at the grotesque distortion of the captain's visage in his undignified ire; but you forget, sir, poor human beings are not endowed with the attributes of demigods; our men, having the same day marched thirty miles, and fought for

content with our, work ; and permit me to

have unanimously decided upon marching on Werford "And taking it," grinned Percy Eamond, with sardonic aneer. Miles bowed. Such is our intention

You, Captain Courtney, and your friends may be more wisely courselled to retain your present quarters than adventure the risk of a

ment, was silent, but Percy Esmond made reply, caustic and fierce:
By Jove, Byrne, your late Donnybrook

fanfaronade of bombastic lunatics, but that in 'my mind's eye' I see you, with some score of your compeers, dangling from the walls of the fortress, or with heads spiked upon the gates of the city, glaring, ghastly trophies of our triumph, over the Aceldama of carnage below—the piled corpses of your broken hosts, cut down by our guns, weltering in gory havoc on the field. Are you quite mad?"

. Miles gravely seturned : "A high authorty has propounded that 'oppression makes the wise man mad; hence, if the truth of the saving be applicable in my case, I can only plead that I participate in the distemper, with thousands of my countrymen. every iota; nevertheless, having found, by sad experience, that no forbearance on immunity from persecution from the swarm of petty despots at whose capricious will and disposal our lives, henor, and freedom were placed, and that when one comes to the lowest depth there is no lower—wherefore, each man of us, with our life in our hand, goes forth, conscious that it is only his, while he can bravely hold it, by smiting down his enemy; and all of our host exult-ing in the thought that if we perish in the noblest cause that ever nerved a manly arm, on our glorious death-bed we shall have struck a blow whose resound will be heard through the wide world; that we shall have immolated to the manes of our fatherland hecatombs of tyrants, and enrolled our names starless canopy, his head pillowed upon the on history's page, side by side with rock, and his cheek fanned by the cold, dewy breeze. It was a night of intense darkness, brand in the sacred cause of liberty, whether the scene of action were

passioned eloquence Miles rose to depart, but on the thresholdagain he paused, and confronting Esmond, said: "Once again, sir, take in good part the caution I give; provide for the safety of all with whose defence you are charged, nor be influenced by overweening confidence in your well-equipped phalanx, or betrayed, in scorn of our rude levies, to underrate the might that slumbers in a wronged peasant's arm. No dostards they in combat, for beneath every ragged garment heaves a bosom inspired with the prestige of hereditary glory, and in every vein throbs a life stream derived from source and lineage more ancient, chivalrous, and princely. than that of the best that circulates among yours. Farewell 1"

Beckoning Hugh to follow, he strode with lordly air from the apartment, pursued by the gaze of the dumb-stricken auditors, absolutely petrified into silence.

"A desperate man that!" murmured Captain Courtney, looking at Blackney of Balielon, who shook his head in mute

By Jove, he's moonstruck!" cried Esmond, with a dry laugh. "Come, let's get ready to march for Wexford; -ho! uncle, how shall we transport you? It behoves us to get the start of the victors and their bullocks. Bless my heart !- what a rabble! Princes, too, by the glory of Solomon! So, Colelough and Harvey, their highnesses refused to entertain your beggar. ly embassy? Glad of it; -it will give us work to do to thin the Croppies."

"I thought, dear, you said you would go to Dublin," said Mrs. Courtney, who did not feel quite so sanguine on the subject of thinning the Croppies, and who had a very nervous apprehension of encountering another they had again seen Father John Murphy, day similar to that of Enniscorthy. "Do and obtained from him renewed pledge and let us get up to Dublin: we shall be safer there.

"I believe you're crazed, Lucy! Is it take the journey with all my ribs broken!" cried the captain, in amazement at such proposition.

"Nonsense, uncle! You've only one rib broken," said his nephew. "Don't be mak-ing mountains out of mole-hills. Macna-

"And do you think I minded what the Irish ignoramus said, sir ?" shonted the captain. "Don't I know myself? Confound the lot of you, for unfeeling—oh!—oh! By Jove! maybe those brigands aren't so bad, after all; shouldn't wonder if they had some good in them—some heart. At any ratelet's get on to Wexford. Where's Florry? Gone, I'll engage, to pack. Like all you women, selfish—minding only herself. What are we

going to do now?" Leaving the party to settle the question, Leaving the party to settle the question, we shall follow the maligned Flora, who had slipped from the room unnoticed, after the exit of Miles, and approaching where he lingered a moment at the hall-door, giving some directions to Ned Burke, she, soon as she drew his attention, timidly accosted him.

"I suppose," she said, while in her tone there was a melancholy vibration that engaged his carnest interest, "it would not be quite the thing for me to wish well to your success; but be assured, none will more truly sympathise in whatsoever tide of fortune befall; and though I might not rejoice for your triumph, I should be deeply grieved for your disaster.

"Then, lady," returned Miles, bending low, and benignly smiling, tyours of all will be the only heart that rhall so feel, and very grateful it is to mine to know that there is one, even one, so kind and noble, that if it may not feel with us can feel for us, and at least not censure if it do not appreciate our struggle, not for supremacy, but for freedom to exist enfranchised from galling

hondage in our own land."

"You should not be impugued for such endeavor," she returned; "but admitting all the justice of your plen, and the valor of your host, their resources for protracted warfare appear so limited one almost trembles for the issue. Is it imperative upon you to risk your own life and fortune on a stake in which

"Would you have me, fair siren," he answered, "desert my brethren-in arms, and withhold my aid in the hour of need from the brunt of trial !—that were recreancy un-utterable. No; it may be our destiny to lose the day, but though we perish our renown will survive in story; we must not be reft of

meet Percy starting in quest of some sort of find it already evacuated by the military and conveyance to carry them to Wexford.

a great number of people while the trembling of the conveyance add, though you are free to choose, as we Wexford, the capital of the county, aituated residue, whom colrematances interpalitated

about eleven miles south west of Emniscorthy, fortified by townwall and massive arches, which ponderous gazes once had stood, and which ponderous gazes once mad stood, and defended by a strong garrison, exhibited an extraordinary, scene when the news arrived of the destruction of the "North Cork," and the rumored approach of the victorious insurgents. Construction seized upon all constructions are the inhabitants in business are oresent quarters man adventure the tran of a money classes of the inhabitants; business was classes of the inhabitants; business was captain Courtney, in speechless amaze, suspended; and the streets were choken with a wild concourse of civilians and militia, traders, mechanics, gentry, soldiers, all commingled in promisenous confusion, skirmishes have turned your heads, and I hurrying to and fro, or congregated in de could laugh in scorn at the hurly-burly and bating groups, while the air re-echoed with the cries of children, the lamentations of relations of relations of relations. tives for their slain, and the oaths and imprecations of would be avengers of their comrades; while, in the very midst of the discordant clamour, ere long fresh tidings poured in of the defeat of the garrison of Emiscorthy, over which, by and by, dense clouds of smoke, discornible from many points, wave for the discornible from many points.

discernible from many points, gave fearful evidence of the conflagration of the town, long before throngs of fainting fugitives in heterogeneous mass, footsore, and breathless, hastening thither for shelter, proclaimed the dire event, and in various picture magnified the immensity of the slaughter with the irresist ible courage and inhuman ferocity of the Nay, more, it is quite within the sphere of foe. Then pale dismay supervening upon expossibility that the unpleasing picture you travagant brangadocio of courage and de possibility that the unpleasing picture you have just sketched may be dramatised in fiance gave a new turn to policy, menaces of every iota; nevertheless, having found, by wrath and boastful vauntings were hushed, while the panic-stricken inhabitants, with our part, not the most abject submission their stout defenders, agreed to the humiliour part, not the most abject submission to fate, procured for us tolerance or ating alternative of deputing an embassy immunity from persecution from the swurm to the insurgents, beseching them to forbear council, fused into unanimous resolve to fall at once upon the citadel and despat hed the delegates with the intimation of their inex. orable purpose, while that very evening the insurgents set out, andencamped for the night upon a ridge of the Forth Mountains, called the "Three Rocks," situated about three miles from their destination. Having posted sentinels, each man lay down to rest upon his pike or musket, beneath-a and the ruddy blaze of a watch-fire showed the dark form of Miles O'Byrne standing whether the scene of action were Greece, Carthage, Rome, or Britain; or the heroes, Hector, Hannibal, Brutus, or Caractatiss.

As he poured forth the rushing tide of im-

the flickering light, and the multitudinous sleepers stretched in every posture around, while at his feet lay Hugh, beside Ned Burke, in heavy slumber, his unconscious head rest ing where the boy had placed it, upon hisown bosom. Yet Ned was not asleep : from time to time he unclosed his eyes, and looked drowsily at Miles, too restless and anxions with many cares to need repose. Thus the hours wore on till morning dawned : and with the first beam of light arose a cry from one of the sentinels upon the pinnacle of the rock. Instantly a horn sounded, and every man of the sleeping host was on his feet. "A large squadron of the line marching from Dunoannon to-wards Wexford!" shout

ed Johnny Doyle, the sentinel. Bad luck to 'em! that they may never go back," responded his mother, Moll Doyle, scared with Kitty and some other female

warriors from their couch at hand. "Up, Clooney and Kellyof Killane," cried Father John, with eagle flashing eye. "Take a band of pikes, and intercept them. We must go on to Wexford, hap what may."

Responsive to the call, two men of fine soldierly bearing stepped forth, and placed themselves at the head of their company, already fallen into rank. The leaders one moment conferred together, then shouted Down banners, and march to ambus cade i'

Instantly every green banner disappeared, and Father John, as he viewed the stately column file down the hill, like a turbid stream of swift-running water, turned to Gerald Byrne, who had just come up from his station, and said proudly: "God's benison be upon them! In the whole world they have

no peers, these gallant youths !" A detachment of the Meath Militia, with A detachment of the Meath Militia, with three officers, in advance of the main body, soon came within reach, of the ambushed insurgents, who, swooping from copse and jungle upon the troops, soon proved again their matchless might in brief, stern struggle with the British soldier. Again victory crowned their arms: the whole detachment was cut off and true vices of the struggle with the struggle true vices of the struggle with the struggle true vices of the struggle was cut off and true vices of the struggle with was cut off, and two pieces of cannon became the prize of the conquerors, while General Fawcett, the commander of the squadron, hearing of the defeat of the advance corps, instead of continuing his route to Wexford, effected a hasty retreat to Dun-

The ancient town of Wexford was nowa

cannon Fort.

theatre of warlike preparation, reinforce ments of the Donegal Miltia under Colonel Maxwell, with the Heathfield Yeoman Cavalry under Captain Grogan, the Taghmon Cavalry under Captain Cox, and later on several officers, announcing the approach of other regiments, came pouring into the town, already bristling with formidable artillery. Yet not all these hopeful prognostics could allay or assuage the alarm of the Orange oligarchy, whose dreams, no doubt, were disturbed by visions of murdered peasants, craving venge-ance for ruined homes and tortured limbs. The most extraordinary measures were taken to provide for their safety, and scouts were incessantly on foot to give notice of the approach of the foe. All night long the streets echoed to the heavy tramp of the military passing to and fro, and the terrified murmurs of the inhabitants, anticipating the coming storm. Again deputies were sent to the "Three Rocks" to treat with the insurgents, and again finding their leaders unrelenting-warned, moreover by signals of their approach, the flight of the yeoman cavalry and infantry, with theless of their commander, Colonel Watson, shot at Belmont, and other tokens—without further delay the garrison, now presenting the aspect of an "armed mob, confused, disorderly, and terrified, but oruel and truculent even in the extremity of their terror, were the first to quit the town, setting fire to their barracks at they abandoned it;" while the yeomany delayed their departure, destroying the ammunition they could not carry with them, and plundering some houses and burning others; their officers displaying equal cowar-dice, divesting themselves of their uniforms and replacing them with such mean garments as they could procure, in their head long flight to seek some spot of shelter or concealment During this scene of confusion, plainly visible to the perception of the insurgents-advanced as near as Ferrybank—the new deputation, having failed to dissuade them from approaching the town, now stipulated on the part of those who sent them that the town, that, or show a blemished honor, unworthy with all the arms and ammunition it con-even of the regard of Florence Esmond, whose tained, should be delivered up to the captors esteem I prize next to my own.

He touched her hand to his lip, and was gone, to overtake Hugh and Ned Burke, who had set forward, while Flora, strangely moved, slowly returned to the parlor, to the peasant army entered the city amazed to meet Percy starting in quest of some sort of find it always are always and at the city amazed to find it always are always and at the city amazed to find it always are always and at the city amazed to find it always are always and at the city amazed to find it always are always are always are always and at the city amazed to find it always are always ar

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure

Irregular eating at restaurants is becoming

a fruitful source of dyspepsia in our cities, according to an eminont writer on hygiene.

PROMINENT BUTTER MAKERS.

There is no dissent from the decision of

candid and capable dairymen, that the improved Butter Color of Wells, Richardson &

Co., Burlington, Vt., is the best in the world. Such men as A. W. Cheever, of Massachu-

setts, E. D. Mason, Vermont, Francis A. Hoffman, Wisconsin. Use it and recommend

If the day is not cloudy on Aug. 12, 1999,

England may view a total eclipse of the sun, the only total eclipse in the next 250 years.

It is a belief of the Buddhists of Ceylon

that if a woman behaves herself properly she

will eventually become a man, Small temp-

proprietors of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable

Compound to send by mail to various lady

correspondents large mounted portraits of Mrs. Pinkham; and how many a household

wall is adorned by the familiar, motherly face

of the Massachusetts woman who has done so

An Ulster County, New York, woman whose pot cat went the way that cats must go, wrapped it in a shroud of crazy work in silk and consigned it to a grave.

The old established cough remedy, Downs

Elixir, still more than holds its own in the

public estimation, despite sharp and active competition. It is a "home remedy," and in

this locality needs no words of praise from us,

so well and favorably kown is it. It is the

standard remedy for coughs, colds and all

throat troubles, with great numbers of our

people, and their continued use and unsolici-

ted recommendation of it speaks volumes in

its favor .- Burlington, Vt., Free Press, Jan

A letter received at the postoffice in Washington was addressed:—" Hon. Mister Cleve-

land, in the White House at Washington.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and

restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves'
Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and ef-

At Prince Bismarck's private table no

member of the household speaks a word until

its head has tacitly or otherwise given him

O. E. Comstock, Caledonia, Minn., writes

' I was suffering the most excruciating pains

from inflammatory rheumatism. One appli-cation of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil afforded

almost instant relief, and two bottles effected

Anderson county, Ky., has a jack mule that is 6 feet and 1 inch high. Congressman

John D. White comes from the same region.

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED THAT THERE

cannot be snything more exquisitely delicate for perfuming the handkerchief than MURRAY

& LANNAN'S FLORIDA WATER; but its great

and distinctive property is its adaptability to

parting to the waters of the bath great sooth-

ing, refreshing and invigorating effects is peculiar to itself.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A china lamp globe has a map of the world

in bright colors on it, and looks quite pretty.

The most popular slippers are those with beaded designs on the toes, either in black or

Silver spoons in the shape of shells, with

reedy, twisted, coiled and decorated handles,

Pure lapis lazuli blue china cups and sau-

cers, with just the faintest line of gold for rim, are popular for after dinner coffee.

The tendency of the moment in furniture is

to have the different parlor chairs matching

each other, and not of contrasting colors, as

Flowers seems to be as much a necessity of

fashionable life as ever. The bouquets carried at entertainments at this season rarely

The little bags for holding opera glasses, made of light-colored plush, with initials embroidered on them in bright silks, are very

In hammered and repousse silver dinner

sets the favorite design for covers just now

appears to be marine and Corinthian water

lesigns, with a water god in the midst of the

Rust stains may be removed from cotton

acid. The cloth must be dampened and

A very pretty new lamp shade is made of a

bright silk handkerchief with a hole in the

middle and shirred around the top. Tassels

are hung from the four corners, and four

A new inventionlis the cutting out of the

edges of ruffling by machinery, so that in

taking hold of the muslin the outer edge

comes off, leaving the trimming cut out much

neater and certainly more quickly than can

Bags to be carried in ball rooms are

novelty. They are made flat on one side with an opening like that of a portemonale,

to put the programme in, and a loose satin

bag on the other side for a handkerchief.

A NEW METHOD:

A London paper offered a prize for the best

poem on the number of days in the months

on the plan of "Thirty days hath Septem-ber, April, June and November." The win-

pretty and are very extensively used.

are in great demand.

has been the vogue.

cost less than \$15 each.

peculiar wave-like effects.

little of the powder applied.

he done by hand.

clasp.

hang from the top over the sides.

- Repeated requests have induced the

Sold by Druggista.

it to all others.

thorough.

tation to virtue, that.

much for all women.

nary 26, 1882.

fectual.

leave.

Please examine quick."

permanent cure.

March 47 1885 The factor of the graph and the or the time being their bring their bring wide their brings antipathies, flung wide their bortals, and exhibited the wildest demonstrates. tions of welcome to the despised Croppy ingents, who, while heartily amused at chameleon, the orange hue changed to chameleon, the orange hue changed to geen green boughs in every hand, green tolkades on every hat—were not deceived by the mean concession and treacherous adulation extorted from fear. So, while filling the lately desolate town with joy and gaiety, they freely partook of the plenteous hospitality and revelled in the ovation provided in their honor, they kept wary eyes about them, obliged the host of the banquet to pledge them beforehand in the wine-cup, and courteously invited him to the first taste of his own viands set before them. No riot, no pillage marred the convivial hour. Sole holocaust to the vangeance of years was the mansion of one obnoxious and notorious persecutor, Captain Boyd of Wexford, of which they made a bonfire; and but two lives were immolated, in salutary warning to svil doers, viz., John Boyd, brother to the quay. But amid the affectionate effusions layished by the Orange population upon their now dearly-beloved Popish brethren, none large an amount of populanty as the priest—good worthy soul! To make much of him was now expedient, to drown in Lethe the memory of former bad charges, and expunge in the Marah of contrition a long scroil of reminiscences was indispensable. So Father Michael Murphy, along with Sinnett of Kilbride, O'Duffy, Clooney, and Gerald Byrne, feasted and made merry at the hospitable board of one Samuel Ferguson, awealthy merchant of Bull-ring, of Wexford

Newgate felon, in a fit of wild exultation, brandishing the pike that had more than avenged his wrecked dwelling, and secured his own freedom, was cutting a series of capers and displaying sun-dry evolutions of a military character, cutting a the amusement\_of Miles de Lacy and Donogh O'Brien, prior to accepting a proposal from a comfortable widow to do her the honor of dining at her father's tavern, when all at once he came to a standstill dropped his weapon, threw up his arms, uttered a shout, and rushed forward, as a mendicant woman, with a child on her back and three more following at her heels, came along the street. Leaping forward he caught the bundle of rage—that is child and mother -in a frantic embrace, and crying, "It's herself!--it's the wife an' childhre!" The woman thus accosted in her turn setup a yell, in which all the minor keys joined lustily, and soon every note of the gamut was giving out an uproarious vocal concert, bass and treble, sharp and flat striving for masterv. and producing a babel of sound, in the midst of which Miles, turning to address a gentleman who entreated the party to favor him with their company, accidentally glanced up at a window, and with pleased emotion, not unmingled with some surprise, saw Florence Esmond smiling beside her sunt and cousin, while Captain Courtney and

while Father John, standing with Hugh and

Miles O'Byrne, Kelly of Killane, Kieran O'Hart,

and Ned Burke had not yet decided among the many urgent invitations pressing upon

them which to select, so interested were they

in witnessing a little domestic episode of intense interest. O'Loughlin, the quondam

dogged and sullen. Miles was soon decided. "Come, Father John, let us go in here and have our dinner; our other friends must excuse us."

Percy Esmond, in the background, looked on,

"But, my dear boy," said Father John, looking up and recognising the ladies, "we'l not be welcome; we have not been invited to partake of any refreshment in this the only mansion which does not parade the olive branch, the immortal green, in our honor." "Never mind;—come on," said Miles, nocking at the door, while Kelly of

Killane went off to join some of his

own friends. 'How comes it, lad," cried Father Murpby, addressing the frightened-looking waiter who opened the door, "that this is the only house that has offered us no cead mille failthe?-not glad to see us, maybe? Think we look like thieves come to rob you, eh?"

"No, yer holy riverince," stammered Giles Butterworth, shaking in every limb. "Butbut—this is the hotel, and all the families but one has left, and we was expectin' Lord

Kingsborough."
"Oh! indeed. Well, don't be frightened. we won't hurt you; but if Lord Kings borough comes, give us notice, that we may take him prisoner. Show the way to the apartments occupied by Captain Courtney,

and get us something to eat."
"Certainly, your holy riverence," cried the waiter, drawing freer breath, and adding, as he closed the door, " won't the other young gintleman come in, sir ?"

"Certainly," returned Miles, perceiving Ned Burke discreetly gliding away. He called after him: "Come back, Ned. As we wish for private conference with our friends, take the young gentleman to some room, and see that he has all he requires. How the tables are turned," he whispered aside to Hugh, as they followed Father John to the saloon, upon entering which the latter addressed Captain Courtney, reclining in an

"How now, my friend? This is a churlish reception: no trophies of welcome, no green cockades, nor word of greeting, much less the fraternal embrace of citizens emancipated from a thraldom they disliked, by our victorious arms. Pray, ladies, let us not keep you standing," and Father John unceremoni-ously seated himself vis-a-vis to the captain, who, coolly using a toothpick, heard him to

the end, then said, laconically:
"Tell me, do all your fellows carry amulets?" "Amulets! What sort? Against broken

ribs? I should first have asked for yours." "All right ;-mending. But what I mean is, by what magic or necromancy have you turned all our lions into hares?"

Father John laughed heartily. "My dear sir, you are right. We do bear the magic wand of a good cause against a bad one : gates of proof cannot withstand that."

"I daresay; and you may believe me when I tell you I admire the pluck of your gallant fellows; they are soldiers every inch; and glad I am they have thrashed and kicked our yelping curs before them. But if you expect us to demean ourselves by joining the paltry rabble in their buffoonery and mummery of welcome, ficititious as their false grimaces of smiles and pleasure, we won't not to purchase your favor, though our lives were the forfeit. Now you understand why we

made no demonstration," made no demonstration."

"I do, and honor your bold spirit and manly independence," said Father John, taking a pinch of snuff and handing the box to the captain, who cordially accepted the

"Pardon me; they are our captives, too," said Miles, "and must be retained as host ages for your good faith."
"Humph!" ejaculated the captain, while Percy Esmond looked absolutely petrified

THE STATE OF THE SECOND POST OF

with indignation, Mrs. Courtney frightened, and Flore and Ethel gazed wistfully, yet not mistrustful, on the sombre visage of the speaker. Flora was the first to break silence, saying

in her own silvery accents, and with much of that stately grace which characterised Miles himself: "I do not apprehend we shall have a very stern gaoler hence ?" Nonsense ! nonsense, Florry !" rudely in-

terposed her brother; "what do you know about it? Like you, silly girls, full of romance and stuff With cheek dyed vermillion at the rebuke.

Florence sunk into abashed silence. Miles haughtily made response: "Miss Esmond has but expressed the natural sentiments of an upright mind. Confess, sir, if yours be a candid one, that had the fortune of this day reversed placed us at your mercy, that neither youth, beauty, sex nor age had captain, and George Sparrow, both men of escaped the brutality of your licentious infamous character, who were plasd on the soldiery, and that every cry for mercy had

been stifled in the city's reeking blood!"

"Faith, I'll corroborate that," said Captain Courtney. "If you go on as you have begun we haven't so much to complain of."

"Ay, if they do!" sneered Peroy.

"And I'm sure we've no reason to doubt it," put in Mrs. Courtney. " We have met nothing but civility and kindness from these gentlemen."

The gentlemen all bowed.

"That's very true," said Captain Court-iey. "And now, my dear, let us make ney. amends for our dilatory hospitality, and ask them to dine-it wants but a few minutes to six.

"Pray, don't put yourselves about; we have ordered something below," said Father Murphy.

"Nonsense!—you'll dine with us," said Captain Courtney, "and drink to our better acquaintance. I say, Miles—Miles Byrne, isn't that your name!" " Miles O'Byrne, sir; that's my name."

"Yes, just so; only for brevity sake, you see. Tell me, what have you done with those she-soldiers of yours ?17

"Joan of Arc and her Spartan friend?" laughed Miles. "Ay, why have you so christened her? The Spartan was angry, I remembered."

"The woman—Kitty Burke is ner name—

by her wit and courage saved a party of us from being infaltibly massacred by a troop of yeoman, who had assailed us. She left us immediately after we entered Wexford, to go with her friend, Moll Doyle, and her son Larry, to look after two children, who, with a little sister of Hugh's and mine, and one or two others, we had left in a place of temporary shelter some miles beyond Ennis-corthy. I hope they will find all safe and well; but I sometimes feel unhappy, and not without reason, considering the state of the country.'

At this moment the waiter came in to announce dinner. Mrs. Courtney took Father Murphy's arm, Hugh presented his to Ethel, and Miles walked in the rere beside Florence, who whispered as they went:

"You are so good, so very good, I do not fear to ask a favor of you. I feel ashamed of Percy for being so cross; but he is not always so; only out of temper just now. You will be patient with him?"

"Save in matter of overt insult, for your sake I will," he softly answered.

At the door of the diningroom, Mrs.

Courtney and Father Murphy having entered, the rest were brought to a standstill by Ned Burke in the passage, beckoning to Hugh, and with significant gesture whispering some words in his ear. Hugh made some assenting response, with mien suddenly serious; then, as the party moved on and took their places at the table, observing the discomposed

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT AILS ME," says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me? We will tell you; you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it fathfully, and you will soon be a naw man again. All druggists have it.

A large poor house in St. Petersburg fell in on Sunday. Several of the inmates were killed and many injured.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

Milwankee made a million barrels of beer

last vear. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. is more nutritious and strengthening than any other combined or single remedy. The Medical Profession universally prescribe it in Consumption, and all wasting conditions,

with splendid results. Natural gas in Pittsburg sells for 12 cents per 1,000 feet, possible explosions thrown in.

We respectfully call the attention of every subscriber to the seed advertisement of JAMES J. H. GREGORY, Marbiehead, Mass. His large and complete catalogue is sent free. and linen by a mixture of two parts powdered cream of tartar and one part powdered oxalic

Proctor, the astronomer, is the author of new work on whist, just published in England.

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold-how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Colds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, - one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives

general satisfaction and sells splendidly. A Buddhist temple has been opened in Paris, and the officiating clergyman is a priest from Ceylon,

Boys and Girls who are growing rapidly should, (to ensure strong and healthy constitutions be given regular Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, to keep up the waste that is continually going on in the It may be attached to the dress by a pretty system during the growing period.

There are eighteen thousand veterans going through the world on wooden legs who lost their limbs in the United States civil war.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different sea-sons of the year, but often change from one ner was an ingenious bard who, in rhyme, counted the months on his knuckles, beginning January with the knuckle of the little extreme to the other in a few hours, and as taking a pinch of snuff and handing the box to the captain, who cordially accepted the captain in the perspiration, they must of course at these changes cannot fall to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course at the perspiration, they must of course at the perspiration as sudden transitions.

May it please your violorship to inform its studes the perspiration as sudden transitions the common as sudden transitions. It is also the common as sudden transitions the common as sudden transitions the common as sudden transitions. It is also the common as sudden transitions the common as sudden transitions the common as sudden transitions. It is also the common transition and allaying pain in the perspiration, but when these are suddenly common to the common acceptance of the content to be common to a common cause of disease is obstituted. The common cause of disease is obstituted and the common cause of di

#### THE FARM.

The symptoms are moisture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affect-ed. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is It is a mistake to set fence posts until they are thoroughly seasoned. Even oak posts, which are as durable as any, will rot out in a few years if put in green.

It is undoubtedly better to shelter manure af a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' ter the fermentation has stopped. Then all the plant food is soluble and easily washed away. Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases, Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, Beech wood should always be sessoned under cover. If left out exposed to all sorts of weather Box by mail 50 cents; three 102 values of the DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa it soon becomes almost worthless as fuel.

The operation of blistering is a very severe one, and should only be performed on a horse when absolutely necessary, and under direction of a skilled veterinary surgeon.

It is absolute cruelty to horses to drive them on my streets without being rough shod. Better no shoes at all than those with smooth surfaces. The cost of taking off shoes and putting on toe corks is trifling, and it may save breaking a horse's leg or otherwise seriously injuring him A poor sheep at this season, if in a large flock, will probably die and be a total less. By getting such in a place where a few can be fed by themselves they can be better cared for, and if green

food, either roots or ensilage, can be furnished the animal may be saved. On no account should heavy feeding with grain be attempted with such sheep. Many farmers make a mistake in fitting their land before they know where seed for sowing or planting it can be had. They place themselves at great disadvantage by this mismanagement, "National Pills act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and for nearly always at seeding time there is a scarcity, which advances prices. Seedsmen do not change their catalogue rates, but if orders are delayed till spring they may find all stock

sold out so that wants of customers cannot be

supplied. Hogs running in barnyards will often chew the stalks of corn if cut green and well cured. They get some sweet from the stalks even in winter. If cattle are pressed by hunger to eat these . cornetalks it will make them almost uncontrollable from freuzy. Several such instances have been reported, and it is a safe rule not to allow swine and cattle to run together at any time of year.

The barn itself should be on the windward side of the yards where stock is allowed to run. but on other less exposed sides a row of deciduous trees interspersed with evergreens will make a very desirable shelter. There is some warmth from trees in winter, and the herce winds will not whistle around a mass of them as it will around a bare barn, blowing away straw and manure, besides making the barnyard uncomfortably cold.

In summer many farmers buy fresh beef oc casionally, but only in small quantities, as they cannot keep it long. Now, however, a farmer who has a fat steer or cow can kell it himself save a quarter or a half and use a large part of it fresh. Hung up at the beginning of a cold spell it will freeze through, and while frozen may be kept weeks or mouths without injury. But what remains when thawed out should be promptly put in pickle, as it will then stoil quickly if not salted.

Because pure stock is costly many furmers think to economize by breeding from half-blooded animals. This is always a mistake. A mongrei very rarely reproduces even its own excellence in its progeny.

products.

The wheels of wagons used on the farm in drawing manure and loads of produce should be made at least three inches wide. They would draw more easily, and when used on rough roads would really improve them.

Blair Athol, the celebrated English sire, earned at the stud the enormous sum of \$325,-000, while his immediate descendants won in stakes on the English turf alone more than \$850,000.

The Governor of Arizona says that Territory has grass enough for 5,000,000 head of cattle, but fully four-fifths of it is not available because of "no water." He thinks, however, that most of the country will be at the table, observing the discomposed the use of the bath. It is the only perfume made productive in the use of the bath. It is the only perfume made productive in the use of the bath. It is the only perfume made productive in the use of the bath. It is the only perfume made productive in the use of the bath are a sinking of artesian to use in this way. The power it has of imvels.

\*\*Corn cobs should not be taken from the continued.\*\*

Corn cobs should not be taken from the farm. They have considerable manurial value, being rich in potash, and on heavy soils they help to make the land light and more easily cultivated. In heaps exposed to the rain they will rot down in a year so that they can be evenly distributed as fine mould,

M. Soeehan, of Oscoda, Mich., writes: 41 have used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil on horses for different diseases, and found it to be just as you recommended. It has done justice t me every time, and it is the best Oil for horses. I ever used." Observe that the name "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil" is on front of the wrapper,

The Mormon temple at Salt Lake will vet require more than four years for its com-pletion, and it will cost \$3,000,000.

A lady writes :- "I was enabled to remove the corns, root and branch, by the use

of Holloway's Corn Cure." "It is expected that the Spanish budget will.

show a deficit of \$12,000,000. Mr. Henry Marshal, Reeve of Dunn writes: "Some time ago I got a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery from Mr. Harrison, and I consider it the very best medicine extant for Dyspepsia." This medicine is making marvellous cures in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, etc., in purifying the blood and restoring manhood to full

vigor. The poor house at Wohlen, Switzerland was burned on Monday night, six persons perishing.

LEADING DRUGGISTS on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its benefi-cent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsis, Impurity of the Blood, and other physi cal infirmities, and as a female medicine it has accomplished remarkable cures

The President of the United States has approved the sentence of the Swaim courtmartial, which is as follows: "To be suspended from rank and duty for twelve years and forfeit half his monthly pay every month for the same period."

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE WE KNOW OF is Allen's Lung Balsam. See adv.

The Moscow Gazette states that the council of the empire has fixed the import duty on agricultural machines, without regard to the material whereof they are constructed, at 10 and this preclud kopecks in gold per pood (about \$1 per hun explanations. dred weight).

Holloway's Ointment. - Sores, wounds, ulerations, and other diseases affecting the skin, are amendable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest

#### ARMY ESTIMATES.

The state of the s

LONDON, February 26.—The army mates for 1886 amount to £17,870,700. This includes expenditures for the Soudan expedition.

#### · PUT OUT

Paris. Feb. 26 .- In accordance with the request of the German ambassador the gov-ernment has ordered the expulsion of the German socialists concerned in the riots at the funeral of Jules Valles.

#### A TROUBLESOME EDITOR

Knubley, the English journalist, who, it is alleged, concooted the reports of the Irish dynamite convention, has been arrested on a charge of attempting to shoot the editors of the story.

#### PREFERRED GERMANY TO ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 26 .- A blue book relating to the Cameroons district in Africa, shows that in August last, Granville informed the Germans that England had given instructions to the British Consul at Cameroons to annex that territory to the British possessions. The native chiefs informed England that they had got tired waiting for British protection, and as they wanted rum and tobacco they had given the country to the Germans, and were very well satisfied with the bargain.

THAT OLD INSTITUTION. The Cambridge-Oxford boat race so long looked upon in England as one of the chief sporting events of the year, has fallen in public estimation, judging from the following from London Truth:—"It may save a good many well-meaning correspondents considerable trouble if I inform them once for all that the doings of the University crews do not interest me in the slightest degree, and that I cannot find space in these columns to chronicle the daily or weekly changes and chances of the respective boats. The boat race itself is, in my opinion, a nuisance, whose necessity has never been satisfactorily demonstrated; but preliminary notices of the performances of the youths who fondly imagine that the eyes of England are upon them are an unjustifiable infliction to which I decline to subject my readers."

#### THE POPE'S SPEECH

ROME, Feb. 25 .- The Pope replying to the address of the French operatives traced the evils afflicting the working classes to their abandonment of the principles of religion and to their submitting themselves to the influence of the agitators who deceived them with vain promises, and flattered them by magnifying their rights and never alluding to their duties. Nothing good could arise from exciting the workmen's hate of the proprietors and the rich. The remedy for the evils of the worker's lot was to be found in associations and co-operation and rendering of mutual assistance in cases of sickness, want, and old age. Catholics ought to unite and The amount of capital invested in meat production in Chicago is \$13,000,000, with a total of \$105,000,000 in value of annual speech made a marked impression.

#### MASONIC SECRETS.

Paris, Feb. 26.—The tilt between M. Andrieux and the Grand Orient has considerably depreciated the respect felt for Masonry. M Andrieux refused to appear before the lodge Du Pariait Silence and the lodge has expelled M. Andrieux for divulging Masonic secrets. The comment of the public is:—If the lodge has made the publication in La Ligue an excase for expelling M. Andrieux for some other reason, it is acting unjustly, and if he has been really expelled for revealing secrets, the Masonic initiation is very childish, with its blindfolding and death's head and drinking "the waters of bitterness," and only needed a butting goat to complete the puerile imbecility of the whole affair. On Sunday several clergymen, taking M. Andrieux's revelations as their text, preached vigorous sermons against Freemasonry.

### THE SOUDAN WAR.

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- The War office has approved a plan to supply Gen. Graham's army with water in its advance across the desert. Pipes will be laid in sections, through which water will be conveyed as the army advances. A large meeting was held in Manchester las night to protest against the Government's Egyptian policy. Speeches were made by prominent Conservatives. A letter from the Marquis of Salisbury was read declaring that England had special obligations to fulfil in Egypt, because she had destroyed the Egyptian army, thrown the government into con-fusion, and allowed a fanatical rebellion to assume proportions threatening the exist-ence of Egypt. The spilling of English blood merely to slaughter savages and then retire was a revolting policy. Restoration of order could not be affected without the support and guidance of England for a long time.

#### GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The blue book contains a despatch from Bismarck to Count Von Müns ter, the German ambassador to England, dated May 5th, 1884, the object of which was to show that England could render Germany signal service in the latter's colonial policy. In case England undertook to grant this favor the despatch indicated that Germany would support spatch indicated that Germany would support Euglish interests nearer home. The despatch gave it to be understood that in the event of failure to secure the desired arrangement with Eugland, Germany would be under the necessity of seeking from France, ou similar terms, the assistance which Eugland refused. Bismarck told Sir Edward Mallet that Von Münster had laid the matter before the Pon Munster had laid the matter before the British government but had failed to obtain the understanding desired theroupon. Bismarck, fearing that Von Münster had not stated the points involved with sufficient clearness, sent his son, Herbert Bismarck, to Eugland, in the hope that he might succeed where Von Münster had failed. Count Herbert explained the situation as the German chancellor regarded it, but he succeeded little better than Von Münster in persuading England to commit herself

to the proposed policy. He only obtained, Bismarck said, general assurances of friendliness and good will from England, which have proved absolutely valueless in the face of subsequent events. Mallet then asked Bismarck what Germany wanted—did she want New Guines or Zululand? Bismarck replied that it was impossible for him to answer; Germany had now come to an understanding with France, and this precluded him from making further EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion

skin, are amendable by this cooling and healing unguent. It has called forth the loudest praise from persons who have suffered for years from bad legs, abscesses, and chronic ulcers, after every hope of cure has long passed away. None but those who have experienced the soothing effect of this Ointment can form an idea of the comfort, it bestows, by restraining inflammation and allaying pain. of subtle maladies are floating around in ready to attack wherever, there is a weak point. We residence in New York of ty. About the firm may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our loft Juna in will, visit Restignible. N.B. salves well fortified with pure blood and brook mountained frame. Girth Service classife. Salves well fortified with pure blood and brook with grounds. The salves considered with grounds. The salves considered and institute the first salves well and institute the first salves. Profit ow's Sulphur, Soad as Ingiliar view salves and institute the first salves. The salves well and institute the first salves were salves and institute the first salves. The salves were salves and institute the first salves were salves and institute the first salves were salves and institute the first salves. The salves were salves and institute the first salves were salves and institute the first salves will then take possession of an any expension of the salves will then take possession of any expension of the salves will then take possession of any expension of the salves will then take possession of the may expensive the first salves will then take possession of the salves will then take possession of the may expensive the first salves will then take possession of the may expensive the first salves will then take possession of the may expensive the first salves will then take possession of the may expensive the first salves will the salves will be salves will the salves will be salves wi

#### AN LARMING 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. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted : —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagree-La France, who accused him of fabricating able taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectora-tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the discuse should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is cradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, reot and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir, -Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend? ng pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise aryone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, R. TURNER. (Signed) R. TURNER.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

St. Mary street, Peterberough. November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, A. J. White. William Brent. Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am new happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I re-

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

Syrup which he got from me has saved his life. Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne. September 8th. 1883. Mr. White.

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

Faithfully yours; Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist. To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvil.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1882. My Dear Sir,-Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines. possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it."

The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy simost that the people were be-ginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so con-stant and the satisfaction so great.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, W. BOWKER.

(Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq.
A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James
street, Montreal.

Seventy per cent. of the seven thousand coke ovens controlled by the syndicate of Pittsburgh are now in operation. Only forty-five per cent. has been running the nest

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

George D. McKay, hatter and furrier, Richmond street, London, Ont., assigned yesterday; liabilities \$15,000 to \$20,000; assets \$4,000 to \$5,000 short of that amount.

Freeman's Worm Powders require no other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms, Mr. Arthur will remain in Washington several days after the inauguration of his

successor as the guest of Secretary Freling huysen. He will then take possession of his nuysen. He will them take possession of all residence in New York city. A cout the first of June he will, visit Restignance NUS fishing out grounds.

#### The Post Printing & Publishing Co. AT THEIR OFFICES:

761 CRAIG -8T. Montreal Canada. 

TO ADVERTISEES.

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

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUSCEIBERS.

NOTICE TO SUSCEIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Remittances can be safely made by Registered Letter Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address label when their subscription expires. Sample copies sent free on application. Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all secondarications to

#### The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

ET NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-LAR 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

WEDNESDAY......MARCH 4, 1885

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arroars, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is anexceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal Daily Post, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our ing their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits trem its presperity and progress.

As one of the English regiments was about to start for Suakim, it was discovered that there were twenty-five vacancies in the ranks. The absent ones were all Irishmen, in fact, the only Irishmen in the battalion. Their desertion is looked upon as a practical illustration of Irish sympathy with the El Mahdi. Some of them were non-commissioned officers and they were all men who had been regarded as brave and trustworthy. If this symptom of disaffection were to develop and spread among the Irish soldiers many of the British regiments would be in a pretty mess.

IT is to be feared that the report of the has introduced a resolution in the Legisla--commissioners on Chinese immigration to Canada, and the favorable legislation it will a demand that a separation be granted. It is acertainly lead to, will work serious injury to ... cour immigration prospects in Europe. White Nova Scotia's finances and commerce is due meople are not going to come here if they to the terms of the Federal Union and -have to compete with Chinese cheap labor. | the tariff and fiscal laws. It is also The report has prompted a Boston contemporary to sareastically remark that "Canada .invites the Chinese to come by the million. Ne other immigrants could be tempted, so of these considerations the Legislature is callthe doors are thrown open to the Mongolian. Canada is a good country for white men to confederation, and to resolve upon withdrawavoid." We have already a Mongolian ing from it either in company with Province in the confederation, Chinese Columbia; let us not have a Chinese Canada.

The only carentry where labor appears to be largely and anxiously in demand at the present time is along the River Plata, in South America, a wonderfully rich country with a salubrious climate and offering great opportunities. The Buenos Ayres Standard ays :- " Notwithsta uding the enormous ... flux of immigrants that's is a great and pressing demand for hands. It is no exaggeration to say that if the arriva's last year had been 200 000 net one of them would now be un-A uplayed. In fact, some of the crops in the upper provinces are lost for want of hands. Only last week somehundreday of new arrivals refused \$2 a day and beef raitions, which is double what they could earn in the United States."

PARLIAMENT did a sensible thing in refusin to commit itself to the principle of compensation in case of prohibition being adopted by the country. For, as Mr.

if the resolution advocating the prinolple of compensation were adopted by the House, the liquor dealers, instead of contracting their business, would be tempted rather to expand it. They would look forward in the near future to obtain a much larger compensation for the loss of their business arising out of a prohibitory law. If the Parliament of this country had pledged itself to any compensation at a future date, the national teasury would have been at the mercy of the liquor dealers and manufacturers. With certain compensation in view they would have stopped at no extravagance in pushing their business and increasing its value.

.Ws are pleased to see the Toronto Teleram come over to our way of thinking regarding the scheme to send Conadian volunteers to the Soudan to help England in her slaughter of the natives. Our contemporary says the Canadian colonels who want to go to Egypt to shed Arab gore are not meeting with much encouragement. There need be no apprehension on the part of either mothers or wives that their sons or husbands will have to go to Egypt to fight the "shirtless sons of the shimmering sands," as some poet has designated the unfortunate Arabs whose slaughter is contemplated. Canadians will be a great deal better employed at home in the arts of peace, and the less our people mix themselves up in England's foreign wars the better. Certainly, in the present case, Canada has no quarrel with the semi-barbarians in the Soudan. They never did us any harm, and if they have to be slaughtered we had better leave the slaughtering to be done by those whose quarrel it is."

IT is time that the Factory Act be brought before Parliament. It is a measure that is imperatively needed for the protection of Canadian children and febrales. No other government is without taking some steps towards throwing safeguards around the morals and physical health of factory operatives, especially the young of both sexes. Here in Canada it is a matter of "go-as-you-please" with manufacturers in the employment of children to do heavy and prolonged work in the most vicious surroundings. Then there are the comfort and safety of the older hands to be secured. It seems that the more important and more necessary legislation is, the more is it delayed and the more careless does the Government appear to be about it. The Factory Act is absolutely required, and if the workingmen have any friends on the floor of the house, this measure will be forced on the attention of Parliabefore the fag end of the session, to be then sent over to next year. There has been already too much delay on the subject.

THE Boston Republic is finely sarcastic over

the order of the English government prohibiting Mr. Boyle O'Reilly from visiting people a paper that is creditable to them as | Montreal. Our esteemed contemporary says well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fight- ithat in one sense Mr. O'Reilly is to be congratulated on this refusal and add "the Dominion authorities have of late shown a willingness to welcome over the border a class of American citizens of such clouded reputations that when they refuse securing a new reader and subscriber for the permission to any man to visit their cities. paper. In that way the usefulness of Tur | the public naturally concludes that such in. dividual is a man of extraordinarily clean character, which the talented editor of our esteemed contemporary, as everybody who has ever heard his name mentioned knows, undoubtedly is. Mr. O'Reilly, of course. stood in no need of the patent of probity which the refusal of the English government to allow him to visit Montreal stamps upon his character, but we simply mention the fact that, to be refused admission to a country which welcomes defaulting cashiers and runaway bank presidents is an honor to the man refused."

> Nova Scotia seems to be tired of its union with the other Canadian Provinces, and it has actually instituted proceedings for a divorce. A member of its Local Government ture setting forth a list of grievances and pleaded that the unsatisfactory condition of shown that no amelioration can be expected as long as the present state of affairs is allowed to exist. On the strength ed upon to declare a want of confidence in the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, or all alone by itself. Some of our contemporaries are inclined to ridicule the action of the would-be seceders, and to treat them as unworthy of attention; but the project of dissolving our national partnership is too serious a step for any public body to countenance for the simple fun of the thing. We cannot imagine that a provincial legislature would thus trifle with such a momentous question as the integrity of the confederation some supreme object in view. In the mountime, what are the Dominion authoristes had its birth in Russia, where the govgoing to do about it?

contemporary, The Daily Witness, with a despotism. As a like effect is always protions of the Witness were severe, but the gendered by British despotism, and what is Herald lays the stripes on with tenfold more strange, the London Times admits the convigorand wrath. Our pious contemporary in clusion with a bluntness that is really as. giving its opinion on the Chinese commission's tounding. Science has forged for human use tiously give effect to the instructions of the

according to Mr. Chaplean, who is well qualified to judge on such questions, are not more immoral than the rest of the people." The stab that is dealt by these words is as cruel as it is welled, and we do not wonder at the Herald exclaiming :-

"In which of the Ten Commandments, by

which this godly, Christian editor of the Witness professes to govern his own and his paper's conduct, does the gentleman find authority for making in the form of infamous suggestions what he dare not openly state? Where has the sanctimonious hypocrite learned that it is more Christ-like to be a cowardly slanderer than an honest journalist? In what school was this apostle of physical as well as moral assassination educated that he has come to believe he may cast around, him with impunity his poisoned arrows without being subjected to the responsibility which one man owes to another for wilful defamation, although expressed in a fashion so cowardly as to disgrace a crawling sneak thief? Those who may be libelled by the Witness, however, have the consolation of knowing that the same journal stooped to applaud murder and defend a confessed murderess. An admirable vehicle for taking in hand the

training of Sunday School children!!" Although exception may be taken to the wording of the denunciation, none can disagree with the sentiment which prompted the Herald to inflict a well deserved punishment.

LAND sharks and alieu landlords are looked apon with steadily growing disfavor in the United States. To the Irish National League belongs the credit of having forced upon the attention of the people and of the legislatures the wholesale grabbing of vast tracts of land by foreign noblemen and capitalists. The evil was assuming dangerous proportions, and the timely note of warning sounded by the League has been duly heeded by the Government at Washington. The American Senate has just had a bill reported to prevent the acquisition of land in the United States by aliens. The bill provides that it shall be unlawful for persons or corporations which are not protected by American citizenship to acquire, hold or own real estate in any part of the Union. Any corporation, in which more than 10 per cent of the stock is held by persons who are not American citizens, cannot acquire or hold real estate. These provisions against persons and corporations of foreign parts are very rigid and will, no doubt, spoil the dreams of the aristocratic land grabbers of Europe. The bill, however, does not stop there. It provides against land monopoly by American corporations themselves. All lands given to railroad, canal or other corporations which shall not be necessary for their respective purposes must be disposed of within ten years, and if not, they shall be forfeited to the government. The final provision of the bill is a strong one, and says that all property acquired, held or owned in violation of the law shall be forfeited to the the United States. This measure is apparently well calculated to place the land question on a just and safe basis, and to remove all occasion for a land war by the American

MATTHEW ARROLD, the distinguished English author, contributes an article, en-"A word more about America, to the last number of the Nineteenth Century, which has attracted more than ordinary attention. In the course of the article the 'apostle of light and sweetness" takes occasion to refer to the policy pursued by the British Gevernment towards the Irish people, and to give his caudid opinions of English

people for centuries to come.

rule in Ireland. He writes as follows :-Suppose we now pass to Ireland. I will not ask if our institutions work easily and successfully in Ireland; to ask such a question would be too bitter, too cruel a mockery. Those hateful cases which have been tried in the Dublin courts this last year suggest the dark and ill-omened word which applies to the whole state of Ireland-anti-natural. Anti-natural, anti-nature-that is the word which rises irresistibly to my mind as I survey Ireland. Everything is unnatural there-the proceedings of the English who rule, the proceedings of the Irish who resist. But is it with the working of our English institutions there that I am now concerned. It is unnatural that Ireland should be governed by Lord Spencer and Mr. Campbell Bannerman -as unnatural as for Scotland to be governed by Lord Cranbrook and Mr. Healy. It is unnatural that Ireland should be governed under a Crimes Act. But there is necessity, replies the government. A necessity for the Crimes Act is a necessity for absolute government. By our patchwork proceedings we set up, indeed, a make-believe of Ireland's being constitutionally governed. But it is not constitutionally governed; nobody supposes it to be constitutionally governed, except, perhaps, that born swallower of all clap-trap, the British Philistine. The Irish themselves, the all-important personages in this case, are not taken in ; our makebelieve does not produce in them the very least gratitude, the very least softening. At the same time it adds an hundredfold to the difficulties of an absolute government,"

May we ask what Goldwin Smith thinks of Matthew Arnold's strictures.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON DYNA-

MITE. The London Times publishes a remarkable article on the mission of the dynamiter, whom it calls the secret avenger of wrong, and on England's relations to him. According to the Thunderer severe laws may be passed; means of detection multiplied, and severer punishment inflicted; but the fact must be admitted that society has engendered for any paltry or partisan reason or without in its own bosom a new enemy. The "dynamite war," says the Times, erument has done its best and its most to stifle aspirations for freedom. The new THE Montreal Herald is after our esteemed | method of warfare is festered by intolerable huge stick, and is belaboring it in the most duced by a like cause, the dynamiters that merciless fashion. We thought our castiga. threaten British society must have been on-

agents the most civilized governments do not scruple to use in order to secure their ends. "England;" says, the Times, "has used them with terrible effect in the destruction of thousands of human beings in Egypt and the Sondan, and is now preparing to destroy thousands more. During the bombardment of Alexandria the Times correspondent on board one of the British ships said he say shells burst over the centre of the city. These shells were propelled by a British Government, sustained by a political party pledged to international righteousness. That Sovernment and the party which statained it did not care to inquire how many innocent women and children were destroyed on account of British interference. An eye-witness who visited the city and its suburbs a few days afterwards said that thousands of these women and children fled for their lives from the doomed city and acores of them perished on the desert sands. If civilized governments, priding themselves on their love of righteous uess, will, without scruple, use such deadly agents of destruction, it is not unnatural that men carrying with them the memory of wrongs, or supposed wrongs, will use, in their wars against governments, similar agents. And to this complexion it has come at last."

derer is how shall the foe be met? Sopurpose, as the raison d'eire of the "avenger the Times makes some remarkable admissions, to which we would invite the special attention of some of our Canadian contemporaries. It tells England "to act as wisely and as great act of political justice has been carwithout agitations near akin to revolu-Rossaites let us not purposely slaughter, by the thousand at the time, unarmed Arabs, We have had too much conquest, too much confiscation, and too much coercion in Ireland and abroad. It is time that we should turn over a new leaf, and endeavor, by acts of right and justice, to atone for the mistakes and the blunders of our forefathers."

class sowing the seed of outrages ! Too much conquest, too much confiscation, and too nuch coercion in Ireland! These words are complete resume of British doings in Ireland: and what we wonder at is that the London Times should have written them.

THE GLOBE'S BLACK LIST. imaginary pecuniary benefit derived from their parliamentary office. This "black list" contains over 70 names alphabetically arranged, of the leading members on the Conservative side of the House, and to each name the Globe attaches a short summary of the "happy circumstances" in which these members are placed. The object of the Toronto newspaper in compiling this list is to lead people to believe that the majority of the members who support the ministry are influenced by corrupt motives, and have sacrificed their independence for filthy lucre or for the enjoyment of office. The value and force of the Globe's insinuations and charges can be duly measured when it is known that Sir John Macdonald's independence and that of the ministers are questioned because they receive an annual salary for their services to the Dominion. The Globe considers the independence of other members to be destroyed because "they hope" to get into office later. Among these the Globe has placed the worthy member for Montreal Centre, Mr. J. J. Curran, and considers his presence in the house a crime against parliamentary freedom. We rather think that the constituents of Mr. Curran will take the Globe's mention of their representative in this connection to be more of a favor and an honor than otherwise. Mr. Curran has watched and served the interests of his constituents as no previous representative of theirs has ever done, and the Globe's attack upon him confidence in him or their desire to see him reach the top of the parliamentary ladder. The Globe's production was altogether an absurd farce; it was simless and without

meaning. We quite agree with our independent con-

wards the illustrious Irish patriot. The Roman correspondents of the British press industriously, circulated reports of how and Davitt, how the Irishman was snubbed the outcome of a conspiracy among the correspondents to show that Irish agitators need of the Holy See. Their insidious work has been altogether ineffectual to cover up the real relations that have existed between Mr. Davitt and the Vatican. The truth of the matter is that the founder

Few would expect such a cool and philo of the death of Pius IX., when a grand sophical review of the situation from the Requiem Mass was celebrated in the Sistine Times. The ideas and sentiments in the Chapel for the repose of the soul of that above extract are those which one would rather look for in journals devoted to the Pontiff of happy memory. Pope Leo XIII. was in attendance, accompanied by the promulgation of the dynamite doctrine. The prelates and other members of the Pontifical next question that puzzles the old Ihun-Court. The celebrant was Cardinal Sacconi, deau of the Sacred College, and Bishop of ciety, to protect itself, must hunt Ostia and Velletri, chosen as being the most audown, imprison and destroy the dynacient among the surviving Cardinals in Rome. miter, but that will not suffice for the created by the late Pontiff. Behind the choir occupied by the Cardinals were the Patriof wrong" will still continue. In this respect archs, Archbishops and Bishops, assistants and non-assistants at the Pontifical throne, the Prelates of the various Colleges of Rome, the Heads of Religious Orders, the Camerieri 'justly as possible in the future. Unfortn-Segreti and all those who have rank in the Pontifical Chapel, as well as a deputanately, justice has not hitherto been done to tion of the Military Order of Jerusa-Ireland but in the presence of menace. The lem, the diplomatic corps, and the Duke of Wellington said he would not be responsible for the public peace members of the Roman nobility, with a few select and favored laymen. Notif the Catholic Emancipation act were not carried. And the then ruling class of withstanding the fact that the invitations to this country yielded to fear what they laymen were very limited and were only issued as a favor, we find that Mr. Michael would not surrender to reason. Nothing Davitt was among those who were thus is more notorious than the fact that no specially honored, and, what is more, that he ried during this century of great reforms received much and particular attention from His Holibess' Chamberlain. How journalists tions. The ruling class have, therefore, with any sense of decency and honesty can twist treatment of this kind into "snubbing" in a great degree, to thank themselves for and "ostracism" is more than we have any crops of outrages, of which they sowed the desire to examine; but the reason why they seed. In hanging or imprisoning O'Donovan do it is plain. They are correspondents of the British press. A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE The following subscriptions have been

crived for the National Tribute to the fam..y or the late A. M. Sullivan :-Justice rendered through fear ! The ruling Richard McShane 5 00 Hugh J. McCready 5 00 W. O'Brien.... Ronavne Rros..... F. J. Hart. John McEntyre.....

The Toronto Globe was guilty of a most illy piece of business in publishing what it sermed "a black list" of the members of Parliament, who, it contends, are not free to speak and vote as their conscience, their sense of duty, and the interests of the country would dictate, on account of some real or is not calculated in the least to destroy their is likely to be brought up in parliament.

frere, the Ottawa Sun, that nothing less than the most dense stupidity could ever have prompted or carried into effect the brilliant | proposed visit. idea of publishing in the editorial columns of the Toronto Globe of Saturday its attack upon the personal reputation of those members of Parliament who usually support the government of Sir John Macdonald. It is semething new Sir John Macdonald. It is semething new Mr. O'Reilly a guarantee that he would not be in the consideration of our public life that molested if he comes: men elected to Parliament by the free and deliberate choice of the people are to be asspiled by accusations of sinister and unworthy, motives, because in their votes in the Heuse of Commons they honestly and consoien-Fisher very wisely and foreibly pointed report, thus alluded to one of the commission and these electors whose will they are there to execute tions for 2c. stamp. The state of the s

## THE CANADIAN CLIMATE

DAVITT AND THE VATIOAN.

Michael Davitt's visit to Rome was made

the occasion of absurd and malignant stories

regarding the attitude of the Holy See to-

'strained relations" existed between the Pope

INTERESTING LECTURE BY DR. HINGSTON IN THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY HALL.

MOn the evening of Tuesday week Dr. Hingston delivered a lecture in the Natural History Society's Hall on "Certain features of our climate."

of our cumate.

The lecturer, in the course of his lengthen ed and highly interesting, lecture, said that everyone, except perhaps Mr. Latham, would right and left by the Vatican officials, and how he was even refused admission to the admit that a change takes place in the European constitution after a longer or shorter reresence of Leo XIII. This was all pure fiction, and, as events prove, was nothing but sidence in Canada. The climate of Canad would best be considered under its two oppo-site aspects of heat and cold. A few additional degrees of heat and a few weeks longer look for no countenance at the hands of summer might perhaps engender those dis eases which in Canada were unknown. In Great Britain the mortality was higher in cold than in warm weather. The reverse was the case here, where the mortality was less in winter than in summer. The er hilarating influence of a Canadian win ter was supposed to depend upor its peculiarly electrical condition. The of the Land League was the object of equally kind and distinguished consideration from relative salubrity of the climate of the eminent dignitaries of the Church. This country might be to a certain extent gathered from its weekly or monthly returns, but in Canada, if they were to pin their faith to such documents, they would be led very far was shown on the occasion of the anniversary astray, for there was no uniform system of registration. The guardians of the different cemeteries in or near large cities kept a record of deaths, but if a physician searched the re-cord he would be puzzled at the strange diseases which were said to carry off natives and for which he might search his books in vain. He quoted statistics from the death rate in the United States army, which showed that the stations improved in salubrity and healthiness in direct ratio to their proximity to the Canadian frontier and the great chain of the Canadian lakes, Amongst the diseases to which he specially wished to direct attention was that of con-sumption. They heard of Canadian people being sent southward every autumn to avoid the cold of our Canadian winter. This was a fatal mistake. The cold, clear, dry, bracing air of winter afforded consumptives the best -sometimes the only-chance of recovery. The most important condition for a con sumptive was dryness, and that next to dryness in importance was an equitable temperature. To persons suffering from chronic bronchitis or pleurisy a winter residence in a southern latitude might be advisable, but for other chest affections, and particularly consumption, the cold air of Canada was to be preferred, and vital statistics proved this. An exception to the general healthiness of Canada would seem to present itself to an almost insignificant extent in the disease termed leprosy, met with in a spora-dic form to a very limited extent on the Miramichi river in New Branswick. This disease was not indigenous; it was imported by some shipwrecked sailors, but those alllioted were zenlously taken care of by the Hotel Dien sisters of Montreal. He hoped, however, that this disease would soon die out. In the concluding portion of the lecture on the habits of the people he warned them against taking spirituous liquors and that scarcely less evil, immoderate smoking.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Hingston, hoped that the citizens would avail themselves of the present series of lectures and the advantages of the museum, which was thrown open to the public on lecture nights.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Toronto, Feb. 27.-In the house to-day more bills amending the municipal and assessment acts were introduced, and the report of the judges in the Algoma election case presented by the Speaker. The judges agreed that corruption extensively prevailed in the election, which resulted in C. J. Murphy ... 5 00 form candidate. No writ can be issued for Michael C. Mullin ... 5 00 this constituency until May.

Jas. McCready, Montreal ... 20 00 Mr. Preston moved that inasmuch as the

Mr. Preston moved that inasmuch as the ...... 20 00 live stock heretofore sold by the Ontario ...... 10 00 agricultural farm has been purchased by peo-5 00 ple not living in Ontario, it is the opinion of the House that the surplus stock of that in-5 00 stitution should be sold subject to such conditions and terms as will insure its retention 5 00 within the province. This motion was sin-5 00 ported by the eastern members on the ground 5 CO that if some of this stock was obtained for 5 CO the east at reasonable prices it would benefit ...... 5 00 | the province, as most of the better stock is 5 00 | now, it was said, purchased, when offered 5 00 for sale, by Americans. The Minister of Agriculture sympathized with the object of the motion, but denied that much of this stock was sold to Americans in either of the two sales already held.

A long discussion ensued on the motion for the second reading of the bill introduced by Mr. Meredith, leader of the opposition, to make employers liable to make compensation to employes for personal injuries suffered by workmen in their service. The bill provides that where an employe suffers injury by reason of obeying the orders of his superior the employer shall be directly liable for the result of that act of their officer. Mr. Fraser, on behalf of the government, opposed the second reading, although he admitted the necessity for some such legislation, but wanted the matter considered more fully.

Mr. Meredith charged the government side of the house with using the same tactics as were resorted to in the English parliament on a similar measure in behalf of capital-He championed the claims of the workingmen to compensation from their employers when injured in the service of said employers. The Attorney-General said the workingmen had not asked for this measure, but if it was in their interest and not injurious to employers they might next session consider the matter. On division in a small house the motion for the second reading was lostyeas 15, navs 25,

TORONTO, Ont., March 2.—Upon the orders of the day being called in the House today the attorney-general rose and paid as eloquent tribute to the memory of the member for East Kent, Mr. McCraney, who died on Saturday morning, and moved the adjournment of the House till to morrow. The motion was concurred in by the leader of the opposition and carried, and the House adjourned at 3.30. Mr. McCraney was a reformer, elected by a majority of 179. He was born in Halton county in 1834, was a lawyer by profession, having been called to the bar in 1873. He was Mayor of Both-well from 1868 to 1871 and was first returned to the legislature in 1875, on the resignation of Hon. Mr. McKeller, being re-elected in 1879.

A deputation from the county of Dufferia waited on the government to day and asked for the appointment of a police magistrate to enforce the Scott Act after May 1st. Mr. Mowat said he would consider the matter. Another deputation protested against the passage of an act enabling counties to impose a special tax on all travellers who go into localities to sell goods. They were not hawkers, it was contended, and should be on the same footing as commercial travellers. Mr. Mowat said he would look into the bill.

The bribery report is still in the printer hands, and thirty; compositors are on it. It will make one shousand pages and will be brought down at the end of the week.

J. O'D	2 00	٠
Control of the Contro	I	1
THE DAME OF ALL PROPERTY.		1
THE BOYLE O'REILLY INCID.	ENT	1

John Mullen, (Sorel) .....

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G. Kennedy.....

D. McEntyre .....

Fogarty Bro. M. Hicks

C. F. Smith

Edward O'Brion

Patrick Mullin

P. McGoldrick

W. J. Rafferty

William Booth

Walter Kavauagh

Joseph Quinn

P. McCrory

OPINION OF MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF

PARLIAMENT. A desputch to the New York Sun says that the Boyle O'Reilly incident threatens to assume inter-colonial importance. The question has now gone beyond a personal one, and we want to know if a man who has conspired and been found guilty of attempting to destroy British rule in Ireland, even if he escapes from prison, is to be prevented from visiting a country that is only nominally connected with the British Crown. When we shut out English manufactured goods from our market we proclaim ed our freedom from the influence of Downing street, and I see no reason why we should make a retrogade movement when English or political prisoners are concerned.

A despatch from Ottawa says the Minister of Justice and the Secretary of State are in favor of allowing Mr. O'Reilly to come, even in the face of English opposition. Mr. Curran, M. P., Dr. Bergin, M. P.; the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Iuland Revenue; the Hon. John O'Donohoe of the Senate; the Hoa. Frank Smith, Member of the Cabinet without portfolio, and others took a similar view of the situation. The only men who oppose Mr. O'Reilly's visit are the Orangemen, and they are far from bitter. The incident

The Toronto Globe, the exponent of reform principles in Canada, says it sees no reason why Mr. O'Reilly should not be allowed to visit Canada. It accuses Sir John with being afraid of the small minority who place English influence above Canadian sentiment. The Sentinel, of Toronto, calls on the Government not to allow Mr. O'Reilly to visit Canada. Orangemen with whom I have spoken, howover, say they do not see any harm in the The President of St. Patrick's Society, Mr.

Denis Barry, told me to-day that the Irish-men of Montreal and not decidened the hope of seeing Mr. O'Bally in montered on St. Patrick's Day. They were, he same isinging all the political influence they could command to bear on the Canadian Government to give

A Happy Thought. Diamond Dyes are so perfect and so beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10c. at druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P. Q.

THE SCOTT ACT. OOMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL AS

PROTS THE Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITKESS office Sin. I have been led to speculate thin the last lew days on, the product cost in the people generally, supporters of the the Act as well as its opponents, of the lightion of that Act or any other prohibitory

With your permission I will state a few ints of commercial interest which it is well all should know. The practical wisdom of statesmen such as Mr. Gladstone, who as sured the British House of Commons that it was impossible for the government to dispense with the revenue derived from alcoholic beverages, and Mr. Tilley, who asserted in the Canadian House of Commons that to scoept probibition at the present time would set back the cause of temperance fully one hundred years, may be apparent on considering the facts here given.

THE REFECT OF PROHIBITION er the revenue may be learned from the returns of the different departments. From the last Blue Book issued I find that the ram accruing as fees and duty on the manufacture in Canada of spirits, malt, and malt liquors, for a period of one year, was 4,314,040. The customs duty collected on the same articles imported from other countries into Canada for the same period was

The sum of these amounts gives the total derived from the liquor business by the government, as revenue for the year ending June 30th, 1883, as \$6,244,464, of which sum the government will be deprived if prohibition becomes a fact. It is easy to say that this vast amount of revenue can be replaced by

DIRECT TAXATION or by increasing the customs duty on other articles. None know so well as the finan-ciers of the government what a difficult task this would be. As for the latter option, it would be almost impossible. The people of Canada have grumbled enough at the imposition of a necessary revenue tariff, averaging seventeen and a half per cent. They would hardly submit to the averaging over twentytwo per cente, and which, to make up for the exclusion of liquors, must bear the heaviest on the necessaries of life, with all its various

INCREASING THE COST OF LIVING, &C. At the present time this revenue is derived from what may be called luxuries, which no one is bound to buy or use. The interest on the national debt of Canada is about \$8,000,-000. It will be seen that the revenue from the importation and manufacture of alcoholic beverages alone nearly meets this obligation, and relieves other more necessary articles from the weight of a larger duty. A resort to direct taxation would be more offensive to the people than an addition to the customs duty. Those now so anxious for prohibition would probably he the first to object if they were called upon to pay a certain sum for each horse they kept, or each domestic servant, and a good round sum, in addition to the rental, for the house they occupied. A return to the Bill tax or a tax on receipts, two sources which would probably be the first used, would evoke the greatest opposition from all merchants. Those who give no thought to this matter, who are indifferent whether the the cost of living and to their business.

Another point worthy of attention can be found in the Blue Books. The excise department employ regularly 252 persons on salary, and 38 others for periods less than a full year. The amount paid in salaries is \$241, 833. The customs duty collected on ales, &c., for one year, as stated before, is \$1.930, 424, which is collected at a cost of .0326 per cent., making the sum of \$63,031 expended a lioner interest alone in the Castoms Department. This (I estimate) will pay 80 employes, making a total of 370 persons, receiving for service, and of course, duly expending in their living, a sum of \$304.864. Nearly all of these persons (not all, in the excise department would still have the topacco and vinegar factories to attend to), would be thrown out of employment, and the sum new paid them would be withdrawn from circulation. This is comparatively a small amount in itself, but contributes, with the other losses to our tradesmen yet to be mentioned, to make up a very large amount. There are now in operation in Canada 145

COUNTING THE LOSSES.

browing and malting establishments, emploving, at a very moderate estimate, 2,500 persons. I do not know how many distillers there are, but it may safely be said that they furnish employment to another 1,000. I will still be on the safe side if I say that \$1.500.000 is yearly expended in payment of these hands. and week by week expended by them in procuring the necessaries of life and some of its oom orts. This amount will of necessity pulled down and a new church built on the be withdrawn from circulation, and 3,500 ground of the old one. But the opinion of persons the same of t persons thrown out of work, eventually either to leave the country or awamp other not be destroyed but only repaired, and a trades and occupations to the detriment of modern appearance given to it. Canada is these already engaged therein, by creating more labor to meet a diminished demand. But I have not recounted all yet. The wholesale and retail grocery trades will be seriously affected. Fully one third the sales in a licensed grocery is made up by the sale of alcoholic beverages. The total loss of this would necessitate a proportionate reduction in the number of hands employed. Farmers would suffer by having no market for their barley, hops, oak-staves and sundry other things, and when we know that a sum approaching \$70,000 is expended for barley on the London market alone, in a good season, by the representatives of the two city breweries. we may have an idea what the amount will be when the whole of Canada is taken into consideration. The farmers will also miss the combings and grains of the brewery, and the draff of the distillery, affecting to some extent the price of milk and beef.

The banks will suffer in the loss of some of their largest accounts, and will seriously miss the profits on discounts and collections. Rail; way interests in the loss of freight. The shipments made by the two broweries in this city alone amount to 8,000 tous, without considering the large amount in forwarding supplies, such as barley, hops, corks, bottles, &c. Increase this by adding the goods forwarding to and from the 145 breweries and all the distilleries, and there will be a total that shall affect the number of clerks and laborers employed to a serious extent. The cartage companies will of course be affected with the railroads. The coopers of this city make for the local brewers a quantity of casks yearly approximating to \$6,000. This industry, like the others named, will be af-. . proportionate degree all over the

I should not omit cork and bottle merchants, whose business depends in a great measure on the breweries, and who employ directly and indirectly a great many handsplumbers, hardware merchants, printers and lithographers, and indeed there is hardly a single industry or business which will not be affected more or less by the suppression of the sale and manufacture of beverages.

business of the whole country curtailed. If it were possible to give the amount involved in the business, or the loss occasioned on all hands by its suppression, I believe it would startle the most indifferent. It goes without saying that hotel and saloon keepers, as well as brewers, vine growers and distillers, will be ruined. Many capitalists who have been led in a perfectly legitimate business way to invest in these industries will have to stand idly by and see their money swept away through the instrumentality of fanatical theorists, uninformed and im prudent clergymen and professional agitators. If the people most affected by the passage of the Scott Act were to show by their votes that they desired the act, the in-

justice of it would not appear so great, if the loss to others could be prevented; but the fact is, as shown by the votes polled in large towns, the majority who oppose the act overborne by the votes of farmers and others resident in the country, where the evil of drinking is hardly apparent, and who, while really not caring whether the act passes or not, promise to vote for it at the solicitation

of some paid agitator. The prohibitionist ignores the fact that he is continually striving to make and enforce

an unjust law. He is practically a tyrant. One of that class whose individuals, according to all history, have been the oppressors of the people, inquisitors, persecutors and all that implies the suppression of the individual will by force, instead of influencing it by reason.

In conclusion, let me say that the men whose means and properties are now exposed to the fanaticism of thoughtless and illiberal people are amongst the most liberal. They are the patrons of art and science, the promoters of every work for the good of the prople, and the supporters of every good institution. Innumerable colleges and churches have had reason to be grateful for their liberality, and yet indifferent clergymen will strive their utmost to ruin them, and to upset the whole social and commercial fabric of the oountry and call it justice!

I remain, Sir, yours, &c.,

CATARRH.—A new treatment has been dis-covered whereby this hitherto incurable disease a eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlets sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

AN EXPLANATION. To the Editor of the Quebec Daily Telegraph: Sir, -I entirely agree with all that your

very able correspondent "Bally Keronge has so eloquently written in his last communication in praise of the Montreal Pour, and regret the few casual words of complaint in my letter of the 5th inst. should have been considered as a condemnation of that ably written and really excellent journal.

I have been a daily subscriber and reader of the Post since its first issue, and have always used my very humble efforts to spread its circulation, and would therefore be very sorry to do or say anything unjustly against it. But seeing the numerous unjust imputations, the wicked and cowardly threats that were being, and are still being published against Irishmen in connection with the London explosions, by the prejudiced editors Soott Act does or does not carry, can have and writers of, not only the English no idea of the difference it would make to newspapers, but also by their puny the cost of living and to their business.

flunky imitators in Canada, I felt somewhat irritated at what I thought the Post's remissness, in allowing even a single opportunity to pass without exposing and "lambasting"—which it can do to a nicety—these miserable, shallow-pated defamers of the Irish people. It would certainly require more patience than Job, and even more than "Bally Kerouge" potsesses, to keep cool under the vile mass of unjust accusations in-cessantly poured out upon the heads of Irish

patriote, by the English press. Quebec, Feb. 26th.

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 satis factory

OLD BONSECOURS CHURCH.

THE CHANGES TO BE MADE-TO BE RE-PAIRED, NOT PULLED DOWN.

The rumor that the clergy of Montreal had decided to make efforts to prevent the oldest real. sanctuary of Montreal from going to ruins is not unfounded. It is even said that the Seminary, for its own part, has generously advanced \$20,000 to help the execution of this project. Among the clergy some would like to see the whole building not be destroyed but only repaired, and a young, it has no traditions; but its people like traditions as do their ancestors of the old country. Thus it is generally thought that the front will be entirely rebuilt, giving it a more elegant form, but that the rest will only be consolidated. It must be remembered that when the Canadian Pacific asked to have a station erected on the site of the Bonsecours Church their demand was not accepted, although they offered large sums in compensation. Rev. Father René Rousseau has already left his place at Bonsecours as chaplain. Rev. Father Lenoir, who is to succeed to Father Rousseau was chaplain of Notre Dame of Lourdes and directed the works of this beautiful chapel. We are sorry to hear that his bad state of health does not permit him to go the Bonsecours Church

ORDINATIONS AT ST. HENRI.

as charlain immediately.

Mgr. Fabre made the following ordinations at St. Henri on Saturday. To be priests - Camille Rochon, of Ste. Therese, George Payette, Montreal, P. Arthur Desmarais. Joliette, Eugène Lessard, St. Jean de Matha, Olympe Joly, College Rigand, Alcibiade Durand, St. Jean de Mathe, and Peter Klein, C. S. C. Diaconate—J. A. Sacharan, Mon-treal, Adélard Castonguay, Vaudreuil, T. G. Gagnon, Montreal, H. O'Brien, Peterborough, and B. Priges, of Leavanworth, Kansas. Tonsure—Arthur Lesieur, of Three Rivers. His Lordehip was assisted by the Superior of the St. Croix College. The descons of honor were Rev. Fathers Piche and Salmon, cures of Lachine and St. Gabriel; deacons of office, Rev. Father Rouleau and Father Lafortune.

> "Said Aaron to Moses Let's cut off our noses."

Asron must have been a sufferer from ou tarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficient to make people say and do many rash things and many continue suffering just as if no such cure as Dr. Sage's Cartarrh Remedy existed. It cures every case from the simplest to the most complicated, and all the consequences of catarrh. A person once oured by Dr. Sages Catarrh country for years, and gradually increasing superintendents of letter carriers at a salary Bedard.

Remedy will not be apt to take cold again in strength. He doubted whather any great not to exceed \$800 each, as may be determined by the Governor in council, and report as it leaves the muous membranes healthy demand for compensation could be found in mined by the Governor in council, and report. and manufacture of beverages.

Remedy will not be apt to take fold again in strength. He doubted whather any great in ot to exceed \$800 each, as may be determined by the Governor in council, and report towed into Cork.

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Description once oured by Dr. Sages Jacapur and the manufacture of the number of the number of the number of the manufacture of the m THE LOSS IN PROPERTY as it leaves the muous will be simply enormous and the general and strong. By droggists.

#### DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THIRD SESSION-FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Feb. 24.

The bill to amend the law of evidence (Mr. Cameron) was reported without amendment. In answer to Mr. Blake, Sir John Macdenald said the report respecting Hudson's Ray was in the report of the minister of marine and fisheries. A decision had been arrived at in regard to aiding railways in the North-West, with the exception of one, the Manitobs & Northwestern. The arrangements arrived at between the other railways would be brought down, and also correspondence respecting the exhibitions at Antwerp and Lon-

The bill providing for the appointment of a deputy speaker was read a third time. Mr. Pope moved for the second reading of the bill to provide for the taking of a census

in the province of Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and district of Keewating. Sir R. Cartwright moved an amendment to the effect that the census forms have columns printed on them for the collection of statistics as to the material of buildings and

number of inmates. This was lost. Sir R. Cartwright said the census of 1881 was in many respects incorrect and was detrimental to Ontario. He moved that the returns provide for the enumeration of those actually resident in the districts where the census is taken. After a few words from Mr.

Pope,
The Speaker said the hop, gentleman (Sir R. Cartwright) having infinuated that the returns were falsified for a purpose, he was

not in order.
Sir John Macdonald defended the de jure system of enumeration, and said no change

was desirable at present.

The House divided on the amendment. Ayes 62; Noes 72.

Mr. Mills moved an amendment that the census should be taken in Manitoba, Assini-

bois, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Lost, and the bill was read a third time. Mr. Tupper moved the second reading of a bill providing for compensation to persons arrested in addition to punishing the offender.

Motion ordered to stand. Mr. Vail moved for copies of correspondence with the Imperial Government concerning the flag treaty between the United States and Spain.

why at the moment it would not be in the public interest to produce the correspondence and requested the mover to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Blake thought that efforts should have heen made to secure equal advantages for

Sir John Macdonald said everything that could be done had been done, not a moment lost or opportunity neglected. As it was, the matter rested wholly with Spain. He could not say how the change of government in the United States would affect the treaty.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said it seemed to be

forgotten that there were two sides to the subject. We had something to offer, and it was not right to present Canada in the light of a beggar for other countries favors He derided the idea of independent treaty-making powers.

Mr. Mitchell did not concur with the latter part of the hon, member's remarks, but defended the government action. Such a motion for party purposes would have no effect. If the opposition were accretly veiling a desire for independence they should speak out. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. Blake moved for information in respect to work done on a section of the C. P. R. in British Columbia, for which Hugh Kcefer was the contractor, and after some discussion the motion was carried.

Mr. Mitchell moved for a list of names in 1883 4 under the Consolidated Railway Act. Mr. McMullen said he thought there was a "uigger in the fence" in these motions, of which there were fifteen on the order paper. | \$500. Mr. Mitchell denied he had any personal motives. He desired to vindicate the rights of the Canadian people,

The motion was carried. The House ad-

journed at 10.50, Mr. Poirer has been called to the Senate in

the place of Mr. Muirhead. The imports of wheat during the last six months of 1884 were 2.795,700, and the exports 3,586,261 bushels. Nearly all passed Mont-The motion was declared lost,

OTTAWA, February 25. Bills were introduced this afternoon to amend the Patent Act by Mr. McCarthy, who also introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. Mr. Edgar introduced a bill to amend the act relating to insolvent banks.

Mr. Shakespeare asked if British Columbia was to be represented in the cabinet, and Sir John Macdonald answered that the government had not decided.

Sir R. Cartwright is determined to harp on the de jure cersus, and asked to-day whether the government had any means of ascertaining the number of absent persons at the 1881 census period, and received a negative reply. In answer to Mr. Langelier, Sir L. Tilley said no advances had been made to Quebec since July lat on account of provincial sub-

Mr. Kranz moved a resolution setting out the need of granting compensation to the manufacturing liquor trade in such places as a prohibitory law is enacted, contending that Parliament had no right to take awaya man's property without giving compensation.

Mr. Wells said the motion should have included licensed victuallers, and argued that, as a mere matter of law and equity, compen-

sation ought to be given.

Dr. Orton expressed himself in favor of compensation being granted.

Mr. Sproule spoke in favor of the resolu-

tion, and said it was true that the abolition of the traffic would save much money to the country; it would be better policy to remove the obstacle in the way by granting the compensation asked.

Mr. Foster moved an amendment to the effect that the time to discuss the subject would be when the subject of manufacture of liquers was discussed. Much abuse would result if it was now declared that Parliament would at some future time grant compensation. Unprincipled persons would sink un-productive investments in the trade in order to realize on them.

Mr. Forster said the revolution disproved the statement that the prohibitionist party were low in numbers. He thought the mo parliament or any legislative body to pass a resolution declaring that if at any future time a certain industry was threatened it and Fi should be compensated. This question had Lelan. never been before the people for their decinever been delore one people for their dear the lean, on motion of int. Coap his enemies are attogether hase. The lean went into committee on a resolution to Fathers Dore and Gabouray are instructed to question of prohibition had been before the provide for the appointment of one or more settle all the affairs of the lamented Father country for years, and gradually increasing superintendents of latter carriers at a salary Bedard.

After recess several private bills were advanced a stage and the House adjourned. The bankruptcy committee met this morning, Mr. Abbett in the chair. After some discussion as to the application of the bill to

farmers Mr. Desjarding moved that the bill be applicable only to traders, which was carried by 11 to 8

The immigration committee met this morning. Mr. Clegg, of Brandon, gave evidence as to the North-West. Mr. Lowe stated that the number of settlers in the Dominion during the year was 103,824, 35,191 of which outered goods at the customs. The whole Irish immigration last year was 5,564, against 16,000 the previous year. The amount of wealth brought by the immigrants was \$4, 645,268.

The Public Accounts committee also met and had a sharp discussion on printing matters. An item of \$3,000 for the secret service provoked some remarks of a party character. Mr. Blake was told that as a sworn Privy Councillor he might see the papers, but that the venchers could not be produced.

A deputation from Montreal concerning the drill shed was with the Minister of Militia this morning. It asked for the rapid completion of the building, and the matter will receive immediate attention. His Excellency gives a parliamentary din

ner co-night. The report of the Chinese Commission was brought down to-day. It is a very heavy document and is generally in favor of the Chinese as immigrants.

Crock

UTTAWA, Feb. 26. Mr. Baker (Victoria) introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. to provide that in British Columbia an electoral district, instead of county, could vote

upon the act.

Mr. Forster continued the adjourned debate on the proposed compensation to brewers. distillers and malaters in cases of the passage of the Temperance Act. He said the propo sition was when analyzed found to be only in the interest of 130 persons. The resolution created a vested interest where none had existed before. It would also open the door to much abuse. It did not go far enough either, for it made no proposition to grant compouention to farmers whose sale of grain for the purpose of making liquor was injured. Nor did it propose to compensate the employes affected, such as brewers and bar tenders and others whose work was Sir Leonard Tilley said there were reasons hard. Nor did it allude to railways, which would also lose. It had never been admitted in principle that compensation should be granted in such cases. He argued that the liquor traffic had no claim on the sympathics of the public. It was clear that for some time the traffic was domed and those who entered into it did so at their own risk. The government he thought should legislate for for the public good irrespective of private losses. The question insolved was whether investment in liquor trade was for the public benefit. If so,

then it had a claim for compensation. If not, and it was an injury to the public, as he argued it was, then the government should stop it without compensation. He denied that the hard working people of the Dominion would support the proposition.

Mr. Jamieson said he thought that when the question was fairly discussed it would be found that many temperance people would vote for the granting compensation.

Mr. Fairbanks said the present was no the time to discuss the subject. When it came up for real consideration he thought the country would deal with it in a suitable

The house then divided on Mr. Foster's amendment postponing the question until the introduction of a prohibitory law. Ayes, 105 : nocs, 74.

Mr. Charlton moved the second reading of a hill to provide for the better observence of the Lord's Day. Having enlarged on the detail of stockholders of the G. T. R., and sanctity of Sunday he said the bill proposed a penalty for running steamboats or railway trains on Sunday for hire, provided they started and returned on the same day. The penulty for violation of the law was to be

> Mr. Chapleau said there were difficulties in the way of such a bill on many grounds, besides he thought it should be left to the provincial and municipal bodies.

Mr. O'Briensupported the bill. Sir John Macdonald said that the question involved civil rights and hence it came within local jurisdiction. To bring it within Dominion proves it should have proposed to make a violation of the law a crime.

Mr. White (Renfrew) moved the second reading of a bill to amend the patent act of 1872. It provided that the manufacturer or vendor and not the parchaser of patent ar ticles should be liable for the infringement of a patent

Hon, Mr. Caron seid the bill would encourage litigation. He believed it would interfere with the rights of owners of existing patents. A similar bill had been thrown out f the United States Senate lately. Mr. Blake, after some discussion, expressed

concurrence with the bill. The house divided on the second reading.

Ayes, 57; nays, 170. The house adjourned at 11.

Mr. Gordon has an important notice on the paper for all correspondence that has passed between the United States and Canadian goveraments in connection with the appointment of a joint commission for the survey of the boundary line between the British pos ecssions and Alaska. There is immediate nced of a settlement of the question, which is at present in a cloudy condition,

OTTAWA, Feb. 27. The following bills were introduced :-By Mr. Tyrwhitt-Respecting the Huron and Untario Ship Canal company, which was

read a first time.

By Mr. Small—Respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. To provide compensation to hotel and tavern keepers in conscquence of the depreciation of the value of their property by the passage of the Scott Act. The bill proposed to create a court of arbitration to be charged to the municipality where the act came into force. The bill was read a first time. By Mr. Landry-To limit the appellate

jurisdiction of the Supreme Court as respects matters of a purely local nature in the Pro-

vince of Quebec.
The Speaker stated, in answer to objections, that the introduction of the bill was in order. to amend the criminal law of Canada. The hill related to the punishment of burglars. The law at present gave discretion to judges | was ever foremost in his thoughts. A promito punish those men with imprisonment for a nent citizen and millionaire of Fall River, paried of two to-four a years. The bill A. S. Cavel, said that the death of Rev.

to pension for life.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Chap-

The house went into committee on resolutions respecting the Civil Service Act, and were occupied in considering them during the

The state of the s

Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of a bill respecting carriers by land.

Mr. Bowse moved that the bill be read that day six months. 'The motion was lost on a

division by a vote of 74 ayes to 64 nays. The Governor General transmitted the ca-

timates for the year. The House adjourned at 10.15 p.m. Among the items in the estimates brought down to night are \$0,000 for the Montreal Drill shed and \$14,000 for the examining warchouse. For the establishment of commercial agencies abroad there is 10,000 appropriated. The sum of \$120,000 for public buildings in Quebec is also estimated as necessary. Removing obstructions in the St. Lawrence will take \$5,000. The enforcement of the liquor law will require \$20,000. The sum of \$10,000 is called for on account of extra clerks.

In reply to Mr. Hesson, Sir John Mac-donald said the Homestead Act of Manitoba and the Northwest did not apply to land within the railway belt in British Columbia. Applications had been made for grants of land within the railway belt of Vancouver Island, but no patents had yet been issued.
In reply to Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Pope said that in view of the early completion of the Canadian Pacific railway, no more general

OTTAWA, March 2

laborers, navvies, mechanics or artisans will be assisted or encouraged to come to Canada. In reply to Sir R. Cartwright, Sir John Macdonald said the amount received from all sources on account of Dominion lands up to date was \$4,349,478. For the seven months ending 1st February, 1884, the amount was \$671,141, and for the seven months ending 1st February, 1885, it was

Mr. Charlton moved for correspondence on the subject of a reduction of letter postage to 2 cents the 1 oz. He enlarged on the need of a reduction and said he thought the government could well consider the scheme.

Mr. Hesson also spoke in favor of a re-

duction. Hou, Mr. Carling said he thought the time had not yet come when such a reduction would be practicable. In the States the reduction had resulted in a defeat. The extension of postal facilities prevented the reduction being made also.

The motion was carried. Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved for correspondence on the subject of representation in Parliament of the North-West Territories. Carried.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Edgar moved for copies of the estimates in detail furnished the Covernment by the C. P. R., on which the estimated cost of \$23,000 per mile was based for a portion of the Eastern section from the 100th mile to the 120th mile west of Callender. Mr. Pope said as far as possible the returns

would be made. Mr. Edgar moved for certain other data relating to the C. P. R. which were ordered to

be returned to the house.
On motion of Mr. Shakespeare, a return was ordered of correspondence relating to the trouble among the ludians at Metlakuhtla in

Mr. Bergaron in moving for copies of correspendence between the government and the high commissioner in England or representatives of the Belgian government in this country or from the Belgian authorities at home concerning the international exhibition in Antwerp, said that at the Paris exhibition Causda had been placed along with other colonies instead of being represented there in a national character. He thought the exhibition should be more marked and commissi mers should be sent who understood French. Mr. Pope said the matter rested with Sir

Charles Tupper It was not certain whether proposed commissioners would be appointed. Motion carried.

Mr. Bergeron moved for correspondence between the government and the local government of Quebec about the working of the License act. He stated that recently in Montreal, a Mr. Belliveau took out a license under the McCarthy act, and being brought before Mr. Deenoyers was found guilty and fined \$75 on the ground that the not had been proven to be unconstitutional. He thought that an arrangement existed whereby the local licenses and federal licenses were respectively to be left alone by the au-

thorities. Mr. Ulake said he thought that the best thing would be to repeal the act and to desist from encroaching on what had been declared a breach of local privileges. The question was an important one, and Parliament would have

to do something very quickly.

After some discussion, Mr. Girouard said the question was altogether a legal one. In order to have the matter definitely decided, it should be taken to the Privy Council. Until that was done the act should be sus-

Mr. Lister said he thought the act ought not to have been passed. Mr. White (Cardwell) said the right of

local legislatures to grant liceuses was denied by many of the Reform Party, and he thought the matter should go to the court of final

Mr. Paterson (Brant) said it was but fair to the other provinces so to amend the McCarthy Act as not to conflict with the local powers in Quebec, while the amend-ment was not granted to other provinces. The motion was carried, and the House adjourned at 11 o'clock.

"THE FALL RIVER TROUBLE."

The despatch under the above heading, which appeared in this paper recently, found its way, inadvertently, into the columns of this paper. We regret that it was given publication, as portions of it did an injustice to the late Rev. Father Bedard. His Lordship Mgr. Fabre has in-timated that the character of the deceased was exemplary and that the charges brought against him by his enemies were entirely false. Our readers will be pleased to hear that the Rev. T. J. Bedard, curé of Fall River, was an excellent priest and a zealous missionary. His intelligence, his generosity and his energy were always manifest in all his conduct, and his zeal, dovotion and patriotism were beyond question. He founded a parish at Fall River, built convents, colleges, schools and asylums, and established national and religious societies. Shortly before his death he donated a large Mr. Robertson (Hastings) introduced a bill (sum to the Sisters of the Holy Cross for the establishment of a hospital. The material as well as the spiritual welfare of his parishioners to make it compaisory to send them a their Bedard was not only an irreparable loss

for the town, but was almost a public calam-The report of the department of Marine ity. We learn on good anthority that all the and Fisheries was brought down by Mr. Molegitimate debts of cure Bedard will be fully Lelan. his enemies are altogether false. The Rev.

THE AFGHANISTAN FRONTIER.

SHARP MESSAGE FROM ENGLAND TO RUBSIA-NO INTERFERENCE TO BE AL-LOWED-TWO REGIMENTS ORDERED TO INDIA-THE FRONTIER COMMISSION.

LONDON, March 2.-Lord Granville has sent a despatch to the Russian foreign minister to-day regarding the occupation by Russian troops of points or the Afghan frontier within the boundaries of Afghanistan and which command the passes leading to Herat and Cabul, couched in language almost equivalent to a formal ultimatum. It intimates that Great Britain is resovied to protect at all bazerds the strategic points in Afghanistan, which, in the hands of Russie, would menace the British possessious in India. Russia is also warned that Great Britain will under no che numetances entertain Russian demands for the cession of any portion of territory belonging to the Ameer. Lord Dufferin has been instructed to reassure the Ameer of Afghanistan of the continued friendliness of Great Britain and of her determination to resist any encroachments upon her territorial

The Devonshire regiment and the Seaforth Highlanders have been ordered to India. Midnight-It is stated that Lord Granville has effected an agreement with Russia on the Afghan frontier question. The final point in lispute, the right of the Afghans to occupy Penjdeh, is referred to an Angle Russian commission.

TEREBAN, March 2.-The Russian-Afghan boundary commission has been ordered to start for the frontier in May. A Persian paper states that the Ameer of Afghanistan has been ordered to have the road from Herat to Poshawur immediately put in repair, to facilitate the murch of an Indian corps to

Occupy Cabul.
The Belfast News Letter says the British government is so perplexed fiscally that they are debating the advisability of imposing an export duty on coals. It is understood in some circles that war with Russia hangs by a thread. Negotiations between Russia and England respecting the Russo-Afghan frontier are said to have reached a very delicate stage. Lessar, the Russian commissioner, has urged such sweeping demands that England cannot accept anything approaching them, and the complete collapse of the delimitation project and the early advance of Russian troops toward Herat are expected.

#### THE SOUDAN WAR.

ARRIVAL OF BULLER'S COLUMN AT GARDUL BOLD ATTACKS OF THE ARABS ON THE SUAKIM WORKS.

Korri, Feb. 27.—General Buller's catice force reached Gakdul yesterday. They had no encounter with the enemy. Mayaulezestill infest the hills between here and Gakdai, but it is not expected they can muster sufficient force to attack Buller. The movement from Abu Klea was effected without the loss of a single man. He is expected to reach

Korti next week. SUAKIM, Feb. 27.—The rebels the last three nights have wrecked three wivance redoubts with exploding mines which had

been placed therein. LONDON, Feb. 27. -Mr. Gladstone, replying to a protest of the Peace society against the prosecution of the war in the Soudan, points the society to Lord Wolseley's pro-clamations to show that the government deired to avoid bloodshed, establish a native government at Khartoum, and recognize the Mahdlas Sultan of Kordofan if he surrendered the European and Follaheen prisoners in his possession.

Apes, Feb. 27.—Four men-of-wer have started from Zeyla to restore order among the Somalists, who have revolted against the Khedive. It is reported that the Italians intend to occupy Zeyla and Mocha.

ALLEGED FRARS OF THE MAHDL

Konri, March 2 .- Messengers from Omdurman report that the followers of the Mahdi ere much disappointed at the small amount of plunder found at Khartoum. The rebels do not appear auxious to encounter the English. The Mahdi is in constant fear of treachery.

THE ERITISH TROOPS IN DANGER.

It is reported the British troops will remain in the vicinity of Korti during the summer, and will be lodged in straw huts. The greatest fears are entertained concerning the effects of the torrid heat. The mortality will, doubtless, be large, and the troops maybe constantly harrassed by the rebels.

OFF TO THE FRONT.

Cairo, March 2 .- Prince Hassan has startof for the Soudan LONDON, March 2 .- In the House of Commons this afternoon the Marquis of Hartington stated that another sortic against the Mahdi's men has been made by the garrison at Kassala, resulting in a defeat for the garrison and the loss of 28 officers and 632 men

killed. Massowan, March 2 .- The garrison at Kassala is reduced to an effective force of six hundred men. The town is closely besinged and the garrison is short of ammunition. The Egyptian troops are discontented. The government at Cairo has abandoned all

hope of relieving the town.

LONDON, March 2 —The destination of the fourth Italian expedition to the Red Sea, composed of four battalions of infantry and two companies of artillery and engineers, is supposed to be at Trinkitat. The Turin Guzelle says, notwithstanding the declarations to the contrary, the conclusion of the treaty between Italy and England regarding operations in the Soudan is certain. It says: The Italians will attempt to relieve Kassala as soon as the third Italian contingent arrives.

at Massowah. Korri, March, 2.-Gen. Wolseley has ordered Gen. Brackenbury to return to Korti and not proceed to Abu Hamed. The Mudir of Dorgola suspects the Vakeel of Dugiyet of neglecting to pursue and attack the rebels. Zorab Bey is organizing a native force for the purpose of dispersing the marauders between Howeivatt and Gakdul. Gen. Wolseley's eyes are affected by the glare of the sun. The intense heat has caused an outbreak of

typhoid fever among the British troops.

LONDON, March 2.—The government has chartered seventy-five vessels for the transportation of troops and supplies to Sunkim. The last Indian contingent sailed from Bom-

bay for Suskim to day.

LONDON, March 2.—The contract to supply water along the Suakim Berber route contains a stipulation that the pipes shall be of English manufacture. Little hope is now entertained for the relief of Kassala, where 2,000 inhabitants have for some time been onshort rations. The city has been resisting siege by the Mahdi's forces for over a year, and must Loon fall unless relieved by a large body of troops forwarded from oither Massowah or Assab. A despatch has been received from Lord Wolseley asking for an-immediate extension past the cataracts of the Nile rallway. The Government has ordered a thorough medical inspection to be made of every regiment in the British army in order to make a correct estimate of the number of

NEW YORK, Feb. 25 .- St. Patrick's Cathedral was crowded with people yesterday during the services over the remains of the Rev. Dr. Daniel William Cahill. Dr. Cahill was born in Arles, Queen's county, Ireland, in 1796, studied at Maynooth College, was pro-fessor of natural philosophy in Carlow College, gained fame as a writer of open political let-ters to Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, Lord Palmerston, and the Duke of Wellington, came to this country in 1859 to lecture on astronomy, and died in the fall of 1864 in Boston. It was his last request that he should be buried in Ireland. The body was taken from Holyhood Cemetery, Brookline, Mass., and accompanied to New York by 145 delegates of the Boston Irish societies. Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, was one of those

who came on with the body.

Admission to the Cathedral yesterday was by ticket. Dense crowds assembled about the doors and stayed, in spite of the assurances of the police that they could not be admitted. Every nook in the Cathedral was filled. Pews along the centre aisle were reserved for the Boston committees. The aisles were choked with men and women, who remained wedged so that they could hardly move for nearly three hours. At the head of the centre aisle rested the catafalque and coffin. On the coffin were the purple stole and black beretta worn by Dr. Cahill. At the foot was a harp of flowers. Papal Guards stood on either side of the coffin and

Archbishop Corrigan celebrated the mass. He was assisted by Father Mulhern as dea-con, Father McGovern as sub-deacon, Fathers McDonald and Kelly as masters of ceremonies, and Father Slattery as assistant priest. Inside the chancel were Monsigner Farley and Fathers McGean, Henry McDow-ell, Kiely and O'Hare. Among the laymen present were Mayor Grace, Mayor Fitzgerald of Troy, Judge McAdam, Judge Daly, Judge Brady, Recorder Smyth, Eugene Kelly, ex-Secretary Thos. L. James, State Senator Gibbs, Park Commissioner Crimmins, Charity Commissioners Brennan and Porter, John E. Develin, Jeremiah Devlin, and County Clerk

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Lilly, Superior of the Dominicans. He said that, as a testimony to Dr. Cahill's great services, his body was to be taken by a loving people, in accordance with his own request, to its last resting place in Glasnevin Cemetery, near Dublin. He had lived in an important epoch for Ireland. He had heard his father tell of the horrors of the rebellion of 1798, Robert Emmet was of his time. When he was a boy the price of a priest's head was the same as that for a wolf's head, £5, James Warren Doyle discovered that there was genius in young Cahill, and made him a pofessor in the college he founded in Carlow. They remained the firmest of friends through life, and they worked side by side to educate Irishmen in their rights. Daniel O'Connell was at his greatest in Dr. Cahill's time, and but a few feet from O'Connell's grave would Dr. Cahill's body be laid. As priest, linguist, lecturer, mathematician, and astronomer Dr. Cahill was eminent. He was a scientific man, who believed that in the beginning God created the heavens and the earth, and that in the beginning was the Word. It needed such a man to refute the slander that the Church was opposed to scientific investigation. But he knew that the scientific language of our day is not that which leads men to frankly acknowledge divine truth. In some of so-called scientific men of that day. Geologists then took four-fifths of their time to thunder against revealed religion. Even Sir Isaac Newton, who, when he got out of his element, talked and wrote like the veriestfool, interpreted the Apocalypse to tell us that at the end of a certain number of sidereal years the whole establishment of Romanism would be gone up. Sir Isaac Newton's interpretation of the Apocalypse read like that of a madman. Dr. Cahill saw the errors of the scientific men of that day, and dared to stem the flood of unbelief. His letters, published from one end of Ireland to the other, thundered for Ireland's religious freedom, and Englishmen were compelled to read and act. The discstablishment of the alien church Dr. Cahill did not live to see, but it was his teachings that pointed to it.

When the hearse, drawn by four black horses wound slowly with the body down Fifth avenue, the sidewalks and steps on either side were crowded. In front of the hearse marched the Sixty-ninth Regiment band and the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Colonel John Breslin commanding. Fol-lowing the Sixty-ninth marched Company B of the Ninth Massachusetts Infantry. Following the hearse were the pail bearers and the Boston committees in carriages, the Papal Zouaves, the Mayors in carriages, the Boston delegation on foot, the New York committee of more than 200, the veterans of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Hibernian Rifles, 500 members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and many members of total abstinence and benevolent societies. The line of March was down Fifth avenue to Fourteenth street, to Broadway, to Canal street, to West street, and to the pier at the foot of King street

The body was placed on the steamship Wyoming. It is to be accompanied to Ireland by the Rev Father F. B. Murphy, of Ayer, Mass.

The Boston delegation were entertained in the afternoon by the New York committee in the Old Guard Armory, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Speeches were made by John E. Develin, the Rev. Father Murphy, and several of the Boston committee.

Use the surest remedy for Catarrh-Dr. Sage's.

#### WOLSELEY IN THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The feeling of anxiety regarding Gen. Buller's plight is widespread and intense. The special despatches in The Chronicle and The Daily Telegraph give, painfully graphic descriptions of the situation of the troops hemmed in by hordes of Arabs and having before them apparently only the alternative of slaughter or starvation. If they can continue their retrogade movement to Gakdul they can be provisioned and probably succored by a sortie from Korti. But to get to Gakdul they must rely upon their camels, and they are already reduced to the necessity of eating camel flesh to maintain their lives. Their work is constant and exhausting. They are entrenching themselves on all sides with the best materials at hand, and are continually subjected to a harassing fire, which is fiercest at night. The officials at the War Office ad mit that Gen. Buller's position is critical, but they express themselves as positive that he will be able to make good his retreat to Gak. dul with most of his troops.

WOLSHIET'S PLANS

WOLSHIET'S PLANS

DUBLIN, Feb. 26. The suspension of O'Brien william Harcourt is at the bas caused intense indignation in the national relief. He favors emigrants for Commons of Co

people, and at the same time make them tolerant delay. The latest effort of the authorities in this direction is a masterpiece of ingenuity. They innounce a plan of campaign which is only equalled for brilliant strategy by the man who, being floored in a fight, kept his opponent down by inserting his nose between the opponent's teeth. Gen. Lord Wolseley is now straining every nerve to get the scattered portions of his army together preparatory to retreating down the Nile. If he succeeds in making that retreat, a heartfelt thanksgiving will be sent up from many homes in England. The prevailing fear now is that Gen. Wolseley, with what troops he has at Korti, may be compelled to retreat as best he can, leaving the little bands under Gens. Brackenbury and Buller to their fate. In the face of these gloomy facts the War Office asks the public to believe that Gen. Wolseley is

DRAWING THE ARABS INTO A TRAP. The theory is that Gen. Wolseley is inclined to allow El Mahdi to concentrate his forces at Berber, believing that he will by that time have become so full of fanatical zeal that he will want to proceed to Mecca and there proclaim himself the head of the Mohammedan Church and the commander of the faithful. To do this El Mahdi would have to march his troops across the Bisharin desert and hills from Berber to Suakim and there embark for a voyage across the Red Sea to some point on the coast of Arabia, whence a march to Mecca would be comparatively easy. The place where the Mahdi is to be entrapped while carrying out this programme which Gen. Wolseley is said to have arranged for him is Suakim. To get to the coast El Mahdi would have to attack and centure Suekim but by the time he could capture Suakim, but by the time he could get to Suskim, Gen. Graham would also be there with the flower of the English army. Thus the task of "mashing the Mahdi" is to be rendered easy, and British prestige is to be restored. El Mandi has not yet signified his intention of carrying out his share of the pleasing programme.

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plusters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

#### A GALLANT ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-The following particulars of the battle near Kassala have been received:— Hadendowns attacked the Kassala garrison, Hadendowns attacked the Kassala garrison, which, under the commandant, had sallied out to cover the entry of a convoy of grain. The garrison made hasty defence works on the open plain west of the city, and received the onslaught with such a terrible fire that the Hadendowas fell back in confusion with heavy loss. The Shukoorie tribe, who brought the grain for Kassala, then attacked the Hadendowas on the flank and rear, while the garrison advanced to attack the front. The Hadendowas became panic-stricken and fled in all directions. Their chief. Isselfilatti, was killed. The Shukoories chief, Isaelfilatti, was killed. The Shukoories occupied and destroyed Phillik, the headquarters of Moussa, second chief of the Hadendowas.

#### COMPELLED TO YIELD.

Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify and regulate all secretions.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES IRISH TRIP.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26 .- United Ireland commenting on the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales, disdains any gratuitous disrespect for the Prince, but says if the Castle flunkies organize mock demonstrations of enthusiasm. there will be counter displays which will overshadow any manifestation. Earl Spencer may inaugurate. United Ireland suggests that 100,000 members of the National League assemble at Kingstown pier on the day of the Prince's arrival to listen to the speeches from Irish members of parliament, or if this is not feasible that there be a vast public assembly in Phoenix Park which shall demand the res-toration of Ireland's stolen birth right. The Irish Times asserts letters have been received at Marlborough House and the Home Office from professed Fenians, warning the officials that the visit of the Prince will be attended with danger.

#### WITHOUT DOUBT. Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all

#### Flesh Wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it.

#### TERRIBLE CRIME OF A WIFE.

A DRAUGHT OF POISON.

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1885.—The Figaro and other papers publish the following most sensational drama, which, they allege, has just occurred here in the family of wealthy, well-known Americans, residing near the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. The married couple lived most happily together for several years, but last week the husband discovered that his wife was guilty of clandestine relations with his gardener. Ten days later he found in one of his wife's dresses a love letter from the gardener containing the following sentence:—"Poison your husband, and we will fly together to New York."

The husband said nothing. In silence he awaited the moment for a terrible revenge. Last night as the husband and wife were going to bed the wife placed, according to her usual custom, two glasses of sugar and water-one for herself and one for her husband—on the dressing table near the bed, the wife, as she had always done, putting the sugar in the water. The husband watched the operation, betraying no unusual expression.

Just as his wife was about to drink her husband asked her to hand him a silk hand kerchief that was hanging on the back of the chair. As his wife turned to take the handkerchief her husband quickly and adroitly reversed the tray upon which were placed the two glasses, so that the one intended for him stood in the place of that intended for his wife. The husband and wife then drank at the same moment.

As the husband, after emptying his glass calmly, replaced it on the dressing table, his wife fell to the fluor shricking in agony. She had swallowed the dose of strychnine that she had, with her own hands, prepared for her husband. The affair causes a great sensation. The wife is not dead yet, but is suffering terribly. An official inquiry is being instituted, and the husband and gardener are arrested.

A VOICE FROM THE UNITED STATES. I have suffered for the past 20 years with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and tried many remedies, but with little success until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when relief was quick and permanent. A. LOUGH, Alpena, Mich., U.S.

THE SUSPENSION OF OBRIEN. DUBLIN, Feb. 26. The suspension of O'Brien LETTER FROM HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL SIMEONI.

MOST LLUSTRIOUS AND MOST. REV. LORD: The decision of the Supreme Court (Tribanal of Cassation) of Rome, ordering the conversion of the immovable property of this sacred Congregacion of the Propaganda, is at length almost entirely executed. Henceforward, therefore, the means at the disposal of this renowned institution, founded by the Popes for the Propagation of the Gospel and civilization, shall entirely depend on the goodwill of that Government which in 1870, by means well-known to all, took possession of Rome, declaring to undertake in the face of Europe and Catholicity the responsibility of maintaining the security of the Papal See, and solemnly promising to preserve for the head of the Church on the banks of the Tiber, a glorious Throne, independent of all human sovereignty. (Letter of Victor Emmanuel to Pius IX., 8th September, 1870.) Since Your Grace, on that sad occasion, raised your voice to stigmatise that flagrant act, thereby showing how interested you, as well as the faithful entrusted to your care, were in defence of the rights of this meritorious institution, you will I am certain learn with sorrow that the united efforts of the entire Episcopacy, and the most distinguished portion of the Catholic laity, as well as of our separated brethren, were fruitless against the procedure of a power which now, in the very centre of Europe, is allowed to commit with impunity every atrocity and excess against the Catholic Church and its August Head. Although even from the very first attempts were made to enslave the Propaganda by preventing the freeadministration and disposition of its property, it did not neglect to solemnly protest against such interference. Nevertheless, now that the spoliation of its immovable property is almost complete, I consider it my sacred duty, as Prefect-General of the Propaganda, to renew that protest against the iniquitous proceeding so inimical to its liberty, and, accordingly, so disastrous to its independence, in its sublime ministry for the preservation and propagation of Christianity throughout the whole world, more especially in those regions as yet un-civilized. This injustice and injury is at the present juncture aggravated by reason of the imperative necessity that now exists to aid the foreign missions. Not to mention the constant disasters to which not a few of the Vicariates especially in the extreme East, are subjected, and the sorrow that our inability to provide for their immediate spiritual wants occasions us, still greater is the anguish we experience on beholding the vast untilled missionary field which the Colonial policy of the European nations is opening in the boundless plains of Africa and the Indian Archipelago where innumerable nations and people are now called to participate in the benefits of religion and civilization. It is impossible not to experience profound sorrow on beholding the Propaganda unable as of old to administer and dispose of that sacred patrimony, which all Catholic Christendom confided to its care and keeping for the diffusion of the Gospel and civilization and certainly not to any civil government, on beholding such a great defi-ciency in the number of Apostolic laborers, by reason of the unwarranted suppression of Religious Orders, as well as by the violent confiscations of the few colleges that the sacred Congregation maintained in Rome for the education and training of Apostolic missionaries. These confiscations coupled with the obligation to military service imposed on Ecclesiastical students and even on priests, has reduced to almost nothing the Italian missions and obliged the Propaganda to substitute for Italian missionaries those of other

nations. Amidst these sorrows and this anguish, which rend every Catholic heart in Italy, there is nevertheless this consolation that in other countries ious associations are not wanting, which, with true Christian zeal and assiduity, stimulate one another to aid this sublime work of the conversion of nations to cured Gen. Buller will attempt a dash across the truth of the Gospel. Amongst these certainly the most imposing is that of the society of the Propagation of the Faith, which, in France, despite the deplorable state of affairs that now reigns there, makes prodigious efforts, collect-ing not only the princely donations of the wealthy but also the humble mites of the labourers and artisans. But whilst this society rejoices at the rapid progress made in the erection of churches and the extension of missionary labours, it beholds with regret its inability to furnish sufficient means for their maintenance and further development. The Procuratorships founded by this sacred congregation in various parts of the world have commenced to receive gifts and legacies, which, however, are as yet insufficient to satisfy the extraordinary daily demands; and it may be found necessary sometimes in great embarrassments even to sell their new capital stock itself, which might be freely administered in any country except Italy.

For these reasons I again address Your Grace, imploring you in your zeal to make known to your flock the straightened circum stances of this Institute, and most earnestly exhort you to assist as much as possible in increasing the offeringsforthepious works of the above mentioned Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the Holy Childhood, the Eastern Schools, and other associations instituted for a similar purpose. Strongly urge upon the more wealthy the necessity of consecrating a part of their riches to the holiest and noblest of all purposes, the diffusion of faith and civilization. In toe present crisis and exigencies of the Church, it can be said with all the rigor of truth that looking around, new and vast tracts of country may be seen ripe with an abundant harvest, but the laborers indeed are few, and the means of sustenance scarce. The compassion and generosity of the faithful. and their love for the diffusion of Christian knowledge alone can aid the sublime ministry of the Apostleship, and make it triumph throughout the earth.

Given at the Propaganda on the solemnity of Epiphany, 1885.

JOHN CARD, SIMEONI, †D, Archbishop of Tyre, To the Most Rev. John Joseph Lynch,

Archbishop of Toronto. GOOD ADVICE.

If our readers will accept proffered advice, hey will always keep a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use in emergencies, such as Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Lamenese, Croup, Chilblains, Rheumatism, and all varieties of aches, pains and inflammation, it will ever be found reliable.

#### THE DISTRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Pen painting can scarcely convey more than an idea of the distress prevailing in London at the present time. and dry miterial, was in great danger, bit is burdens on public charity. Besides these burdens on public charity. Besides these crowd of citizens went to work with a will, there is the great army of artizans who live from hand to mouth, who out of employment are with their families in dire distress. Sir William Harcourt is at his wife and to afford the later of this city received a letter from a New York detective agency, dated crowd of citizens went to work with a will, and whenever fire made its appearance was confidential conversation with Radford in New York, and believes he is still living, and whenever fire made its appearance was quickly, chopped down with axes.

William Harcourt is at his wife and to afford the later of this city received a letter from a New York detective agency, dated crowd of citizens went to work with a will, and whenever fire made its appearance was quickly, chopped down with axes.

William Harcourt is at his wife and to afford the develing house of Mr. Rousseau caught fire, but it, is thought will be easily subdued by babcocks. The remarkable of Rousseau's large machine, foundry is a ruin. The loss on the building and bounded in the interest of Americans and Canadians in the interest of the depositors, \$59.776.25.78

The There is always a large class living on the

large employer of labor, and he offers a sing gestion. "a very small one," he said laugh-ingly, "but the aggregate of atoms is imingly, "but the aggregate or mensity". He said there are in London about fourteen thousand police. There are also a great many government officials; such as park constables, livered attendants at public buildings, and postmen, all clothed by Government contractors. These contractors sub-let their contracts, and the work is ultimately done on the sweating system. By this means the profits go to the contractors, and the work is done for the most part by women living in garrets and cellars, who can only earn four or five shillings a week. "Let all this work," said the merchant "be given direct to the workers. Let there be half a dozen establishments like the Army Clothing Factory at Pimlico, where the employées have a warm room and sewing machines run by steam, and let the profits go to the people. This would be only a drop in the bucket, but every drop tells. Of course vested interests and private enterprise would protest, but they have had a pretty long innings, and let those who do the work have a share in the profits."

#### NOT BAD.

It is so agreeable that even an infant will take it. For coughs, colds, hoarseness, croup, asthma, and bronchitis, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam is reliable for young or old.

THE TRADE RETURNS. OTTAWA, Feb. 20.-The exports from the Dominion for the month of January amounted to \$3,110,628, of which \$2,958,344 was goods the produce of other countries. Last year the total value was \$2,653,575, of which \$2,486,220 was goods the produce of Canada, and \$107,355 the produce of other countries. The exports of agricultural products were:—
of Canada, \$1,235,936; not of Canada, \$26,146. The imports entered for home consumption amounted to \$6,579,555, of which dutiable goods were \$5,004,244, coin and bullion \$9,279 and all other free goods \$1,566,012. The duty collected was \$1,310,682. In 1884 the value of goods was \$5,868,487, \$4,470,731 being dutiable, \$1,362,196 free and \$29,914 coin and bullion, the duty collected amounting to \$1,117,773.

#### THE BEST COMBINATION

The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health-giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

#### THE ILE PERROT INUNDATION.

The sufferers by the flood, besides Mr. Seraphin Bourbonnais whose loss was stated by us last week, are Messrs. J. B. Dault, M. Manceau, Michel Leger, Eustache Pelodeau, J. Dault, Joseph Ouimet and Exilda David. In one of the houses, in the hurry of the escape when the ice jam occurred, several children asleep on a sofa bed were forgotten. On subsequent search the bed was found to be already shifted by the ice and the imperilled children were safely rescued in the darkness. A much larger number of sheep, cattle and horses were drowned than stated yesterday. The water has encroached 10 acres and is five feet deep on the roadway in places. At Vaudreuil one farmer lost nine animals, and the ice in some places is piled up 15 feet high

#### BULLER'S WAY OF ESCAPE.

PROPOSING TO MAKE A DASH ACROSS THE DESERT TO BERBER.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Charles Williams, the special correspondent of the Cable News with Gen. Buller at Abu-Klea, has sent a despatch in which he reports a new plan which is now contemplated for the escape of Gen. Buller's detachment. He says that if 1,000 fresh camels can be prothe desert to Berber, instead of falling back upon Korti by way of Gakdul. The distance to Berber is about 115 miles, and to Korti about 185 miles. The route to Berber is probably no more difficult than that to Korti, and the force will be about as safe at one place as the other. Once at Berber, Gen. Buller would hope to soon form a junction with Gen. Brackenbury, who commands what is left of Gen. Earle's column, and thus the chances of safety of both detachments would be greatly creased. Moreover, the instinct of self-preservation prompts Gen. Buller to get to the water for the sake of his men, horses, and camels. The supply of water at Abu Klea is already so limited that each camel is allowed a bucketful twice a week only, and the camels are dying by scores. If Gen. Buller retreats to Korti he can get plenty of water at Gakdul, which is only about fifty miles from Abu Klea, but it is impossible to say how long he would be able to hold Gakdul.

#### ANOTHER QUEBEC FIRE.

#### THE WATER SUPPLY CUT OFF. AND A CON-FLAGRATION RAGING.

QUEBEC, Feb. 26.-An alarm was struck 11 o'clock, for a fire which commenced in Rousseau's foundry on St. Paul street, and which threatens to destroy thousands of dollars worth of property. The firemen are unable to do anything as the water has been turned off from the city all day, on account of a break in the old water main and the new main is frozen up. The steamers rushed to the St. Charles river, which is quite near the conflagration, but the tide being at low water mark, they were unable to draw water. The St. Lawrence river is about a quarter of a mile or more distant and the steamers are unable to carry the water that distance. Immediately adjoining Rousseau's foundry is a long wooden building, which if ouce on fire will soon spread and probably destroy all the property in the vicinity.

Later -- A large well has been found in a yard of McCallum's brewery, opposite Rousseau's. The steamers are hastening to this. The only hope of safety is that the water will be sufficient to subdue the flames, which have row been burning for nearly an hour with

greatfury.
February 27, 1.45 a.m.—The fire has virtually exhausted itself on the foundry in which it originated. Water was unobtainable during the whole time of the conflagra-tion. Nothing short of Providence saved the whole block of about forty buildings, including the foundry, warehouses and private dwellings. McCallum's brewery, on the op-posite side of the street, was prevented from igniting by the energetic working of a number of men who kept pitching large quantities of snow on the building. There was hardly anywind blowing, which provented the flames from spreading. Sanson's ware-house; containing large quantities of calcum-and dry material, was in great danger, but a

\$25,000 or more, as an estimate of the im-proved machinery cannot be ascertained to night. The fire brigade is blamed for want

of energy.
2.15.—The fire is still, burning, but all. danger is thought to be over.

#### WITHDRAWING FROM THE DOMINION.

FEDERATION DENOUNCED AS OPPOSED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N. S., Feb. 24.—In the Legis lature to-day, Mr. Fraser, Government mem ber for Guysboro, introduced the following resolution which he will press to a vote, hav-ing been bluffed on two previous occasions:— "Whereas, the financial and commer-cial condition of Nova Scotia is in a very unsatisfactory state; whereas, it is evident that the terms of the British North America Act, combined with the Canadian tariff and fiscal laws, are the principal causes contributing to this unsatisfactory state of finances and the trade of the Province; whereas, there is no prospect that while the Pro-vince remains upon the present terms of union, as a member of the Canadian federation, any improvement in the foregoing respects is at all possible; whereas, it seems evident that the interests of the people of several Maritime Provinces, now incorporated with Canada, are in most respects identical. Therefore resolved. That this branch of the Legislature of Nova Scotia is of the opinion, and hereby declares the belief that the interests of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island would be advanced by withdrawing from Canadian federation and uniting under one Government, and it is further resolved, that if the Governments of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and the people thereof, will be found unwilling to withdraw from Canadian federation, for the purpose of forming a union of the Maritime Provinces, then this Assembly deems it absolutely necessary that Nova Scotia, in order that its railways and its other public works and services may be extended and maintained, as the requirements of the people need them, its industries and property protected, its commerce invigorated and expanded, and its financial interests placed upon a sound basis, the same as was the case previous to Confederation, should withdraw from the union with Canada and return to the status of a Province of Great Britain, with full control, over all fiscal laws and tariff regulations within the Province, such as prevailed previous to 1867.

And further resolved, that the Government of Nova Scotia shall, after the prorogation of the Legislature, take preliminary action for the purpose of facilitating the wish of the Assembly by entering into negotiations with the Governments of New Brunswick and Frince Edward Island in order that the Legislature of Nova Scotia may be fully advised during its next session, and be thereby enabled to place this vital and important question before the people at the approaching elections for decision at the

#### SCARLET FEVER GERMS.

Scarlet fever is communicated by the minute particles of skin which flake off during the convalescing process, and there is always danger until every particle of this cuticle has been shed. Whenever scarlet fever is suspected isolate the patient and attendant, and let there be no contact with the other members of the family until the physician has proposed the case fully cu.ed. Do not let even a cat or dog or bird be in the room. Let the attendant perform all the work of the sick room. Have a plentiful supply of strong stalments. For orders, circulars, or any oth information, address bers of the family until the physician has prowater. Keep an atomizer constantly filled with it. If a carpet be on the floor of the sick room let it be sprinkled frequently with the carbolic acid, also the bed coverings, the dress of the attendant, the walls and every article of furniture. Let no dishes or trays leave the room until they have been brought under the carbolic apray. All articles to be washed should be laid in water to which the carbolic solution has been added before they are given to the laundress and they should be washed alone. After at tending to the patient the hands should be washed in carbolic water and the clothing of the physician should be sprinkled before he leaves the room, the spray from the atomizer being so fine it will not injure any fabric nor cause any inconvenience. When the patient leaves the room, have everything that can be washed thoroughly cleansed with the carbolic solution; then fugimate closets and wardrobes and the room or rooms with roll brimstone. Every window must be closed air tight and keyholes stopped with cotton. Two pounds of sulphur (roll) will be sufficient for a large room, and a small quantity for a closet or wardrobe. All jewellery and metal ornaments should be removed before the fumigation is begun, as the fumes of sulphur oxidize metals. Place the sulphur in a flower pot saucer, which may be set upon a brick to prevent any danger from fire. Open all bureau drawers, all books and boxes, and take the mattresses from the bedstead, so the sulphur fumes may penetrate everything in the room. Leave the room unopened for three or four days and then air thoroughly. Too great care cannot be exercised in the fumigation. The germs of scarlet fever are carried in books, toys, garments and by animals. In short, everything upon which a bit of scarfskin can rest is a vehicle for the transmission of the disease.

#### THE TORONTO MYSTERY.

ALLEGED PLOT TO CHEAT CREDITORS.

TORONTO, Feb. 25.—Shaw, who went to Buffalo with others to try to elucidate the mystery of the disappearance of Radford, a real estate operator of this city, states that on seeing the original copy of the message signed "J. Marks," asking Radford to meet the sender at Black Rock, he at once identified the writing as that of Radford himself. fied the writing as that of Radford himself, which explained to him the whole mystery. He is convinced that Radford sent the mes sage to Victoria and signed it "J. Marks, and afterwards received it and left it where it could be seen, so as to mislead the public. He is also of opinion that Radford went down to the boat, put his coat into it, pushed it out into the stream, and afterwards got some one to send Lott bridge down the river and find it, so as to make the public believe he had been foully dealt with or accidentally drowned. Shaw believes Radford is somewhere in the States A writ of attachment was obtained at Os goods hall to-day against the property of Radford. The applying creditors are Christie, Kerr & Co., who claim \$1,600 for lumber supplied to him. It has just come to light

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS. DYSPEPSIA DROPSY, INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, **ACCOITY OF** SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH HEARTBURN, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN. HEADACHE, And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMAGE, BOWELS OR BLOOD.





#### FREEMAN'S **WORM POWDERS**

are pleasant to take. Contain their own Pergative. Is a saie, sure, and effective Conference of worms in Children or Adults

#### WITH FIVE DOLLAR

YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Vienna City Bood

188UE OF 1874. These bounds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums four time yearly. Every bond is entitled to

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

are NO BLANKS. Premiums **@** 200,000 20,000 5,000 1,000 250 140 Together 5,200 premiums, amounting to 1,62, 800 Florins, The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF APRIL And every Bond bought of us on or before the last of April is entitled to the whole premius that may be drawn thereon on that date. On of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and

# INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO..

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York Cir. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

FThe above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, a lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and denot conflict with any of the laws of the United

States.
N.B.—In writing please state that your this in the True Witness 25-ti

#### THE "WITNESS" AND FATHER GRANJON'S OBSEQUIES. AN EXTRAORDINARY DESCRIPTION.

The Daily Witness, in its issue of Wednes day, contained a most extraordinary report of the funeral of the late lamented Father Granjon. Our pious contemporary seems \* have gone back to its old days when bigoty and prejudice ruled its columns. We commend the following specimen of its religiou literature to the attention of the reading public:-

public:—

Half the church told their beads. The other hillistened to the service. At the same time as sense were standing up on benches to see the absorts, we benediction of the body, others were anxiously saying their prayers and perhaps taking thousands of year off their time of tonnent in purgatory. To add to he impressiveness of the surroundings the corpse the been placed in a sitting posture in the coffin, according to the custom of the burial of hishops and priest. Everyone could see the face of the dead with the between the desped in front and held crucifix between them. This dead corpse was an attraction, and as the snake draws the attention of the small bird so were the people attention drawn to look on the symbol of death which must surely overtake then also.

Surely such a description of a sadly solems.

Surely such a description of a sadly soleme service is out of place, and the contrast between the dead priest and a snake was hideous and diabolical

#### A CONTRADICTION.

A special cable despatch from London says the sensational rumors of Fenian activity in Ireland are untrue, and are no doubt gotten up to aid stock-jobbing operations. Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is even inclined to believe it possible to relax the stringency of the coercion measures on account of the decrease of crime in Ireland and the apparent submission of the people to the present order of affairs. Ear Spencer says there is at present no danger of disturbances in Ireland, unless, as is threstened by the Government, a force from the English militia is sent to Ireland to replace the bulk of the regular soldiers who are to be drafted for service in Egypt. The latter troops who have been quartered in Ireland are not unpopular with the masses. But if the Government persists in its views, and imports thousands of prejudiced English rustice into Ireland, it will certainly cause trouble of a serious nature.

The government savings bank statement so ording to the Canada Official Gazette is Deposits during the month, \$709,377; interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during the month, \$4,151; repayments during the month, \$484,929; balance at the credit of depositors, \$14,352,078; outstand

VISIT THE ROYAL.

Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R.

depot, Montreal, under the management of

Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should

be addressed. This will enable dealers in this

be addressed. This will enable dealers in this Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are desirous of establishing agencies in every county in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible parties. During Carnival week, one of the Messrs. Harney Bros. will be here to meet dealers, and all will have become at 1427 Notes.

dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre

Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A." 23—tf

HE WAS INNOCENT.
LONDON, Feb. 25.—The alleged dynamiter, who was arrested while scaling the wall of

the armory in Finsbury, has been discharged.

Young Men!-Read This.

THE VOLTAIO BELT Co., of Marshall,

Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-

VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIAN-CES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or

old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred

troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Com-

plete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir-

ty days trial is allowed. Write them at once

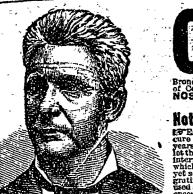
It was proved he was innocent.

The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing

# FOR THE







SUCCESSFUL SYSTEM.

Hot a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine. The transfer of the symptoms; what will cure one case may be worthiess in another. Result of 5 years experience. If you are a sufferer you cannot afford to let this pass, you should at least investigate. Treatment both internal, which destroys the germs in the blood; and external, which is a grand discovery in the healing art, so simple and yet so sure. Remedies are all pleasant to use, and results most gratifying. Treatment sent to your home, where it can be used successfully. Send for book on Catarrh containing references and diagnostic blank, free. Address.

onces and diagnostic blank free. Address.

Or. S. W. BEALL, Catarrh Specialist, Columbus, O.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 to Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Fluily

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,07—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

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

The only Lottery exer voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales are resident.

It never scales or postpones.

Place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTENITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, March 10th, 1885—178th Monthly Description.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tiekets at Five Dollars each. Frac-tions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES

Approximation Prizes of \$750......

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis-

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, 27 4 New Orleans, La.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

1,967 Prizes, amounting to

tered Letters to

1 CAPITAL PRIZE...... 975,000

1 do do 25,000 1 do do 10,000 2 PRIZES OF 6000 12,000

trommissioners.

rignatures attached, in its advertisements."



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, fits, Rervous Neu algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for any case, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaset our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., SI and 83 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont.

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Baltimore, Md., U.S.A: WORK FOR ALL! \$5 to \$8 per fit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta Maine

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 261.
Dame Bécile Plante, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Prudent Lizotte, trader, of the same place, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property, the sixteeuth day of January last, 1885:

DAVID & LAURENDEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 5th January, 1885.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 101.

Dame Jessie Mendels, of the City of Montreal, wife of Jacob Silverstone, duly authorized à cater en justice, against said Jacob Silverstone, her husband. An action for separation as to property
has been instituted in this cause.

T. & C. C. DrLORIMIER.

26-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 27th Jan., 1885.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Ellen Ryan has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband, Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal. E.G. LEVY.

Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, February 6th, 1885. 27-5

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bell

Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY N.Y. DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

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Polynesian		
		John Graham,
Circassian	4.000 Capt	R H Hughes.
Peruvian	3.400 Capt	Joseph Ritchie.
Nova Scotian	3.300 Capt	Hugh Wylie.
Caspian	3.200 Lt R	Barrett, RNR.
Hanoverian	4,000 Lt B	Thompson, R. N.
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		J G Stephen.
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Circassian Caspian Sardinian	.Saturday,	Jan.	10
Caspian	.Saturday.	16	17
Sardinian	.Saturday,	46	24
Parisian	.Saturday,	. ••	31
Sarmatian	Saturday,	Fab.	7
Polynerian	.Saturday.	16	14
Circassian	.Saturday,	46	21
Caspian	.Saturday,	. "	28
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ŀ	Polynesian	Thursday.	" 12
i	Circassian	Thursday.	"1
Ì	Caspian	Thursday.	" 2
Ì	Sardinian	Thursday,	Meh.
	At ONE Sardinian Parisian Sarmatian Polynesian Circassian Caspian Sardinian or on the arrival of train fr	the Grand Trunk om the West.	Railway
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Through Bills of Lading granted in 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 Inverpool and Glasgow, via Boston,

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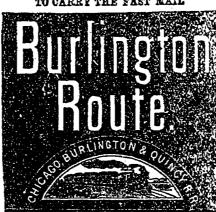
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N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALGANG

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Consumption, Coughs, Z Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR CONTRACTOR



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Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Railroad Lands in Nebraska, Kansus, Texas, Colorado and Washing Neoraska, namas, teas, teas, ton Territory, it is known as the great TH ROUGH CAR LINK of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

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"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

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1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WML CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, curet dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU:

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs

to throw off the phagm or mucous; changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is nearranted to break up the word districting capabing a few hours time.

EFFECT that it is nearranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours line, it not of too long standing. It is wearranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (most remedies cause this trouble) or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is war ranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by Consumption, when Allen's Lung Balsam will prevent it if only taken in time. To Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, wo would recommend to give Allen's Lung Balsam a trial. Sold by all Druggists.

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Bick Headsche and relieve all the troubles incl-dent to a billious state of the system, such as Diz-ziness, Nansea, Drowniness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. White their most remark-

Beadache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amonying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those whe suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

the bene of so many lives that here is where we ake our great boast. Our pills cure it while there do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pilm are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentie action please all who use them. In yakis at 25 chnts; five for \$1. Sold by dragging one way where, or sent by mail:

wanted.

CARTERS

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK. THE BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY IN POOR CONDITION,

for illustrated pamphlet free.

LONDON, February 24.—The general outlook for England is blacker than ever. The retreat in Egypt has made Englishmen extremely shamefaced, and the pessimistic mood which has been prevalent for some time past is leading to an examination of the military and naval resources of the empire in the spirit of downright and almost childish panic. The assertions as to the powerlessness of the army, however, receive startling confirmation from the complete dis-organization that has followed on such a small demand on the strength of the British Government as the reinforcement of the Egyptian expedition. To send 14,000 men to the Soudan it has been found necessary to deplete the best regiments of the country, and to call upon the Guards, which used to be considered the crack corps, that was only brought out as a lastresort. Even in this corps the examination by medical officers has revealed terrible weakness, no fewer than 250 men being rejected in one battalion as unfit for a campaign in Africa, while from another battalion at least 200 men are ordered to the front who have not yet been through a full course of musketry drill. The completeness of the military collapse is proved finally by the calling out already of the reserves and the militia. Sir E. J. Reed, a naval expert, has in the midst of all this written a threecolumn letter to the Times to prove that the ten ships recently added to the fleet are absolutely worthless. He even goes so far as to declare that, owing to their defective con-struction, any one of the ten ships could be sunk by the poorest machine guns.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indianissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility-and all Marray Combiners. Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his sufnas telt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

10-19 eow AN INDEPERENDENT OPINION.

DUBLIN, Fob. 24.—The Freeman's Journal hopes the Prince of Wales when he visits Ireland will be received with respect and cordiality. His visit will afford a welcome stimulus to trade. The paper states it must be clearly disassociated from politics. If the castle authorities think to make political carital out of the Prince's visit they will be much mistaken, and it would be better that the Prince should stay at home. The Irish Times is gratified with the proposed visit of the Prince- It says: "We cannot imagine that one should treat the Prince's intention other than a frank and generous reparation for the past royal neglect of Ireland.

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accident from burns, scalds or bruises. Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters,

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GRANVILLE

AND BISMARCK ON COLONIAL ACQUI-SITIONS. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- In another despatch

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

Lord Granville combats the assertions of Prince Bismarck that England was influenced by jealousy of Germany's colonizing policy. Granville asserts that his statements and those of Mr. Gladstone have always been favorable to the development of a colonial policy by Germany. The correspondence regarding the Samoan islands shows that England was the recipient of frequent requests from the people of Samoa for the estabof a protectorate. In conselishment quence of these requests Germany asked England to join with her in giving mutual assurances that the independence of Samoa and the Longa islands should be respected by these two powers. England acceded to this arrangement. On January 6th Earl Derby received a despatch from the governor of New Zealand stating that two German vessels had arrived at the Samoan islands, and that the officers had forced the king to sign a treaty by which the whole au-thority, of the government was turned over to Germany's representative. The king of Samoa wrote on December 29th to the Emperor William protesting against the action of the German officers. On February 18th Earl Derby directed the governor of New Zealand to instruct the British consulting Samea not to countenance any movement looking towards the annexation of the islands by Great Britain.

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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.

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HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks
Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life. These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act

most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Gi tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever 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 of Known Throughout the World.

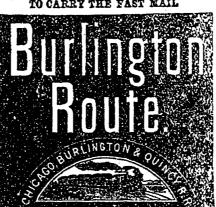
FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

CURE DYSPEPSIA, Loss of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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266TH EDITION, PRICE FORLY \$1 BY MAIL POST-PAID.



Each Legs, Bad Meass, Old would be succeed for any case of liver of the control o

## PARNELL AND THE CATHOLICS

THE LATE A. M. SULLIVAN'S APPEAL, AS ADOPTED BY CARDINAL MANNING.

DUBLIN, Feb. 11. It is a fact that the late A.M. Sullivan did, at the request of Cardinal Manning, draw up a series of observations on the Irish situation; that these, when submitted to the Cardinal, were "adopted as his own in the general views expressed" therein, and as such sent to Rome. I can permit myself to extract what is most important, here and there, for the information of

As this writer's chief purpose, and that, I presume, of Cardinal, Manning, was to set the Roman Curia and the Holy Father right about the tendencies, aims, principles, utter-ances, and personnel of the Irish Parliamentary party and the real nature and purpose of the Land League and the whole national movement, Mr. Sullivan went into a history of all the national movements in Ireland. and of their chief leaders-of that under O'Connell in particular. Contrasting the agitation under the latter with that which now rallies under Parnell both clergy and people, Mr. Sullivan freely conly, Mr. John Dillon, and these I declare, from fesses that he does not find in the religious principles of the present leader the same firm ground for confidence which O'Connell's proessed Catholicity afforded. Nevertheless, he protests against the unjust and unfounded condemnation contained in the Propaganda oircular. Here is a remarkable passage, full ligion, or any design of impairing the reli of instruction for the religious guides of the Irish people at home and abroad:

Men (speaking of some prelates) who were ready to brave once more hunger, privation. imprisonment, torture, and death for breaking the penal laws against religion were. some of them, at every period, far behind the resolute energy and bolder action of the body of the clergy and the mass of the people. Thus it has happened that no Catholic leader, no national leader of the people, for more than 120 years-neither O'Connell, nor Grattan, nor Lucas, nor Duffy, nor Butt, nor Parnell—has ever had countenance or support from more than a scction, sometimes a majority, but oftener a minority of the Irish pielates. Every one of them, from the Catholic O'Connell to the Protestant Parnell, were for a long time, if not always, regarded by some of the most influential of the prelates as rash, extreme, violent, or mischievous agitators. A hundred years ago, as to day, we find such prelates conscientiously persuaded that if the benevolent Government of the hour were let alove, or taken gently, all would be well. Many things, however, were said and done by even the best of these leaders which would not be sanctioned by episcopal approval, many things likely to cause misniving or slarm in the minds of grave and contemplative men of religion. In the rough and arduous work of political combat, especially where a nation is struggling against great odds to recover, as best it can, its legitmate liberties, even the best and wisest of popular leaders make many mistakes of act and speech, mistakes of judgment, of temper, of tactics. Especially in times of great popular excitement, where some unusual stress or suffering or injustice has aloused a people, no man can hope to conduct himself, or to see the multitude conduct themselves, in a manner which calm reflection would in all things approve.

Moreover, and most critical and important of all, it has to be remembered that for a long time the danger has been great that the leaders of revolutionary principles and designs which the Church condemns as criminal might penetrate or be admitted into Irish popular movements. Recently the avowed castsence of secret societies which proclaimed in the general views," and sent to Rome. revolutionary purposes has greatly compli-cated the situation, and has not alone given with these facts, without coming to the conjust grounds for alarm to the more apprehensive prelates, but has rendered extremely difficult for ecclesiastics at a distance from Ireland a correct appreciation of the real

The concurrence in itself suggests to men who prize religion and love Ireland the conclusion that under the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, and because of these peculiar and exceptional circumstances, the free and active participation, the wise and temperate, but earnest and sincere participation of the Catholic clergy in the civil life and political endeavors of their people, is a safeguard for society, a service for religion, and an incalculable advantage to the temporal interests and legitimate political endeavors of the Irish

Such are some of the wise and far-reaching observations which Cardinal Manning "adopted as his own," and submitted to the Holy Father, to enable the latter to form or correct his own judgment concerning Irish affairs. Now here is the very core of the matter:

A change of much import has taken place during the past twenty years in Ireland.
O'Connell was a great political leader; but
he prided himself on being a Catholio. He was a great Catholic, and though he fought and defeated the Quarautotti Rescript, he kept Catholicism and the Church ever in the foreground. Lucas and Duffy and Moore and Maguire, who led the land agitations of 1850 55, were sincere Catholics, who made the help and guidance of the clergy a sine qua non in their movement, and implored the Bishops not to forbid them.

The Parnellite movement of to-day is stronger and more resolute than O'Connell's. has more command of the people, and is possessed of much more enduring elements of power, and it is led by men who would merely redouble their activity and increase their power if the clergy were taken away. I say, in a sense which I beg may not be misunderstood, that but for the presence and influence of the clergy the present movement would be colorless as to religious sentiment and principle; and we know how easily such a movement, when "colorless," may drift into, or be led into, or be pushed into, negative or rositive hostility to religion. It is a situation which calls for delicate

handling.

I know the men now at the head of the Irish national movement intimately. Until my retirement from Parliament two years ago, I worked side by side with them from the outset. I have sat at the council table and stood in the Senate and on the platform with them. I studied them closely; I set myself to judge them correctly. I frequently differed from them; that is to say, my views been in a minority, but I never seconded from them in fact or in feeling. I say emphatically that no man who has quarrelled with them or second from them, or who has viewed them only hom a distance—perhaps from an opposite camp—is likely to be an impartial and competent witness to their real character, aims, and mo tives. No more; of course, would a mere partisan be. I say that a mistake in estimating or appreciating them, in accurately disoerning what they are and what they are not, may lead to disasters difficult to repair.

This was manifestly a warning to the Vati-cannot to accept the judgment of Errington,

ligion, and in my judgment nothing neglect or mismanagement can allow them or cause them, to come into collision with

Since these words were written, the Arch bishops and Bishops of Ireland have solemnly placed in the hands of Mr. Parnell and his party the interests most dear to their flocks, that of education among them, The enthu-siasm which this fact has caused all over Ireland proves how well the prelates were inspired. The danger hinted at above is thus prevented effectually. And one of the dearest purposes of Mr. Sullivan in his last year has thus become a reality. Even when he wrote, the public support given to the national party by Archbishop Croke, Bishops Nuity, Butler, Fitzgerald, and others, was a guarantee that the movement should not deviate from the

right track. Again I say, in the wholesome corrective influence of the Catholic clergy in the national movement, this peril has found the strongest check I can discern to avert its mischief. \* \* \* Moreover, and most fortunately, next to Mr. Parnell the two men of intimate knowledge, to be absolutely irre-proachable private life, sincere and devoted Catholics, and men of the highest moral principles. \* \* I express my conprinciples. iction that neither Michael Davitt nor John Dillon will ever approve any assault on regious Character of the Irish people.

Of Mr. Parnell himself the memoir says: His family for more than a hundred years have been amongst the most able and illustrious champions of Catholic emancipation and National rights. He is a man devoid of passion, reticent, dignified, reserved, perpiexing, and inscrutable in some of his ways. A man more impervious to popular adulation, on the one hand, and to Government wrath or blandishment on the other, I have never known. He is a very single-minded and a thoroughly unselfish man. He has devoted himself to the task of effecting, by efforts within the Constitution-or rather by efforts that do not propose to involve the people in an armed conflict—a settlement of the several questions at issue between the Irish nation and the English.

These extracts will enable your readors to follow the drift, or rather to divine the drift. of Mr. Sullivan's argument. In my next I shall give you his vindication of the Land League, his sketch of the press and diplomatic influences organized to misinform the Holy See on Irish affairs, es well as his statement on Irish national rights.

I merely repeat here that my own impression, received during my stay in London in 1865 66, was that Cardinal Manning was a Home Ruler, and that it was with this conviction I first read what I was told by the very credible person who gave it to me was the "joint memoir" of the Cardinal and Mr. Sullivan. Having inquired here about the former's being a Home Ruler, I was told that while his Eminence had strong and openly confessed Irish symputhies, he was not known to be a prefessed Home Ruler.

Be that as it may, certain it is that when the Propaganda circular reached London, Cardinal Manning at once sent for Mr. Sullivan and asked him to draw up a statement of the Irish question, which could be sent to Rome and show the authorities there that they had been misinformed. "I met him that very night returning from the Cardinal's," said Mr. Davitt to mo, " and he was beyond himself with joy, saying what an opportunity it was to serve the cause."

clusion that, even though Cardinal Manning may not be professedly a Home Ruler or a Nationalist, his whole sympathy is with the national movement.

BRENARD O'REILLY, D.D.

### COLOMBIAN INSURGENTS.

GOVERNMENT FORCES DEFEATED-BRIT-

ISH OFFICERS FIRED AT. PANAMA, Feb. 25 .- The revolution in Colombia is acquiring formidable proportions. In a battle at Barrauquella the government troops were defeated with the loss of sixty killed and two hundred wounded. Three handred prisoners were taken, including General Urrueta, the commander, and many officers. The expedition proved a complete failure, and Carthagena, the base of the government operations, is now besieged by 800 men under the victorious General Gaitan. On February 23 in Carthagena Capt. Curtis, of the British man of war Canada, while going aboard his ship, was fired at by government soldiers. The boat was riddled with bullets and the captain and boat's crew wounded by flying splinters. The British steamer West Indian, which was in port at the time, received a shower of projectiles from Remington guns. General Ruiz to-day seized the canal-tug Gagecock and took her to join the revolutionists at Barrauquilla. It is believed he will return with men and material to capture Colon and turn the state over to the revolutionists. At the battle of Honda, reported as favorable to the government, there was much loss of life. The list of prisoners includes the names of half a dozen leaders of the expedition Few details have been received. Camargo, a famous Colombian leader, is at the head of the revolution, which is solely a protest against the dictatorship and illegal methods of President Nunez.

The canal commission under de Lesseps occasions much anxiety to the contractors, some of the most important of whom have stopped work and threaten to appeal to the

## tribunals.

GLADSTONE'S SUCCESSOR. LONDON, Feb. 28 .- It is rumored if Mr. Gladstone resigns he will propose the Marquis Hartington as his successor. The Admiralty has ordered 6 torpedo cruisers and invited proposals for 7 war ships from Clyde shipbuilders.

#### EARTHQUAKES.

MADRID, March 2. - Severe shocks of earthquake were felt yesterd y at Granada, Loje and Alhama. A number of houses were destroyed.

#### THE PRINCE AMONG THE BULLS

AND BEARS.

London, March 2.—The Prince of Wales visited the Stock Exchange to day and was received with great enthusiasm. The mem-bers cheered the Prince until they became hoarse. After order was restored they sang "God save the Queen" and "God bless the Prince of Wales."

## SHARP WITNESSES.

LONDON, March 2.-The examination of Cunningham and Borton was continued to cannot to sceep the judgment of Errington, a secoder from the Home Rule party; on the day, and witnesses identified Burton as the day, and witnesses identified Burton was continued.

The provincial legislature opens at Quebeo on Tuesday.

La France describes the report of the recent dynamite convention in Pariz as a hoax. The Burmese have recaptured Bhamo from the Chinese. The leader of the Chinese was killed. ~ ~

Three men have been experimenting with infernal machines in Diamond Valley the past

Advices from the Cameroons state that the English flag has been hoisted at several places on the Cameroons mountains.

There is a fair prospect that Congress will get through with its business in time, and that there will be no extra session. The new water main at Quebec has had

another burst. The outflow of water from the break inundated four or five houses. It is stated that last week's smash ups on the North Shore railway while attempting to

remove the snow blockade cost \$10,000. There will be 183 organizations in the inaugural procession, comprising 20,000 to 25,-000 men, to be held in honor of Cieveland.

Mrs. John L. Sullivan says the champion has become addicted to onium smoking. Some of her stories of his abuse are horrible. Mr. Gladstone is ill, though his indisposition is not serious. The Marquis of Hartington is conducting the government tempo

The Government at Ottawa has appointed Mr. Jules Larue, advocate, of Quebec, a legislative councillor, vice the Hon. Mr.

Panet. The Indian authorities have decided to camels, ponies and doohly bearers, destined cared for by the police. for the Soudan.

An insane patient started fires in three places in the asylum on Ward's Island, near New York. The flames were extinguished before they could spread.

The quotations for Grand Trunk preference stock in the London market, as cabled to Mesers, Stuart & Co., Stock Brokers were b71 for firsts and 401 for seconds.

The Loan & Building society of Quebec. after paying a 5 per cent. dividend, has added \$14,000 to reserve fund. The old board of directors was re-elected. The brakesmen of the central division of

the Grand Trunk Railway, between Toronto and Belleville, agreed to accept the 5 per cent. reduction for March, April and May. All eastbound roads in Chicago are taking freight at old cut rates of 20 cents on grain

that a further concession of 21 cents is being

made. The 8th Battalion Stadacona Rifles, of Quebec, have received their new uniforms from Ottawa. Out of the clothing for two companies fifty-nine uniforms have so far been condemned and sent back.

An influential deputation from Kingston headed by Mayor Smythe, waited on the minister of education, of Toronto, to protest against the proposed federation of all the Ontario universities at Toronto.

Augustin Bois, of Murray Bay, appeared before the magistrate there and gave bail to appear at the criminal assizes here in June on charge of attempting to murder Malvina Donne, wife of Seraphin Lajoie. The Nazam at Hyderabed has offered a contingent of troops for the Soudan. This

the Mahdi, Hyderahed being the only great Mohammedan State in India. News has been received of an accident on the line of the C. P. railway this side of Sud. president asking that the free zone be abol-bury, a train of cars going through a trestle ished, that differential freight rates on the bury, a train of cars going through a trestle

signifies that the natives have no sympathy for

and being badly broken up. Two days were needed to repair the damages. An excursion train on the Grand Trunk from Boston for Mexico, was run into by heavy freight at Charlette, Mich., running at the rate of 20 miles an hour. The baggage

master was the only person hurt. Captain Stewart, of the Stewart ranch, arrived at Ottawa yesterday. He says there was a heavy snow fall during the winter, but in the West the cattle got along admirably. The thermometer registered 50° below zero

The Common Pleas divisional court, of Torento, refused the application of Mr. De Souza, English barrister, for leave to be heard as counsel in courts of that province without being a member of the Law Society. Mr. De Souza will appeal.

The government sale of crown timber lands at Quebec was not a success. Out of 1,094 square miles in the Ottawa district offered, only four lots were disposed of, as follows :-Limit No. 5 1st range, 611 square miles, Frank Ross, Quebec, \$355; limit No. 5, same range, W. H. Davis, \$115; limit No. 6, 2nd range, 50 square miles, A. Thomson, Quebec, \$370; limit No. 7, same range, 50 square miles, J. Bronson, Ottawa, \$250. The amount received was only 11 per cent. above the upset price.

The Boston Herald exposes the methods practiced by a gang of swindlers for fleecing farmers. Three of them, Olivier W. Roper, H. W. Coulson and I.W. Harris, are now awaiting trial for conspiracy. The practice of the gang was to adopt a firm name differing only by a letter, they also engaged in a banking business under the firm name of the National Loan and Trust Co. of Boston, assuring their victims that they banked with the company, and that drafts would be honored. Unsuspecting farmers drew upon the company only to have their drafts

Cleveland writes a letter to the Hon. A. J. Warren and other members of the 48th Congress, expressing a strong determination to suspend the coinage of silver. This letter is endorsed by the merchants and bankers, who express great gratification not only with Cleveland's views, but with the concise, forcible and unequivocal way in which they are declared. Secretary McCulloch and a few others were disappointed and annoyed at the ing a fair buisness, and on the whole announcement. A Washington despatch the situation has a fairly healthy tone, says:—Cleveland's letter is criticised by IRON AND HARDWARE.—Few changes have southern and western members opposed to the suspension of silver coinage. ner states that should Cleveland take an unequally strong position in his inaugural ad-dress he will find himself in the hottest kind of a hornet's nest.

## CHICAGO FENIANS AND EL MAHDI.

CHICAGO, March 2 .- The Inter-O ean publishes a long sensational story of an alleged move of the Fenian and other revolutionary circles in Chicago. It is asserted that an extensive movement to form an Irish brigade for service against England in the Soudan, composed of 200 men from the leading cities, officered by prominent Confederate and Union soldiers, is well under way, and that the Chicago contingent will start inside of two weeks. The rendezvous is to be in France, whence the brigade will eail for Egypt.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER CANAJOHARIE, March 2 -There is much excitement in this county over the brutal marder of Prof. O. S. Smith, principal of Fairfield seminary, who was shot and killed by Dr. Richter at Middlefield on Saturday afternoon. Richter had separated from his wife and rofused to give her any property. She obtained a writ of replevin and went to Richter's house, accompanied by Prof. Smith, who was the husband of her niece. While Smith was pointing out to a constable the goods claimed by Mrs. Richter the doctor shot him in the back. Smith was only able to reach the atreet and tell the passersby how he had been shot, when he expired. The murderer was lodged in jail. The people have threatened to lynch him. Smith was very popular.

THE U.S. SENATE AND CLEVELAND. NEW YORK, March 2. - The Tribune's Albany special says a rumor has reached here that several Republican senators have discovered a method by which they can tie Cleveland's hands in the matter of appointments. It is said they propose after confirma-tion of the Cabinet and ministers to foreign countries to adjourn to a "day certain" two or three months off as may be determined upon. Adjournment of this character does not terminate the session and Cleveland could make no removal.

#### AN INFANT IN A VALISE.

New Haven, March 2 .- An unknown man hired an expressman at the depot to take a value to a certain address, and there being no house at the place indicated the expressman returned to the depot, when a cry was heard in the valise, and an infant a week order a large increase in the number of old was found therein. The child is being

#### CUBAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

HAVANA, February 28 .- The revolutionary eader Bonacher and five of his followers have been sentenced to death by court-martial. Four others were semenced to twelve years in the chain gang, and seven to be imprisoned eight years in a fortress in Spain. In consequence of the intervention of the Archbishop of Santiago and some prominent citizens, the Government has temporarily suspended the execution of the sentence. A gunboat has suiled from Santiago de Cuba for Jamaica, to prevent the departure of a filibustering expedition for Cuba. Loguerro, with a band of thirteen men, armed with rifles, recently assaulted a storekeeper in Bristobal, robbing him of cloth and money. He kidnapped the owner of a Cardinas sugar estate for the purpose of extracting a ransom and 25 cents on provisions. It is rumored of \$16,000. Cavalry and civil guards are pursuing the band.

> THE U. S. TRADE TREATY WITH SPAIN.

WASHINGTON, March 2.- Negotiations be tween Minister Foster and the Spanish minister at Washington have resulted in a supplementary treaty concerning trade between the United States and Cuba and Porto Rice which was sent by the president to the senate this afternoon. The principal changes are a provision that the reduction of rates on ciunta and tobacco shall be 20 instead of 50 per cent., and a reduction in the grade of sugar for free admission from No. 16 Datch standard to No 13 Dutch standard. It is also provided that the time for the passage of legislation by congress to put the treaty into effect shall be extended to May 18, 1886.

#### MATTERS IN MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 28. -- The Confederation Mercantile has presented a petition to the Mexican Central railroad be done away with, that the high customs tariff on certain articles be reduced, and that contraband trade over the northern boundary be especially guarded against. It is asserted that the destroy Mexican productions and to substisomething is not done soon Mexico will be

only tributary to the United States.

An excursion will leave the City of Mexico on the 3rd March for the crater of Mount Popocatep, where on the summit of the high est mountain in America they will celebrate the inauguration of Cleveland The descent from the Volcano will be on the evening of March 4th. Many Americans will particinate.

#### STEALING DYNAMITE.

ANTWERP, March 2-Several hundred pounds of dynamite were stolen from a manufactory here last night. It is believed that thieves operated in the interest of Fenians.

#### DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

The wholesale trade of the city has shown very little disposition to improve and become more active, but the spring trade is confidently expected to open unusually early, and livelier times will then ensue. Prior to that, however, the season of the breaking up of the winter roads has to be encountered, and the immediate future does not present a bright prospect to either wholesale or retail trade. So much grain remained unsold in the country when navigation closed that farmers had not the ready cash to pay their bills, and long accounts are running at the country stores. The failures that have cropped up are of minor importance, and prices are believed to be at bottom. These

are facts which promise well for the future. So far as the dry goods trade is concerned buyers, and the city trade seems to be in good condition. The wollen mills are dooccurred in the trade since our last, and certainly none of an important character. A moderate business has been done in pig iron on the same basis as formerly. A few hundred tons of Cartsherrie have changed hands at \$18.75 delivered west. The situation here is unchanged, with buyers showing a fair amount of interest. The stock in Scotland continues to increase and in round numbers is now 850,000 tons, which is nearly equal to a year's production, and which insures low prices for some time to come. Warrants are cabled at 41s. 3d. On \*pot we quote :- Coltness, \$20.50 ; Langloan. \$20; Calder, Gartshorrie, and Summerice, \$18.50 to 19.00; Delinellington, \$17.50; and Eglinton \$16.50 to \$17.
SALT.—Sales ex cars have bee made at

500 to 524c for elevens and twelves. Ex store wegnote:-Elevens, 5710 to 600; twelves, 550, and factory filled \$1:20 to \$1:35 per bag. whence the brigade will sail for Egypt.

A CHINESE BLOCKADE.

Been made at 180; to 1840. Some lots has blockaded Ningpo River and is preparing of Natal to arrive sold at 220 to 23c. A car to bombard Chinghal.

which, is destined for Montreal and will probably find a ready sale at fall prices, as the tone of the market is firm! Latest sales of Australian were made at 220 to 26c, and we quote from 22c to 30c as to quality. There is a fair enquiry for domestic, and the market is firm under moderate stocks. We quoter A supers, 270 to 280; B, 210 to 230, and unassorted, 21c to 23c.
GROCERIES.—Sugar has been moderately

active and steady. Granulated is steady at 6go to 6gc, and yellows range from 4gc to 5gc, as to quality. Syrup is quiet and steady at 24 to 50c per gallon, as to quality. There has been more active trading in molasses, sales of about 800 puncheons Trinidad having been made at 230 to 250. Barbadoes is quoted at 32c. Tea and coffee. The firmness that has been from time to time noted in the tea market has developed into positive strength. A good many sales have been made at 17c up to 28c for common to medium Japans, and good lots have sold from 30c to 35c. Teas below 20c in value are scarce and wanted, the market being completely bare of such. Coffee has been quiet and without feature. We quote: Mocha, 22c to 26c; Java, 18c to 22c, and

Jamaica, 12c to 18c. FISH.—There has been an active trade in herrings, which has nearly exhausted the supply in first hands, and has resulted in an advance of fully 25° per barrel. Sales of over 1,000 barrels of Cape Breton have been made at \$4.50 up to \$5.25, the latter for fat No. 1 July, and the market is now firm at \$5 to 5.25. No. 2 Labrador have sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50. Receipts of green cod have been large, and considerable business has been done at about last week's prices. Round lots of ordinary No. 1 were placed at \$3.75.

LOCAL RETAIL PUBLIC MARKETS.

A large number of farmers were on the markets to day with produce, and business was lively. We give the following quotation for vegetables:—Cabbage, 40c; red cabbage, 60c; celery, 50c to 60c; rhubarb, \$1.50 and Brussels sprouts, \$1.50 per dozen; potatoes, 45c to 50c per bag; turnips, 50c; carrots, 50c; beets, 50c; onions, 75c; parsnips, 75c, and horse raddish, 20c per bushel. Parsley, 10c, and green mint, 10c per bunch. Tomatoes, \$1.50 per box. The market for fruit is dull, the demand is not great and sales are few. The supply is altogether too large for the season. We quote apples at \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bri.; Valencia oranges, \$5.75 to \$6 per case; Floridas, \$5 to \$6 per box; lemons, \$2.50 to \$3 per box. \$4 per case; cranberries, oc to \$1.00 per gallon; bananas, \$3 to \$6 per bunch; pine apples, 50 each. The retail meat market is depressed. Messrs. J. B. & N Bourassa's quotations are:—Roast beef, 10c to 15c; soup do, 4c to 10c; lamb, 7c to 12c; veal, 8c to 12c; corn beef and tongue, 12c; tripe, 5c to 8c per b. Calves head and feet sell for 50c to \$1. Mr. T. Deary gives the following quotations for poultry and game: Turk-ys, 11c to 14c; chickens, 9c to 12c; geese, 7c to 11c; fowl, 8c to 11c, and ducks, 18c to 20c per 1b. fowl, Sc to 11c. and ducks, 18c to 20c per 1b.

Black ducks, \$1.00 to \$1.10; red heads, 75c;
blue bills, 55c to 60c; divers, 50c; pigeons, 35c
per pair; plover, \$3 25; quails, \$2 to \$2.25, and
prairie chickons, \$1.25 to \$1.35 per dozen;
hares, 35c to 40c; English phearants, \$3.50, and
wild geese, 75c to \$1 rair. Spow birds 35c per wild geese, 75c to \$1 rair. Snow birds 35c per dozon, Cariboo was sold this morning at 7c to So for fore quarters and 10c for hind Feathers, plucked from fowl and dry, 15c to 17c; mixed, 10c to 12kc per lb. Eggs were retailed at 19c for packed, and 25c for fresh.

#### FINANCE.

New York stocks were dull up to noon. Consols sold in Loudon at 98 1.16 money, 988 account, Canadian Pacific 408; Erie 141; New York Central, 983; Illinois Central 1292. The local stock market opened dull, with sales as follow:—40 Bank of Mon re 1 1901, 1 Mont real Telegraph 117, 35 du 1171, 50 Gas 1831, 105 Richelien 541, and 2 do 541.

#### Office bolders.

The office held by the Kidneys is one of importance. They act as nature's sluice way to carry off the extra liquids from the system and with them the impurities, both those that are taken into the stomach and those Mexican Central railroad is endeavoring to that are formed in the blood. Any ologging destroy Mexican productions and to substi-tute that of the United States, and that if portant. Kidney-Wort is Nature's efficient assistant in keeping the kidneys in good order, strengthering them and inducing healthy action If you would get well and keep well, take Kidney-Wort.

#### BIRTH.

TIGH.—In this city, at 9 Little St. Antoine street, the wife of Frank Tigh, of Peabody, Mass., of a son.

#### MARRIED.

McCARTHY - RENOUF, -On the 17th inst., at the Biskop's Palace, by the Rev. M. Marichal, J. L. McCarthy, to Miss Melvina Marian Renouf, New Carlisle, County Bonaverture, P.O. centure, P.Q.

#### DIED.

BURNS.—In this city, on the 23rd mat., Samuel Joseph Robert, eldest son of the late Joseph Burns, master carter. FALYEY.—At. St. Colombin, P. Q., Sunday, 22nd February, Rev. John Falvey, aged 87 years and two months.

WHELAN.—In this city, on the 23rd inst. Mary Ann Dunn, widow of the late Bernard Whelan, aged 51 years.

BOLGER.—On the 27th instant, 'at Quebec, Miss Ellen Bolger, third daughter of the late James Bolger, aged 54 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland.

CHRISTIE.—On Friday, the 20th inst., in Pensacola Fla., Francis Christic, stevedore, a native of Quebec.

WALLS.—At 66 St. Joachim street, Quebec, on the 22nd inst., James Walls, son of the late Michael Walls, aged 21 years and 8 months. MADIGAN—In this city, on the 28th inst., M.chael, aged 25 years, son of Michael Madigan.

CALDER-After a protracted illness, at his late residence, No. 1650 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on the 27th February, 1885, John Calder, Eart, B.C.L., advocate, aged 39 years. FINDLAY-In this city on the 27th inst. ate, aged 21 years, daughter of William l'indlay.

HONEY—In this city on the 27th inst., ohn Michael Houey, aged 69 years, a native Black Lace Costumes at S. Carsley's. Black Lace Costumes at S. Carsley's. Black Lace Costumes at S. Carsley's. f Derry, Ireland. KIRBY—In this city, on the 27th inst., Michael Kirby, aged 50 years, a native of Co. Kerry. Ireland.

TRACEY -In this city, on the 29th inst., Francis Joseph, aged 3 years and 16 days, youngest son of W. Tracey, Undertaker.

KELLEY—In this city, on the 1st inst., Thomas Martin, youngest son of John Kelley, aged 2 years and six months. MURRAY—In this city, on the 28th February, James Murray, agod 51 years a native of Co. Antrim, Ireland.

OHERRY-At 1351 Wellington street, on 25th Feb., the widow of the late Robert Cherry, оба вол.

Hot and dry skin?
Scalding sensations?
Swelling of the ankles?
Vague feelings of unrest?
Frothy or brick-dust fluids?
Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the howels?
Unaccountable languid teetings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the

Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia? Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with ooseness of the bowels?

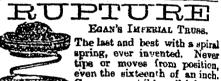
Drow-iness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water? Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. The above symptoms are not developed in any order but appear, disaptear and reappear until the disease gradually go's a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhora, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis or convulsions ersue and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and cinius more victims than any other con-

platms. It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery.

Don't neglect it. Wherher's SAPS: Cure has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal



Cures every child, and leight ont of every ten of adults. Guar-Pard U.S. June 'st anteed to hold the worst form Pat'd Can. Doc. '84.of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send atamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neighbor's testimony, and questions to be answered.
Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL
TRUSS (OMPANY"

ce. 33 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont Please mention this paper.

THE , of the said City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, Printer, Defondant. An action on apparation do birms has the day been instituted in this cause.

Hontreal, 25th February, 1865.

BARNABD & BARNARD.

Atty's for Plaintiff, 99 St. James street.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT-OF MON-TREAL Superior Court. No. 1631. Damé Riodie Gregoire, of the City of Montreal, in said District, wife of Vital Paradis, of the same place, proprietor of tow boats, duly authorized to eeter on function, has in-stituted against her said husband an action for separa-

tion as to property. J. B. LAPLEUR.

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MANTLE AND COSTUME

#### DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN Fur-Lined Circulars at S. Carsley's. Fur-Lined Mantles at S. Carsley's. Fur-Trimmed Mantles at S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

Broche Veivet Mantles at S. Careley's. Broche Silk Mantles at S. Carsley's. Broche Satin Mantles at S. Carsley's. SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

Silk Ottoman Mantles at S. Carsley's.

Satin Ottoman Mantles at S. Carsley's. Broche Ottoman Mantles at-S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN Black Ottoman Cloth Mantles at S. Carsley's Colored Ottoman Cloth Mantles at S. Carsley's Fancy Oftoman Cloth Mantles at S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

All Winter Cloth Mantles at S. Carsley's All Winter Cloth Mantles at S. Carsley's All Winter Cloth Mantles at S. Carsley's SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

All Winter Cloth Paletots at S. Carsley's. All Winter Cloth Paletots at S. Carsley's. All Winter Cloth Paletots at S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN Black Cashmere Costumes at S. Carsley's. Colored Cashmere Costumes at S. Carsley's. Combination Cashmere Costumes at S. Carsley's.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN

All Winter Costumer at S. Carrley's.

All Winter Costumes at S. Carsley's. All Winter Costumes at S. Carsley's.

S. CARSLEY,

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

