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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 31.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SEATED ON CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY'S THRONE.

INSTALLED IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES-THE CATHE-DRAL CROWDED WITH PRIESTS AND LAY-MEN-SOLEMN MUSIC AND AN IMPRESSIVE

NEW YORK, March 5.—The red silk berretta that in life crowned the venerable head of the late Cardinal McCloskey hung yesterday, by a silken cord from the dome, over the tabernacie of the high alter of St. Patrick's Cathedral In accordance with the rubric, it was suspended there at his death, to typify the vacancy of the see that he had ruled, to be laid reverently away only after the installation of his successor. Yesterday that successor took formal possession of the vacant See, ascended the archiepiscopal throne, and see, ascended the archiepiscopal throne, and assumed the spiritual sway that ended when the first American Prince of the Church, the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, was laid to rest in the crypt beneath the high altar.

No temporal ruler ever succeeded to a fairer

No temporal ruler ever succeeded to a latter dominion, for the metropolitan see of New York includes not only the ecclesiastical province of New York but the dioceses of Brooklyn, Albany, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Rochester, Newark and Treaton, within whose boundaries are almost a million of faithful Catholics. Never before was the cathedral so densely filled, for from all quarters of the see came Catholics to witness the installation of their new ruler, Archbishop Corrigan, and his investiture with the pallium, the loftiest symbol of his state.

In the olden days the coming of an Arch-bishop to his see was a pageant of kingly pomp-and circumstance. He rode a richly expari-soned charger, beneath a silken canopy, at-tended by priests and nobles, mounted, and followed by the faithful of high and low degree

A few paces from the transept door Monsig-A few paces from the transept door Monsignor Quinn, who, as Vicar-General, was the chief executor of the archdiocese, met Archbishop Corrigan. Bating his head, the Archbishop knelt and kissed a golden trucifix that Monsignor Quinn presented as a typification of his devotion to the faith. Then, rising, he ted the live coals in a golden thurible, odorous clouds rising about him, and incensed the priests and the laymen about him. Next he dipped a silver aspersorium into a silver vaso of holy water and aspersed them. Then, led by the trustees of the cathedral, wearing great purple satin resettes upon their breasts, and his priestly attendants, the Archbishop ascended the central aisle to the high altar, the chancel choir chanting the responsory "Behold, a Great Priest"

Meanwhile the suffragan prelates of the archdiocese, Bishops McNeirny of Albany, Loughlin
of Brooklyn, Ryan of Buffalo, Wadhams of
Ogdonsburg, McQuaid of Rochester, Waggar of
Nowark, O'Farrell of Trenton, and Conroy of
Curium, and visitiog Bishops Williams of Boston, Ryan of Philadelphia, De Goestriand of
Burlington, McCloskey of Louisville, Spalding
of Pearia, Keane of Richmond, O'Reilly of
Springfield, Hendricken of Providence, MoMahon of Harttord, Bradley of Manchester, and
Realy of Portland, and Monsignori Da Concilio. Healy of Portland, and Monsignori Da Concilio, Doane and Seton in purple silk cassocks and mantillas, with purple velvet berrettas upon their heads, had seated themselves in the maken stalls at either side of the sanctuary.

In a chair of state, facing the throne, sat Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, and designated by the Sovereign Pontiff to wear the hat of the second American Cardinal, throughed about the sanctuary rail were the pastors or curates of nearly all the churches in the archdiocese, and representatives of the Jesuits, Franciscans, Benedictines, and other communities that owe allegiance to the Arch-

Monsignor Quinn led Archbishop Corrigan to the throne, which had been untenanted since Cardinal McCloskey last eat upon it, and scated him upon it. At that instant a flood of sunwhich tells the story of the resurrection, above the altar, lent the splendor of many hues to the installation. In turn, Monsignor Quinn leading, the suffragan clergy approached the throne, and, kneeling, kissed Archbiehop Corrigan's signet, a sapphire encircled with flashing diamonds, in token of fealty to their new spiritual

Accompanied by two priests the Rev. P. F. McSweeney stood before the throns and read an address of congratulation.

The Archbishop made a touching roply to this address. He referred to the great responsibility which he had assumed. As he stood almost above the tomb where repose the bones of his illustrious predecessor, he seemed to feel that the spirit of his friend and teacher was hovering near. He prayed that he might have strength to bear what he had undertaken, and said that nothing contributed more to sensibly lessen the

weight of that burden that the steadfast allogiance and sympathy of his clergy.

Returning to the sacristy, with his priestly following, Archbishop Corngan put on the cappa magna of the archiepiscopate, an imparial mantle of glistening purple silk, flowing many yards behind to the gloved hands of purple cussocked pages, and returned to the

Then Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, who first gave Archbishop Corrigan's youthful mind a priestly bent, and was his spiritual adviser when he was a student at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, wearing a chasuble of cloth of gold, weighty with embroidery of gold, celebrated Pontifical High Mass, assisted by Father Kearney, of St. Patrick's, archpriest, in a cope of cloth of gold, and Fathers McGoan, of St. Peter's, and Corley, of Yonkers, clad in dalmatics of cloth of gold. Seated upon his throne, his chaplains holding an open missal and a lighted taper before him, Archbishop Corrigan devoutly followed the celebrant.

Bishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, the crator of the day, chose the 27th chapter of St. John as ext. Then Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, who

Then Monsigneri Preston and Farecy took from Archbishop Corrigan's shoulders his mantle, and put upon them a chasuble of cloth of gold enriched with embroidery, and upon his head a mitre of cloth of silver encrusted with gems. His attendant chaplains put a cope of cloth of gold, encrusted with embroidery, upon Archbishop Gibbons, and he, ascending the altar, seated himself in a golden fold stool upon the platform of the altar.

Then Archbishop Corrigan approached [him with bared head, and kneeling, took the oath of fidelity to the Church and to the Sovereign Poutiff, that all Dishops take at their consecration; At its end Archbishop Corrigants, shoulders the pallium, collar of Jambs wood shoulders the pallium, collar of Jambs wood shoulders the pallium,

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maignia of an Archbishop-what a crown is to a

insignia of an Archbishop—what a crown is to a temporal prince.

As the Archbishop rose, and stepped up to the platform of the altar, the choirs of the chancel and the organ loft burst forth into triumphal strains. Extending his signetted hand, he blessed the kneeling clergy and the congregation. As he swept, with his splendid retinue, back to his throne, and took the seat upon it that he will resign and when he is called by that he will resign only when he is called by death to take his place beside his buried prede cessors in the crypt beneath the throne, the choirs and the clergy united in the Tc Dcum, the grand strains swelling in a great tide of harmony through the vast cathedral, and filling every heart with thankfulness and joy.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE OTTAWA ORANGE CABINET AR-RAIGNED - A HEAVY INDICTMENT AGAINST THE PRINCE OF TRICKSTERS.

To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,-I am not a constant reader of your paper, but through the courtesy of a friend of mine, and one who is a permanent subscriber to your paper, I very often come in possession of a copy of THE POST. My object in writing this communication is to congratulate you, Mr. Editor, for the very able manner in which you have handled the Riel question, and also the independent stand you take in furthering anything pertaining to the welfare of the John Gray, of Prescott, one of Canada's Irish race in Canada. Whether or not Louis greatest orators, who was deceived Riel deserved death on account of the part by the Orange Cabinet; James Fahey, he took in the last rebellion, I will not say : but though he was tried and sentenced to death, it's the opinion of most people that the Ottawa Government would never have carried that sentence into effect were it not for the influence brought to bear upon them by the Orange lodges that exist in every nock and corner throughout this province. From the day that Louis Riel fell into the hands of General Middleton until the heur of his death, "Orange gange" were working ener-getically and having resolutions passed, calling upon the Government of Ottawa to hang him, in order that the murder—as they are pleased to call it-of Scott be avenged. They, Mr. Editor, were not in the least concerned as to the tate of the priests and others who lost their lives in that insurrection; as Scott was an Orangeman and a "Brother," I presume they thought it their duty to have Riel's life for his, and as they were successful in having their wish carried out, proving to all residents of both the Province of Quebec and Ontario the influence they possess and can bring to beer at Octaws. I think, Mr. Editor, the time has come when Irish and French should unite and east their ballots in the line hald down in your editorial columns. What can the line is the line is the line is the line is the line and cast their ballots in the line is t Macdonald and his Orange lodge, when his own organ, the Mail newspaper, comes cut candidly and tells the Irish Catholics of this Dominion that they are ignorant and not educated enough to fulfil government offices. Let the Catholic editor of the Mail inquire of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at Ottawa who it is that carries off all the honors, and he will find that they are Irish

Catholics. How can Sir John Macdonald expect the support of Irish Catholics when he has deceived them and the bishops of Ontario by writing them letters stating that there would be three Irish Catholic in his Cabinet, namely, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Frank Smith, Hon. John O'Donohoe. At the time of the Chestnut Park treaty, when Sir John Moc-donald promised faithfully that Mr. O'Donohoe would receive a portfolio, Brother E. F. Clark, editor of the Orange Sentinel, and Brother J. Tunston, and our Orange M.P., John Small, drove out in carriages to Senator McPherson, and had an interview with their Orange prince, Sir John Macdon-ald, and demanded that he cancel Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment, on the grounds that he was a Fenian. I have been acquainted with Mr. O'Donohoe since he first landed in Canada, and defy anyone to show any instance where he has been disloyal. On the contrary, he is a captain in our volunteers, and has been a resident of the city of Toronto for nearly forty years, and during this long time has held some of the most responsible positions under the crown. He was elected an alderman for St. David's ward four consecutive terms. He has heen County Crown Attorney for the city of Toronto and county of York three years. He has been a member of parliament for our city, is also a Q.C. and Senator. Still the Orangemen have the audacity to call him a "Fenian." They said to Sir John we will accept Frank Smith as a cabinet minister. Why did they accept him? Because they knew he was no representative man and would therefore give no trouble to the Orange cabinet in asking for favors. The Irish Catholics of Tronto know Frank Smith to be a "sham" on the Irish race. How many Irish Catholics have been appointed to positions in the Government? Two! This is a grand record. Let this Irish represen-tative, Frank Smith, state in the Senate the large amount he contributed towards the Irish National League. If he did it would make every true and faithful Irishman shun him. Yes, shun him as though sfilicted with leprosy. Why did Costigan and Smith allow John Gray, of Prescott, to be swindled out of the collectorship of Inland Revenue by that

Orange fanatic, Sir Alex. Campbell? What did Smith and Costigan do for the Irish race this last five years? They stood by and saw Louis Riel, a Catholic, hung to please the Orangemen of Canada, and still continue to hold their positions in the Orange lodge. Shame on these two Irishmen, who sit side by side with the Prince of Orangemen in Canada-Sir John Macdonald, Brother Bowell, Brother White, Brother Camp-Jell, Brother McLean, What is the Brother Bowell's appointments. And who are they? Orangemen, not one Catholic. Look at Sir Alex. Campbell's department, Father Resther, who has had this position ap the post office, not one Catholic since Smith, to the present time and whose health is failing.

the nuns of St. Agnes in Rome, the freece being taken from lambs blessed by the Pope annually and Costigan became Ministers. And why?

Because an Orangeman takes an oath and awears in the name of his God never to assist the control of an Archhishan what a grown is to a . Catholic. There were three Orangemen expelled from the lodge for voting for Mr. John O'Donohoe in the east Toronto election in 1872. I see by this week's Irish Canadian a long communication, headed "Whose head does the cap fit?" and signed by some person in Montreal calling himself Jovinus Isarchus, who appears to be troubled a good deal over The Post's "Cabinet Secret." He also makes the sugnitation of the communication of the communication, headed and communication of the comm gestion that THE POST should change the letter O. into P. He is also of the opinion that our supercilious coxcomb, Frank Smith, would make a good Finance Minister. Such beerish talk as this, Mr. Editor. will no doubt strengthen Frank Smith's intellectual abilities. The Irish Catholics of Canada must certainly feel proud of that patriotic journal THE Post, which will never be forgetten for showing up that secret-sworn crew of Orangemen at Ottawa. Here are the names of some Irish Catholics who have been deceived in the most cutrageous manner by the prince of Orangemen in Canada, Sir John Macdonald: Head of the list is the unfortunate but brave

man, Louis Riel; Hon. John O'Donohoe, Q.C., ex M.P., the man whom Sir John swindled cut of his Cabinet seat to please the Orangemen of Canada; James O'Reilly, Q.C., who was to be appointed to a judgship. The Orange fanatic, Campbell, protested, and Sir John cancelled his appointment; John Gray, of Prescott, one of Canada's one of Canada's best journalists, Nicholas Murphy, of Toronto, who is recognized as one of the cleverest criminal lawyers in the Dominion. Before closing this communication Mr. Editor, I call upon every true and faithful Irish Catholic in this Dominion to boycott the Mail newspaper and Orange Cabinet. We have commenced in Toronto

IRISH CATHOLIC, Toronto. P.S.-I enclose my card. Toronto, March 9, 1886.

already, so let Montreal follow the example.

IN AID OF PARNELL.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING-SPEECHES BY GOV ERNOR HILL AND MR. SULLIVAN.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 5 .- A grand demon-Committee of Arrangements and many promin committee of Arrangements and many prominent citizens, including most of the Reman Catholic elergymen. The interior of the hall, preticularly the stage and baxes, was neatly decorated with the national colors, portraits of

Washington, Emmet and others.
Soon after eight o'clock the Governor entered, accompanied by the speaker of the evening, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago, and Mr. Bourke Cockean, of New York. Judge Nott, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements introduced the Governor as chairman. Gov ernor Hill then spoke as follows :--

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECU.
FELLOW CITIZENS OF ALBANY—For the kind partiality of your committee in selecting me to preside over this inceting I tender you my beartfelt thanks. It has been suggested id some quarters that it was improper for officials to take part in assemblages of this character. I do not think the objection is well founded. If it is I shall have to call upon my friend, Judge Nott, to overrule the objectionfriend, Judge Nott, to overrule the objection—at least in this instance. (Applause.) Those who object can take exceptions and we will proceed with the meeting, notwithstanding. (Renewed applause.) Years ago the Congress of the United States passed a resolution sympathizing with struggling Gresce. At this day it is eminently proper that the citizens of this country should express their sympathy with struggling Ireland.
(Applause.) Our sympathies are overrun, and we have the right to bestow them wherever we please. Our money is our own, and individually we have the right to place it where it will do the most good. (Applause.) Your chairman stated that I had been selected to preside simply over the deliberations of this meeting. On some occasions I have observed that the presiding officers mistook he functions of their position and undertook to make a speech, and absolutely left little for the regular orators to say. I shall not be guilty of that impropriety, but will simply content my self with discharging the duties which have been assigned me. I take great pleasure now in introducing to you one who scarcely needs introduc! tion—Mr. Alexander Sullivan, of Chicago.

CHEERS FOR MR. SULLIVAN. Mr. Sullivan was greeted with hearty and long continued applause. In opening his remarks the speaker thanked the committee for their partiality in choosing him to speak and the Governor for the words of encouragement for the cause in which they were labering. However the people of America may differ on other subjects, he said, they all agree in supporting Ireland in her heroic struggle for liberty. America is directly interested in the

struggle now going on.

The speaker delivered a long and eloquent address, and after other speeches the meeting came to an enthusiastic close.

AT ST. CROIX CONVENT.

On 3rd inst. a grand religious ceremony was held at the Convent of St. Oroix, the occasion held at the Convent of St. Uroix, the occasion being the religious profession of a large number of young ladies. The service commenced at 8 o'clock and was held in the chapel of the convent. His Lordship Bishop Fabre officiated and the sanctuary was filled with clergymen from all parts of the city. The chapel was crowded with the many friends of the happy young religiouses, who were deeply impressed young religiouses, who were deeply impressed by the solemn ceremony. Several ladies prononneed their final vows, and others took the reil.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

THE NATIONAL STRENGTH IN LIMERICK— JOHN O'LEARY'S OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE resolved that he shall not long remain in AGAINST THE PARNELLITES—LORD iguorance of them on the reopening of Parlia-BANDY'S RELIGIOUS CLADSTONE'S LET-ment, and request him to pause before he RANDY'S BLUSTER-GLADSTONE'S LET-TER TO AN IRISH LANDLORD-THE LEAGUE'S RECRIPTS.

(From Cur Own Correspondent.) Dunits, Feb. 22.—The Loyalists of the Ossury division of Queen's county cut such a sorry figure in November last that they did not on the present occasion attempt to oppose fund. The sum voted to evicted tenants the popular candidate, Mayor O'Meara of amounted to £185, including £20 to Lord De Limerick, in the representation of the seat. In November Mr. Arthur O'Counor polled 3,959 votes against 393 recorded for Mr. R. Caldbeck, and the immense National majority As only one branch is permitted in appalled the Loyalists from renewing the cach parish the organization is alcontest. Mr. O'Meara is a Nationalist of long standing, and has been prominently associated with the people's cause since the days of Fenianism. He was elected Mayor the meeting on the present crisis, and Mr. of Limetick in 1885, and has again in 1886 Farrell, Sheriff of Denver, Colorado, U.S.A. been re-elected. It was this gentleman, who, assured the members of the active sympathy at the head of his corporation, resisted the imposition of Lord Spencer's famous police tax on his native city, and who put one nail in that nobleman's coffin in Ireland. A fluent will be a welcome addition to Parnell's party.

Mr. John O'Leary, of '67 fame, has, since

his return to Ireland, assumed a very decided he left the country many years ago, and that M.P., and Mr. C. Dawson, exchard Mayor, there was no toleration in Ireland for anyone also spoke. who differed from the adopted line of thought and action. Mr. O'Leary has been treated with such toleration that not a word of resentment was ever uttered against him for his periodical treades against the Parnellite movement and the National League. It was the remembrace that he, at one time, neted his part as a man and suffered for his so acting, which safeguarded him from being summarily dealt with. On last Tuesday Mr. O'Leary strended the meeting of the Central branch of the I. N. L. and next day apologized through the press for his presence at the meeting, but stated that his object in attending was to hear a deprecation of crime from the members of the branch. He heard what he desired, and, at a loss for something to grumble at, he concluded his letter by a series of eneers and petty carpings. Even this was unnoticed by the objects of his spleen, but a Mr. Teeling brought his conduct and language before a meeting of the Young Ireland Society, of which Mr. O'Leary is president, but in consequence of some informality he was ruled out of order. A scene then ensued and Mr. O'Leary left the chair. Mr. Teeling proposes to place Mr. O'Leary's late political ection, generally, since his return to Ireland, society with a view of having him deposed; tion convened a meeting to expel Mr. Teeling. This gentleman has advertised a meeting in the Rotunda for to-morrow night, and very likely Mr. O'Leary will learn, as the result, to what extent he is in harmony with the rest

of his countrymen. Lord Randolph Churchill has ended his dissembling and expressed his determination to dog the National movement in Ireland as he dogged the Land League. At Paddington on Saturday he was most vehement in his denunciation of the Irish Parliamentary Party and the National League, lying, blackguard ing, threatening, and hounding on the government for the suppression of the popular organization. To this nobleman does Michael Davitt owe his re-arrest in 1881, and at his instance, and by his exertions mainly was the movement, of which he was the founder, suppressed. Lord Churchill is to visit Ulster avowedly to stir up religious hatred amongst the Orangemen of the "Imperial province," and in the consequent riots and bloodshed, which he hopes may ensue, point out the unfitness, owing to crime, of the Irish people for con trol of their own affairs. Such is his policy, but, parhaps, as in the case of Lord Iddles-leigh, who stumped Ulster on similar lines a couple of years ago, he may have very great reason subsequently to be sorry for his con

duct. Taking his cue, no doubt, from the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce in connection with the question of Home Rule, Councillor Donnelly last week gave notice that he would bring forward at the next meeting of the corporation a resolution of Home Rule. Accordingly at Tuesday's meeting he submitted his resolution—a strong one —which was supported by the Lord Mayor, M.P., the High Sheris, M.P., Councillors H. Gill, M.P., Michael Davitt, J. Doyle, J. Doherty and W. Hopkins. An amendment of Councillor McEvoy to the effect that the resolution was premature, was negatived by 40 votes to 4, and the resolution was carried copies of which will be forwarded to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Parnell, etc. This judicious step will be followed by all the representative bodies throughout the country, and in view of Mr. Gladstone's invitation to the people here through Lord DeVesci, such expressions of opinion are entitled to the grave consideration of Mr. Glad-

stone's Government. To Lord DeVesci Mr. Gladstone has addressed a letter asking for full and authentic information of the wants and wishes of the Irish people. Why he selected Lord De Vesci as his medium for obtaining this information nobody knows. Lord De Vesci is about as bad a specimen of the Irish landlord as it is possible to conceive. Long before the formation of the Land League this nobleman had entitled himself to the hatred of his tenants by his ruthless seizure and evictions, and since the inception of that movement has cost the national exchequer about £12,000 in supporting his victims, who were either thrown out of their heldings procession will be he heldings through inability to pay a rackrent or went Lachine. His Lords g. ent on principle under the no rent manifesto.

เมลาเมื่อว่า วิสตร์เลยอา การสราบาร์

These facts Mr. Gladstone has yet to loarn, and though it is probable he will not learn them from the vice-president of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, the Irish members have

accepts as gospel the knowledge of the state of the country Lord De Vesci is likely to

The receipts acknowledged at ere yester-day's meeting of the Central Branch of the I.N.L. for league purposes amounted to £356 from Ir sh branches, and £643 10a 5d was received from America for the Parliamentary amounted to £185, including £20 to Lord De Vesci's tenants. Six new branches were affiliated, twelve new members elected, and fourteen names proposed for membership. most complete, hence the small number of branches applying for affiliation. Mr. John Dillon, M.P., presided and addressed the meeting on the present crisis, and Mr. in Ireland.

The Lord Mayor entertained seven hundred guests to a banquet in the Mansion House on and eloquent speaker, a ready debater, and a thoroughly reliable and sincere patriot, he mostly of the tradesmen of the metropolis, who enjoyed a very pleasant evening around the hospitable board. The principle toasts his return to Ireland, assumed a very decided attitude—as a crank. On his first appearance in public he availed of the opportunity to tell his audience that both Mr. Parnell and themselves were all wrong in their ideas and policy; that everything had gone wrong since "The Lord Mayor," by the Lord Mayor, by the Lord Mayor, "Trades of Dublin." Mr. John Dillon, "The Trades of Dublin." Mr. John Dillon, and Mr. C. Dawson, cyclord Mayor. were-"Our Native Land," responded to by also spoke.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND

Previously acknowledged \$1608 50 COLLECTED BY JAS. HAYLOW, EAST ONFORD,

To the Editor of the Post and True Witness: Parnell fund which was credited to a person in sympathy with its plans, constitute at the of my name in Montreal. I do not care personally for that, but there are a good many Irishmen in the vicinity of Aylmer that are very good to subscribe to other charitable stitutions, and have failed to sec their names in the Parliamentary sub this country. It is dangerous to abuse this scription in either the TRUE WITNESS or Catholic Record. I now enclose you \$2 mands carefully considered and thoughtfully for the Parliamentary Fund, hoping that digested. It cannot afford to fritter itself before a convention of all the branches of the for the Parliamentary Fund, hoping that some of the readers of your paper may feland Mr. Birden, a friend of Mr. O'Leary's low the example. I arrived in Canada in and member of the Y. I. S., has by requisi-1837, in time to witness l'apincau's rebellion, and my opinion is that Canada may thank that rebellion for the freedom she now enjoys. I take the TRUE WITNESS and Catholic Record. My opinion is that every Irishman, and especially Catholics, should subscribe for these papers, as they are our only advocates.

MICHAEL FORAN, Aylmer, Que.

ALSACE-LORRAINE AGAIN.

BERLIN, March 6 .- The Emperor William is making arrangements to personally review in the autumn the fifteenth Army corps which garrisons Alsace-Lorraine. Commenting on the Naiser's intention, a Government print calls attention to the fact that in a new text book, which has been ordered by France to be used in all the French schools, there is a paragraph in the rules of conduct which teaches that if every French youth does his duty the Republic will some day become strong enough to regain Alsace Lorraine. This, says the French paper, is inoculating the boys of France with the idea of revenge.

The following are the names of the ladies who took the veil recently at the Grey Numbery :- Miss Eva Dorais, Miss Blanche Taché, a niece of Arch-bishop Taché; Miss Katie Buckley, Miss Roso Lusignan, Miss Olivine Turcot, in religion Sieter of the Guardian Angel; Miss Louise Pilon, and Miss Eliza Deschamps, in religion Sister St. Gabriel. The ladies who pronounced their final vows were Miss Virginia Daoust, in religion Sister St. Francois de Salles; Miss Clementine Beaulieu, in reli-gion Sister Beaulieu; Miss Alma Lanthier, in religion Sister Agnes of the Sacred Heart; Miss Emilia Fisette, in religion Sister St. Mark; Miss Mary Jane Dolan, in religion Sister Dolan; Miss Regina Gagnon, in reli-gion Sister St. Margaret; and Miss Helen Kelly, in religion Sister Kelly.

The Rev. Father Malo, Northwest mission ary, is in the city in the interest of colonization. The Rev. Father was born in this city, and his parents still reside here. He is 27 years a missionary and has been over the pacific coasts. He left Tortue several months ago and visited the principal cities of the United States before coming here.

On Sunday the solemn inauguration of St Edouard parish church took place. The Rev Father Laporte, pastor of the parish, officiated at mass, and Father Lecavalier delivered the sermon. The religious ceremony terminated in the afternoon by the solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The new church was finished and ready for the reception of the faithful only a week ago.

On Thursday next, March 11th, a religious procession will be held at the Convent at Lachine. His Lordship Bishop Pabre will F manifesto. • product of the state of the s T_{ij} i = 1

THE LABOR QUESTION.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY CLEARLY DEFINES THE POSI-TION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

PHILAUELPHIA, March 8.—Grand Master Workman T. V. Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor, who is in this city attending a meeting of the General Executive board, said to night to a representative of the associated press that he had received no summons to St. Louis to settle the difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads. Mr. Powderly said there was no significance in the fact that so many strikes were now in progress. "It is a coincidence, merely," suid he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order as has been suggested, the strikes being incidental, and, I think, chiefly owing to the fact that it is the beginning of the spring trade, and the opening of a period of prosperity in business." Mr. Powderly, upon being asked whether he did not think that the increase in the number of strikes just now was owing to the knowledge of an increased power by or-ganizations of labor, said: "I doubt it, and I think I can speak for the general executive board. I do not think it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes, unless it can be shown that there is real necessity for them. If many of those who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers, and submit their claims firmly made and properly represented to arbitration, I am sure hine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be satisfactorily arranged without

resorting to such an extreme."
"Arbitration, then, and not strikes, is the theory of the order?" said the reporter. Yes. Arbitration always when it is possible :

Thos. Gaynor. SI 00 STRIKE ONLY IS A LAST RESORT;
P. Callan 1 00 but when that point is reached strike hard,
P. Farrell. 2 00 strike in earnest, and never surrender except
F. J. O'Neill 2 00 to just concessions. Why, this board,
John Slattery 1 00 pointing to the members who were listening
James Haylow. 1 00 to the talk, "has since the 1st day of January
Michael Foran, Aylmer 2 00 last settled by arbitration three hundred
and fifty cases which would otherwise have and fifty cases which would otherwise have Fo the Editor of the Post and Thue Weines: resulted in strikes without the gaining of a single point by the strikers. The Knights of Labor and the other labor organizations present time the most powerful organization of workingmen ever known in the history of the world. Its strength is increasing every day, and its influence is felt every day in every branch of trade in power. It can always insist upon just deaway upon every little pretence of wrong, hastily formulated and pig-headedly insisted upon. The growth of the power of labor should be an occasion for calm deliberation and moderation.

> THE WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE CAREPUL to see to it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extreme demands and an unressonable assumption of importance and power. It is, as some one has said before me, a good thing to have the power of a giant, but it is an evil thing to use it like a giant. It was the disposition on the part of the employer to

refuse to treat with his workmen that made the labor organization a necessity to them. Now that we have the power which comes from organization we must be careful that we do not change positions with the employer and refuse to treat with him, except at the paint of the pistol or the strike, which is about the same thing. In the old assemblies, which are familiar with our plans and purposes, strikes are infrequent. It is the new and as yet not fully informed organizations which, upon sometimes insufficient and frequently trivial causes, make this final and desperate appeal. As our organizations grow there will be less strikes because there will be less ne deity for them. Uur power will be in time greater than men now think. It will last so long as we use it wisely (and it will be so used) as a power no less important than the constitution

Mr. Powderly, "but A ROYCOTT IS WORSE

itself. A strike is a bad thing," continued

in its results. A strike stops production merely; a boycott kills it. A strike for a week is only the loss of a week's business, trade and wages. A boycott for a week can be the utter ruin of the business itself. We have never failed in a boycott which has been ordered by the general committee. Its effectiveness is undoubted, but it is an extreme power which we use with caution." In reply to a suggestion that there might be danger of the organization drifting into polics and losing its power, Mr. Powderly replied: "We do not propose to have any part in politics. It is bread and butter, the rights of the employed, the material and concrete things of every day life, that constitute the elements which is now and always will hold us together. When people talk, as sometimes they do, about using the Knights of Labor as a political engine, they utter the most arrant nonsense."

Bishop O'Connor, of Nebraska, says his dicesse contains a population of 800,000, of whom about 70,000 are Roman Catholics. Of these the Bohemians number 30,000, the Irish come next, and the remainder are Russians. Eighty-seven priests minister under him. There are seven religious orders of women in There are seven religious orders of women in the diocese. In Omaha there is an endowed college under charge, of the Jennits. The climate is fine and bracing of the Hermometer rarely reaches 15 degrees below zero in unter, if and only occasionally reaches 100 degrees in summer. On reproductive the contest of the contest

"Maryland, My Maryland."

. . . "Pretty Wives,

" My farm lies in a rather low and miss-

- matic situation, and " My wife !"
- " Who ?"
- " Was a very pretty blonde ! ' Twenty years ago, became
- " Sallow !" " Hollow-eyed !"
- " Withered and aged !"
- Before her time, from

"Material vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uncasiness.

"A short time ago 1 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

" Lost !"

"Her sallowners and louked as fresh as a new-blown dalay. Well, the story is soon told. My wife, to-day, has gained her old-time beauty with compound interest, and is now as handsome a matron (if I do say it myself) as can be found in this county, which is noted for pretty women. And I have only Hop Bitters to thank for it.

"The recenture just looked over my shoulder, and mays I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship, and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my brother farmers would do as I have done." Hoping you may long be spared to do good,

BELTS HEE Prince George Co., Md., \
May 26th, 1883.

EF Rone genuine without a bunch of green Hops on he white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hope" in their name.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

PAUPER AND CONTRACT LABOR A CURSE.

There has been a great deal said in the

tecting labor, and the laboring people of are pushing the charges against Craig the country have been fooled a great submitted their case to District Attordeal by cheap politicians who have posed now Black again, and were requested as protectors of labor. It is argued to try again and bring in turther every day that the protection on our proofs. "There's no hurry," said Mr. Black, as protectors of labor. It is argued to every day that the protection on our manufactured goods is a protection to labor, and too often the laboring class of know there is a good case against Craig. Deople have been made to believe that There is nothing, however, to prevent any But the fact is, there is no protection to American labor. In the first place we invite the people of the world to come to our shores the people of the world to come to our shores the people of the world to come to our shores can alien imported, and the maximum penalty in each case is \$1000." The men on the case is \$1000." this is the true way to protect American labor We have unoccupied lands enough to make homes for millions yet, and the natural emigration to our shores from foreign lands will never interfere with American labor. People from other countries will not come to ours shores unless there be a demand for their services. But England has for years been shipping paupers to our shores and paying their passage, in order to get rid of sup-porting them at home. Every pauper from the old world that lands here comes in direct competition with those who came here with the purpose of bettering their con-dition and building them a home. If we will protect honest labor, we must pass paupers to our land. Again, the corporations, when they have not been able to get labor never come by their own free will. They is reserved from each month's pay until their expenses for transportation are refunded. This is little better than slavery, and is contrary to the principles of our Government; besides, the class who are thus shipped to this country are not of that kind who make good citizens, and their influence in our manufacturing centres tends to degrade labor rather than to elevate it. Contract labor should be prohibited by stringent legislation; and every laboring man in the land who has a desire to protect himself and his children in the future should use all the means in his power to prevent such admission of contract labor. The trouble in the mines of Pennsylvania at the present time comes from contract labor, and it will continue till honest home labor is employed at honest living wages. This talk about protecting labor by a tax on the manufactured product is a humbug that the intelligent reader is beginning to understand. If we will protect labor we must protect it direct, by prohibiting foreign countries from shipping their paupers to our country, and by prohibiting corporations from contracting labor in the old world to bring here in competition with our own workmen. We need have no fears from natural emigration. That class of people come here to create wealth out of the soil and will not come faster than the demand calls for. Let the wage-workers be wise and see that we have proper legislation for the protection of those who need protection, and cease to fill the coffers of those already rich

at the expense of honest toil. ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF STRIKES

The principle of arbitration is now generally recognized in all civilized countries, as the true method of settling disputes. That principle adopted and carried out between England and the United States prevented war between the two countries and saved millions of money and much bloodshed. The same principle applied with regard to the Canadian fisheries resulted in like good. And every true patriot looks forward to the day when war shall be driven from the earth and peaceable arbitration will be resorted to in order to settle all difficulties between peoples and nations. If this principle is good for the government of nations, it must be equally good for the government of individual disputes. We are glad to see this principle resorted to so universally in settling disputes between labor and capital. For many years in this country capital has not recognized the right of labor to appeal from the demands of capital. Cofporations have claimed the right to employ labor at their own price, regardless of whether it was a just remuneration for the labor performed or not. But it is coming to be generally recognized that labor has rights as well as capital, and that the community, the state and the nation are interested in both classes, the laborer as well as the capitalist. Strikes in the past have cost this country many millions of dolare, both in loss of labor and in damage to capital, and every dollar lost in either way is so much taken from the wealth of the conntry. This interests not only those who are mmediately concerned but the whole people, and men in every department of business and life are seeking some way to An ice dolphin with a bottle of champagne in heir expectant to a title and an estate, except avoid this loss: Arbitration seems to be its mouth was another decoration, indeed the present possessor.

Judge to be a 1

the only means. When labor is dissatished, let it go in a peaceable way to the employer and state the grievance; if they cannot come to an understanding, leave the matter to disinterested parties, and then let each party abide the decision. Is not this true justice? Let not the men be idle nor the wheels of industry atop. In this way prosperity will continue, and a better feeling will exist between labor and capital. Whereever this has been resorted to as a means of settling disputes, much good has come out of it to both parties. Let organized labor insist upon this in all cases of disputes and the people will soon recognize the justice of their demands and public sentiment will enterce the principle.

DECEIVED CANADIANS.

A PARTY OF SHIP CARPENTERS ENTICED TO DETROIT, WHERE A STRIKE IS IN PROGRESS.

DETROIT, Mich., March 4. - When the river front patrol of striking ship carpenters got around to the Brush Street Depot this morning they found a crowd of thirty-two French Canadians waiting to get their baggage through the Customs. They at once recognized them as ship carpenters. On being questioned the strangers admitted freely that they had come to go to work in Craig's ship yard at Trenton, and that they had been hired at Point Levi, Quebec, by Mr. Craig in person. Being apprised of the state of affairs and annoyance, and suggested that he thought they expressed themselves as disgusted at the misrepresentations under which they their presence caused him the least moonvenithe misrepresentations under which they said they had been brought here. The new comers expressed perfect willingness to return to Quebec or to do anything in reason which the strikers asked. The strikers immediately carried off the entire crowd and quartered them in various boarding houses. Word of the capture was carried to several leaders of the strikers and a committee immediately started out to see what could be done in the way of prosecuting Mr. Craig for importing foreign labor. The Committee called upon Labor Commissioner McGrath, who gave them a letter of introduction to District Attorney Black. Mr. Black suggested that the best course to pursue would be to get written statements from the strangers as to who hired them and what arrangement had been made with them. The Committee then called on the Frenchmen, the majority of whom signed statements that they had been hired personally by Mr. Craig, who stated to them that there was no strike in his yard; that Craig had promised them \$2 a day each for past about protection to labor, and the six months, and paid their fare to Detroit. capitalist is always talking about pro: The committee of ship carpenters who The committee of ship carpenters who and I do not mean to take action until I of the carpenters themselves from making a complaint, which I shall be obliged to profrom Quebec are nearly penniless.

APPEAL TO LOYALISTS.

DOWN WITH ROMANISM AND HOME RULE"-THE GARRISON MUST NEVER SUCCUMB.

(From the Toronto Telegram.) SIR,—Will you please grant space for the following appeal to the Orangemen, Protestants, and Loyalists of Canada?—The loyal North is being assailed. That gallant fortress of truth, of freedom and of liverty is invested by the enemy, animated and fired to unparalleled enthusiasm by your inaction; stringent laws against the shipment of their temerity has been equalled only by their insolence, but the garrison must never succumb or it will be to your everlasting at such prices as they desire have sent confusion and shame. Successful resistance can be best assured by strengthening the bring to this country those who would be best assured by strengthening the country those who would be best assured by strengthening the country those who would be best assured by strengthening the country those who would be best assured by strengthening them In the history of Ireland there never was a same part of the building, who would not are employed at low wages their ex. In the history of Ireland there never was a penses are paid under contract to work a certain time for stated wages, and a per cent. still we must not flinch. Be of good courage, your cause is just, fear not. Truth firmly implanted will survive the tempestuous attacks of error. The minions of Parnell must be expelled from loyal Ulster. The footing they now enjoy is temporary. Our fair province must never be made desolate. It is painful to find parts of it misre-presented by these hirelings of the League, where reditious and braggart utterances insult and wound the feelings of the loyal. Inheritors of those grand and lofty traditions, those blessings and privileges of which we are enamoured and so justly proud of it behaves us to preserve unsullied that which has been confided to our trust. I would suggest that a patriotic fund be started. Our assistance would at this juncture effectively strengthen the cause and preserve from dishonor that part of the which we have the honor to belong,
PATRIOT. from dishonor that part of the empire to

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

AN AMERICAN SCHOONER CAPTURED AT DIGBY, N.S, FOR INFRACTION OF THE LAWS.

OTTAWA, March 5.-The Minister of Marine as just been advised that the Collector of Customs at Digby, Nova Scotia, has seized the American schooner E. A. Horton, of Gloucester, Mass., which vessel had recently been purchased by parties in Nova Scotia who had applied to have the vessel registered at the port of Digby, N.S. It will be remembered that in 1871 the E. A. Horton was seized by the Government cruiser Sweepstake for infraction of the fishery laws, She was taken into Guysboro, N.S., and stripped of her sails and rigging, which were stored in a warehouse on the night of the Sth of October, 1871. She was stolen by her owners from the dock, and the warehouse in which the rigging and sails were stored was broken into and the whole outfit put on board and the vessel towed to sea, where she was soon got ready for her trip to Gloucester, where she arrived a few days afterwards. New papers were immediately issued to her by the United States Government, under which flag she has sailed ever since. The Dominion officials have endeavored in vain to re-capture her, and it is only now that an opportunity has been afforded them to seize

her, after waiting nearly fifteen years.

Hon. Sackville West, British Minister at Washington, who is here the guest of the Governor-General, says that he is convinced that it is useless for the Canadian Government to attempt to negotiate a new treaty with the United States with the Senate composed as it is at present. He says that it is not as much their opposition to a new treaty that led to the Senate voting against the pro-posed commission as it is their hostility to any measure that may emanate from President Cleveland.

Among the table ornaments at a late yacht club dinner in Toronto were two boats ered fortunate, and he was very much envied chiseled from blooks of ice, one filled with champagno and the other with claret cup.

The first to be set to the property of the set of the s

NED RUSHEEN;

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER L-(Continued).

Edward Elmadale seldom speke in the family circle unless he was directly addressed. Fred and Harry were afraid of him. He was ten years their senior, and he made them feel it. His father had paid his gambling and other debts too frequently to enable him to place the trust and confidence in him which a father should wish to place in an eldest son. His mother was his mother; and when that has been said, we have said enough.

Edward looked embarramed himself. If he had known who were the occupants of the apartment, he would not have come in. He had just returned from a convivial party of his particular friends. They were not persone whom he could have asked to his father's house; and acquaintances of this kind are no advantage to any young man,—a discovery which is generally made when it is entirely too late to remedy the evil effected thereby.

I have said there was an awkward pause.
After a moment Edward spoke: "I did not

know you were here." His tone was something between apology

"Your brothers came here unexpectedly, replied Lady Eimsdale.

But the eldest born offered no word of welcome to the younger boys. He was seldom rude to them, but he was quietly tyrannical when they interfered in the least degree with his plans. For the rest, he simply ignored their existence.

A hasty exit was his only reply. The boys looked what they felt, as if they had received a moral cold-water bath. They ought certainly to have been accustomed to Edward by this time, but youth is impressionable (as we all know, or, at least, we say we know it, and forget it the next halt hour). and the boys had not yet become worldhardened.

Lady Elmsdale rose. With that ready courtesy which is at once so rare and so peculiarly attractive in a boy, Harry lit a night-lamp, and held it for her till she reached her door. With a final embrace, the lads left their mother, and went quietly to the well-remembered, long-loved chamber in the western tower, which they had; shared from the first proud day in which they had been emancipated from nurses and nursery rule. The boys hurried into bed, tired from their ourney, tired from the excitement of their return home, eager to rest in preparation for the pleasures of the coming day, the day which had already begun legally. Harry had undressed first, Freddy extinguished their light, and only a glimmer from the fire showed that he had not yet lain down.

Harry waited a moment, and then sat up. "You're not at your ptayers, k'red?" he exclaimed, in that tone of utter incredulity which people use when they ask a question in amazement at a fact which, notwithstand-

ing the query, is self-evident. Fred was at his prayers, as the boys in Montem College rather vaguely termed every kind of devotional exercise. But Fred was rather ashamed of himself; it was a work of supererogation. The boys used to say prayers long ago in the nursery, and for a while after they left it; but they had been partly laughed at, and partly threatened out of the custom, soon after they entered the public school. Not by the masters. By no means; they would have been extremely shocked if their attention had been called to the fact that there were certain dormitories in which prayers were not allowed, one or two in which they were tolerated as a weakness, because the elder boys were lazy or good-natured. In give up this custom. One of these boys was the son of evangelical parents. He read a chapter in the Bible every night when he could get a light, and said some long extempore prayers. The other was the son of a very High Church or Puseyite clergyman, as they were then called. His father preached celibacy and practised matrimony; and Aldridge seemed very likely to follow his father's example. He did not read the Bible, but he had a book of prayers, adapted from Catholic sources, which he did read. Some of the boys said he had beads, and said a rosary in private like any Papist; but that

was a mere invention.

They were both steady, sensible follows, earnest in their own way, but unfortunately they had little influence over the other boys. Aldridge said Johnstone was little better than a Dissenter. Johnstone said Aldridge was as bad as a Papist. Their companions laughed at them both, and the general respect for religion was not much increased by the sharp recriminations which passed be-

tween them at times.

Fred was ashamed of himself; and made something very like a resolution not to be guilty of such a weakness again. The fact was that he felt very happy; it seemed like "old times" to be home again, and even boys have their old times; and he had knelt down to say his prayers rather by instinct, and the unconscious impulse of old custom, than from any definite idea of fulfilling a duty.

In a few moments both boys were sleeping soundly. They did not hear a door opening softly near them, nor a light footfall upon the stairs. Probably they would not have heard it if they had been awake; but, as the clock chimed two hours atter midnight, a watchful listener with very quick hearing might have known that there was movement in the house; and, if he had risen to ascertain the cause, might have seen a man stealing softly down the marble stairs described before, and shading a light carefully with his hands. We have said that it was one of Lord Elmsdale's peculiarities to have no shutters to the windows. As the figure passed the large oriel-window on the first landing, he shaded the light less carefully. It never occurred to him that he could be seen by any one outside; he never for a moment supposed that any one was watching him; but he was seen, and his further move-ments watched, by Ned Rusheen.

CHAPTER II. SHORT AND EXPLANATORY.

Some of the guests who were expected to spend the Christmas at Elmsdale Castle were English. Lord Elmsdale was English, or at least he liked to be thought of that nation. It was fashionable. His property was not large, his father had left it fearfully encumbered, and it was only by the most careful management that he had been able to make himself independent. Lady Elmsdale was an heiress, but her fortune was not settled on herself. A considerable part of it had been expended in clearing off mortgages, the rest had been

used to build Elmsdale castle.
On the whole, the heir of Elmsdale might consider himself fortunate. He was considby a great many people, who thought no state of life could be so happy as that of the there is something in possession which either destroys romance or precludes hope; and ourlously enough, people are more frequently envied, by the young at least, for their expectations than for their possessions.

Edward Eimsdale was in a dangerous

position—the heir to a property and to a title, into the possession of which he could not hope, and, it is to be presumed, did not wish, to enter, until death should come and sever what should be one of the dearest of earthly ties. As an eldest son, if his father had allowed him a judicious share in the management of the property, it would at least have afforded him occupation, and the healthy interest in life which such occupation, or, indeed, any legitimate employment, must give. But Lord Elmsdale had toiled, and saved, and planned, in his own early career; he had succeeded to the title long before his minority was over, and he had virtually managed the property from the time he was eighteen. He was a kind father, a good landlord, a faithful friend, and an excellent husband; but he had not that peculiar and rare gift which enables men to enter into the feelings and realize the position of others. It never even occurred to him that he was doing his son an injustice, in more ways than one, by depriving him of the interests belonging to his position in life. The result was, that after Edward Elmedale had been a year home from Oxford, he had found interests and society for himself, but they were not of a kind to prove advantageous to his future. Another indiscretion-shall we say!-

Lord Eimedale's part was, that he did not give his son the free permisson to invite his friends to his house, which, within certain limits, every young man should have. Lord Elmsdale did not like strangers. He had lived very much alone, from economical motives, as a young man. Later in life, he liked to have great family gatherings at Christmas; he wished Lady Elmsdale to go to the Castle levees occasionally; he gave, now and then, very formal dinner-parties; but that pleasant society which should form one of the chief attractions of every household where there are young men, was conspicuously absent, and Edward felt it.

Lord Elmadale had also a prejudice against governesses. He firmly believed that if he admitted one into his house, her sole object in life would be to entrap his son into a clandestine marriage. The consequence was that Mary, his only daughter, was educated at school, and another tie which should have bound the eldest-born to home thus wanting. You have not heard of Mary yet; but she is coming home now, a confidential servant having been sent for her.

CHAPTER III.

TWO HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT.

"It s no good he s up to, that I'll warrant, or my name's not Ned Rusheen. Why can't he leave a poor girl alone, when he might have the pick and choice of the country round, with his title and his bandsome face, though, by the powers, it looks dark enough when he's put out."

The speaker, or rather soliloquiser, was Ned Rusheen, who had seen Edward Elma-dale on the landing through the oriel-window, and conjectured rightly that he was after no good. Let us look at Ned for a moment, as he

stands, still and hushed, in the cold midnight, his gun on his shoulder, his dog at his heels, pursuing his lawful avocation of watching ord Elmadale's preserves.

He was a handsome fellow, a true type of an Irishman—not the stereotyped Irishman of modern writers, who says "yez" and "yarrah" at every other word; who curses "by gorra," or by "the hely poker;" who is lazy and won't work; who is dirty and won't be clean; who has the imperishable gifts of fortune showered on him by a benevolent landlord, and won't accept them. Such an Irishman exists only in the imagi-nation of those who take their ideas of the could be. She saw all that she might become. nation from purely mythical description.

was its extreme slightness; but the agility, elegance—of his movements, more than com-pensated for any deficiency of bulk. He was posed. Edward Elmsdale's foster-brother, and at one time the tie of attachment between them had been very strong. Lady Elmsdale had nearly lost her life at the birth of her eldest son; and Ned's mother, then the gatekeeper's wife. ker own boy.

In their young days Ned had worshipped the little lord, as he called his young master, with an almost adoring fondness. When his spirits for weeks, and nearly lost his health forever. When Edward returned home, with his larger experience of the world and she would at once inform her mistress. Father his new ideas on the subject of pleasure, Ned | Cavanagh trusted Ellie, and he was not dereceived his first lesson in the vanity of human | ceived in his opinion. attachment. He submitted without a murmur, but the wound rankled; and when he found, at a later period, that Edward had worse faults than ingratitude, he was neither troubled nor surprised.

The breach was now widened hopelessly. It has been said that visitors were expected from England to spend the Christmas at Elmsdale Castle. They were to arrive by the Liverpool packet, and might be expected a few hours after midnight. They might not come for some hours later. In the uncertainty, everything had been pre-pared for their reception, should they make their appearance even earlier than had been anticipated. The heads of the family had agreed to retire to rest, as Miss Elmsdale, who was with the travellers, would be able to act as hostess; and it was supposed they would prefer retiring to rest as speedily as possible to exchanging civilities in all the discomposure which must follow a sea-voyage at such a season. The upper-housemaid had been charged to remain up and look after the fires; and Edward Elmsdale was in quest of her when he entered the dining room, where he found his mother and brothers. He was looking for her now. He was taking a mean advantage of an unprotected girl—and he knew it.

Ellie M'Carthy was still young, and yet

she held a responsible position in the house hold. Her aunt was the housekeeper; and when her mother died she was taken into service in the castle. Her manner and appearance were so attractive, that Lady Elms-dale would have had her trained as her own housemaid through the marriage of two fellow-servants before she had reached her twentieth year.

I have described Ned, and I suppose something must be said about Ellie; but I confess considerable difficulty in the task. 1 do not claim for all Irish girls her rare gifts of mind and person, but they have frequently an indescribable purity of look and tone and manner, to which no words can do justice, which must be seen and felt to be understood. There was a fawn like shyness and bright

ness in her eye, an exceeding sweetness in her smile, and a timidity which was at once trustful and hesitating in ils expression.

aiar. Edward came in so quietly that she did not notice his entrance, until he came against a chair, which he threw down unintentionally, for his object was to attract her to his presence by some quiet movement. The girl gave an exclamation of terror, as well she might. She little expected that any of the family would be moving about at such an hour, and she had every reason to fear her young master's presence. Though she little suspected that Ned too was watching the

the remains of the boys' supper, and putting

things, as they would have expressed it, "to rights." It was a very large apartment, and

she stood with her back to the double doors

which opened into it from the great hall,

scene, she guessed "he was after no good." In her fright she threw down the candlestick; but she was a brave girl at heart, though so gentle in her manner, and she saw at once that she would have need of all her courage. In a moment she had approached the fire, which blazed brightly, and obtained a light; but even as she was in the act of so doing, Edward came to her, in pretence of offering her his assistance; but as she rose up and moved from him there was a look in her eyes which he scarcely liked to meet.

He was a bad man, and bad men are always owards. It is true they may be the possessors of a certain degree of brute force, but when that fails them, they are at the mercy of the weakest child.

In the meantime, Ellie was quietly approaching the door, hoping to escape without Mr. Elmsdale was not quite right when he further molestation. For a moment Elmsdale hesitated .-- a moment more and all the devil was roused within him at being baffled by a girl, and he darted past her rudely, and placed himself so as to bar her egress from the room. For an instant she turned pale as death. There seemed to be no escape. She might shout until she was as white as his master. To get away gently, weary, and none could hear her; she might and find out what had become of Eilie, and weep till her heart broke before she could move the villain who had her in his power.

thought flashes quicker than any pen can trouble and painful exposure. move, and many thoughts can occupy the mind in a second of time-she remembered that the windows could be opened almost with the lightest touch, that the great than the mere exterior circumstances, how entrance door had a very loud bell, and that ever startling, had seemed to warrant. But it might be possible for her to reach it before he was not thinking at all, or at least Edward could follow her, and save herself he was not thinking more than casually. of It might be possible for her to reach it before he was not thinking at all, or at least Edward could follow her, and save herself from further molestation by alarming the household. This, however, should be a last resource. At the same time also she remembered, with a feeling that gave her no little confidence, that she had said her night prayers and her rosary a short time before. Just at the very hour when Harry had been taunting Fred for praying before he threw himself into bed, the young servant had been standing quietly and calmly in the library, and, with folded hands and downcast eyes, had prayed reverently to her Father in heaven, to her Mother Mary. That very night she had said with more than ordinary reverence and fervour the ten Hail Marys the priest had advised her to say for deliverance from her pre-

sent difficulties. When Mr. Elmsdale first made his advances, Effic, like a sensible girl, told the priest her position and her trials. He saw she was very much tempted, for Edward had actually offered her marriage, his eager-ness to obtain the prize increasing with the difficulties he experienced. At first Ellie had hesitated. She was quite as sensible of the advantages of wealth and the ation from purely mythical description. She did not see, she scarcely knew, the Ned stood six feet two inches in his counterbalancing misery which would be sure stocking feet." If his figure had a fault, it to ensue from a union so unequal in rank. At first, she had rather liked Edward, and the grace, the ease—I had almost said the she was not, nor had she ever been, engaged to Ned Rusheen, as some of the family sup-

The priest listened quietly to all she had to say, or, rather, with fatherly kindness drew from her an accurate avowal of her position. He was satisfied that she was in no immediate danger of yielding to temptahad taken the infant and nursed him with | tion-he knew she had always been faithful to her religious duties; and he advised her, for the present at least, to remain where she was; but the next time her young master addressed her, he desired her in the most Edward went to a public school, the boy lost solemn manner to tell him that if he ever opened his lips to her again, on any subject not connected with her duties as a servant,

The thought of God had made her strong, the prayer she had said so fervently had obtained for her the special grace she needed at the moment. Well would it have been for poor, prayerless Harry, if he had had such help in his coming hour of trial! The prospect of escape, if escape became absolutely necessary, enabled her to recover her selfpossession; and she had just begun to say the his breath in his anxiety, he heard faint words the priest had advised, when, to her sounds of sobbing—sobbing which seemed infinite terror, Edward flung himself before her on his knees, took out a revolver from his breast, and swore by oaths too profane and horrible to repeat, that he moment longer, and heard a voice he well would shoot himself dead on the spot if she knew to be Ellie's uttering these words, in a would shoot himself dead on the spot if she did not promise to be his wife.

Ellie had hardly time to suspect what indeed, was the case, that her young master was not quite in his sober senses, when the crash of window glass, a rush of snowy air, and the presence of Ned Rusheen, gave a fresh shock to her already overstrung nerves, and she fell back almost senseless on the ground. "Take that, and that, and that, you black

guard gentleman," roared Ned, as he belabored the unfortunate young man with a loaded stick which he "kept handy" for poachers' heads, in cases where the use of fire-arms was not advisable. The loud report of the contents of the revolver, which had received the full force of one of Rusheen's most vigorous blows, brought the two men to their senses. In a few minutes at most, they might expect every member of the Castle to appear on the scene, and Elmsdale had his maid, if she had not already possessed a treasure in that capacity—one who was almost as much friend as servant. It was settled, then, that she should be taught the as, with the speed of lightning, he exclusives of a housemaid, and she became upper to appear on the scene, and himsuate had him reasons for not wishing the events of the night to be made public. "For God's sake, Ellie, fly from this," he exclaimed, and she became upper tinguished the light and disappeared as the high tand disappeared as the high tand disappeared as rapidly as the bruising he had received would allow him. Ned vanished through the window as suddenly as he had entered. Ellie hastened to her own room, which was happily reached without notice; and when Lord Elmsdale and the startled servants arrived in the dining room, all they could discern was the ovidence that some struggle had taken place. The furniture was disarranged, the window was half open, and broken glass lay on the ground,—if robbery had been the object, clearly it had not been accomplished. Costly plate lay untouched upon the sideboard. The massive vases which stood on each side had been overturned, She had gone from one room to the other but were not even broken. The servants adding the fires, pausing awhile in each, and were perplexed. But Lord Elmadale had a

singing to herself some snatches of the Christmas carols which she had been taught more stern and grave look than even such an event might be supposed to warrant. in her baby days at the convent school, and

The servants had no suspicion of the truth. Lord Elmadale had. which she loved for the sake of those who taught her, as well as for their holy words. She was now in the dining room, removing

He had seen the revolver, which Ed. ward had forgotten in his flight, and he knew whose it was. The nearest approach to angry words which had ever passed between father and son was on this very subject. Edward had taken it into his head to carry a revolver about with him The inside doors were covered with baize, constantly. This annoyed Lord Elmsdale extended with large brass nails, and there was, ceedingly. They had discussed the subject besides, a swinging door, which she fastened very hotly, but Edward would not yield.

"It is useless to remain up longer; we can get no further information to-night," ob. served his lordship, motioning the servants from the room.

They left reluctantly.

Barnes ventured to remain. There was something in the tone of his master's voice that pained the faithful old man to the very heart.
"My lord," he bagan, "the revolver."

Then Barnes had seen it also. There was no use in further concealment, or attempt at concealment. Mechanically he moved towards the dark corner of the room where it had been flung by

the blow of Ned Rusheen's cudgel. But Barnes had anticipated him,—taking it up from the ground, and then almost letting it fall again, as he exclaimed, "Oh, my lord!
—it's Elmadale's!" "I know it." They were silent a few moments; while the unhappy father, losing for the time the

extreme pride of birth and feeling for which

asid. "I would not take on about it, my lord.

a poor attempt at consolation, "things may not be as bad as they look."

"Who was keeping up the fires to-night?"

"Ellie McCarthy, my lord;" and as Barnes replied, a glimmering of the possible truth flashed on him for a moment, and he looked if she was safe, was now his one desire. He knew something, though not much, of what In one moment, in one little moment, in had been going on; for Ellie's prudence and perhaps less time than it takes to write—for good sense had saved the family from much

At last Lord Elmsdale moved. He went sadly and heavily from the room. The events of the night had weighed him down far more Edward had acted.

It never occurred to him that his son had another Father—who was also his Father—a into Father whom they were both bound to honor. and whose honor, moreover, they were bound to maintain. He never thought that the name of Christian was discredited when men did unchristian deeds. The world's opinion would last just as long as the world lasted, and no longer. It was just of as much value as any human thing can be which passes, like

a breath of human air, never to return.

Barnes was free. Lord Elmsdale had not told him to keep silence on the subject of their discovery, for he knew from long years' experience how entirely he might trust him, Confidence often shows itself in silence. Had any of the other servants made the discovery, he would certainly not have left the room without a word or caution. His trust in Barnes showed itself by his not having even given a thought to the possibility of any want

of discretion on his part. The castle, as I have said, was a very large building. A long corridor, which ran over the part occupied by the servants. A very large courtyard lay between, so that the front of the castle, or indeed the castle itself, properly speaking, with the billiard and smoking rooms and the domestic apartments, formed three sides of a square. The library, a pretty gothic building, which visitors used to take for a private chapel, ran down a part of the fourth side, but still left a considerable open

space. As Barnes traversed the long corridor to Ellie's room, he saw lights in many of the windows. Those who had not heard the report of the revolver had been aroused by the banging of doors and general commotion Some, however, had slept on, as tired servants will do. He stopped at the housekeeper's door as he passed, but apparently she had not been aroused-a very audible breathing testified to the good woman's powers of somnolence.

He passed on gently to Ellie's room; as one of the upper servants, she had a small chamber of her own. He tupped here gently also, for he had seen a light there as he came. But if there had been a light then, there was certainly none now. No glimmer could be detected under the door or through the keyhole—all seemed dark and silent. Yet, as the man listened for a few moments, holding to come from one almost broken-heated. Evidently the sounds were suppressed as much as possible. He paused yet a tone of anguished supplication: "Now! ok, now, Mother! for I want it now, and at the hour of my death !"

This was enough. Barnes was a Catholic; he knew there was only one Mother to whom such supplications could be addressed—the Mother who never forsakes, who never deceives, who is never absent, whose help can be obtained at any moment, in any

place, under all circumstances. He turned slowly away, sad at heart tor the girl's sorrow, but feeling sure she was safe; and as he went, he too said, with all the fervour of his honest old heart-

"Now ! oh now, Mother ! for we all need thy help, and at the hour of my death !"

CHAPTER IV.

WHAT HAPPENED AT DAYBREAK. There is nothing so galling to a proud, bad man as defeat; and when that defeat is accompanied by humiliation, wee to those who have crossed his evil designs !

Elmsdale retired to his room only to medi tate on plans of revenge—revenge on Ellie for having refused what he was pleased to consider an amazing act of condescension on his part-revenge on Ned Rusheen for having inflicted the correction he so richly deserved The thrashing and the fright had sobered him, but it did not suit his present mood to remain sober. There are few who drink from the pure love of drink, in comparison with the millions who drink because they wish

to torget themselves, or to stimulate themselves to commit some iresh orime. Elmsdale took care to have the means of

And the second of the second

gratifying his passions always within his reach. He had a very large dressing case, of which he always kept the key. If any stranger had found it, they would have been rather surprised at its contents—unless, in-deed, they knew something of the habits an

manner of life of its owner. He now opened this dressing case, and supplied himself with all he required. There was method in his madness, or his wickedness, whichever you may like to call it. He did not want to lose possession of his faculties altogether; and that evil spirit to whom he had deliberately given power over his body and soul, helped him in the accomplishment of his evil pur-

Expited by the intoxicating drink, and yet sufficiently master of himself to plot and plan, he lagan to think over his imaginary wrongs, until he had persuaded himself more than ever that they were real. This once accomplished, he could find many excuses for a cruel

revenge.

He had flettered, or tried to flatter, Ellie again and again, by telling her she was like a lady; he denounced her now to himself as a low born girl. What right had she to refuse him, when he had even stooped so low as to offer her marriage ?-as if he would not have degraded himself still more if he had succeeded in depriving her of the fair name of maiden without giving her the honored name

of wife.
And Ned, his foster brother, who had once been his companion, his friend, his playmate, his protecter-he too must be sacrificed at the shrine of a base and horrible passion.

Several hours passed by, the fire had almost died out on the hearth, but he made no effort to replenish it. The day was coming on, the morning dawn was already breaking, stars still shone out clear and keen in the frosty skies. The moon was setting on a distant hill, the sun had not yet risen, but faint streaks of light showed that the bright harbinger of morning was at at hand.

Another span of human life was granted to

living men, another day was granted in which they might win heaven or deserve hell; but no grand thoughts of his future destiny enkindled the poor, degraded soul of the young heir to rank and wealth, Alas! no; his desires, his thoughts, his plans were low and base, and unworthy of the dignity f his manhood; and he had his reward.

How to be revenged—this was his one absorbing idea; for he saw at last the use-lessness of persecuting Ellie further. If he only could take Ned Rusheen redin a crime, or provoke him to one, the evil spirit suggested; and then he persuaded himself that Ned had committed a crime, and that if he could be brought to justice on any pretence, true or false, it would only be fair ; but he could not accuse him of the events of the past night. Ellie had been there, she would witness to the facts; she would declare that if Ned had acted the part of a housebreaker, it was only when he saw a revolver in his young master's hand, and believed that he was in the very act of perpetrating some dreadful crime. The revolver, -suddenly it flashed on his mind that he had left it behind him; just the very thing which he was most anxious to avoid seemed most likely to happen. Had it been seen, and if seen, had it been recognized, when the shot had brought his father to the dining-room? Had the expected visitors arrived?—the snow lay so thick upon the ground it was impossible to hear the sound of carriage wheels. Had the servants gone to arrange the room? The tower clock struck seven-a musical clock in the corridor chimed a few verses of a Christmas carol. tie started to his feet, brushed the dust hastily from his clothes, threw some cold water over his tace, and went quickly down the stairs.

He opened the dining-room door cautiously. There was no occasion for caution, for there was no one there. It was hardly light yet. but after a little he could see any object distinctly. He had been atraid to bring a light with him, but he had organ lights in his pocket, and he struck one now. He searched the room carefully, the revolver was not to be found. A second search and a third only increased his anger. He cursed and swore black, ugly oaths, and placed himself still more in the power of the Then, with one shout of rage ud pleasure he seized something caught his eye, and the sight of which gave him a fiendish satisfaction. He had Ned Rusheen in his power. The whole plot of villany stood out plain before him. Still there was Ellie; how could she be got out of

the way? It often seems as if the wicked desires of the wicked were accomplished for them. Even while Elmsdale formed the wish to be free from Ellie, or rather from the evidence which he knew she could give if he brought a charge against Ned, she was actually preparing to leave the castle for ever.

The parish church was quite close to the lodge gates, and in summer and winter, in heat and cold, it was open all day long, from early morning till dewy eve, for all who desired to enter it and offer their supplication to the hidden God who waited for them upon His altar throne. There were three masses and his faithful curates. If any one wanted advice, or help, or wanted to obtain pardon of his sins in the way appointed by God himself, he had only to go to the door of a small house which adjoined the church, and ask for a priest. It would be necessary to return to the time when priests were hunted and masses were forbidden by men, though ordained to be said by God, before the present generation could appreciate as they should their many privi-

Ellie seldom missed hearing the eight o'clock mass. She cose early and got forward with her morning duties, and thus had an hour to spare before she was required

again. She had not gone to bed after the events of the night-sleep was hopeless; but she too considered her position very carefully. She did not know that Mr. Elmsdale's protestations of love, if they had ever deserved so sacred a name, had been turned to revenge; and though she was by no means a model of every perfectionwho is?)—she was just good enough, and ust wise enough, to distrust her own powers of resistance if pressed too hard. It must be admitted, also, that her vanity was a little touched by the idea of a "great gentleman" offering to shoot himself in desperation at her feet; and if she ever had had a spark of affection for Ned Rusheen, it was all gone now, since he had presumed to lay wicket hands on her admirer.

whole moral nature, and if a remedy is not promptly applied, it discolors and distorts every object, so that the mind becomes actually incapable of reasoning correctly.
Ellie's vanity was touched. It was just that one little temptation which the devil contrived to work into her mind. She did not see it, and therefore she did not avoid it. She would have shrunk back with horror from a great temptation, but this little one escaped observation from its very insignificance; and yet we know that a very, very small leak will sometimes cause the destruc-

tion of a noble vessel. She put on her walking-dress immediately, and set out for mass. If she had met Mr. Elmsdale in her then state of mind, and if he had spoken kindly to her, it is impossible to say what turn events might yet have taken. moved to But Ellie was a truly earnest, faithful in length. Christian; and where she did not put herself of worm.

in the expect help, however tried. Happily for her, she met Father Cavanagh just as saw eda about to enter the chapel. He would in any case have no ticed her extreme paleness, and the evident signs which her swollen eyes gave that she had spent the night in tears; but he was already informed by Ned of what had happened at the castle during the night.

Ned had met the priest an hour before on the road, as he was returning from a sick call, and told his story, not omitting his own share in the transaction. Father Cavanagh tried to suppress a smile, even as he rated him soundly for his violence, and suspected, what was the truth, that he would never have heard a word of the affair out of the confessional from Ned, if his anxiety about Ellie had not prompted him to give the information. "And if your reverence thinks well of it, I am sure Ellie M'Carthy would be better out of that, for there's neither peace nor safety for a poor girl like her when a fine gentleman's courting her company."

But Father Cavanagh had not quite made up his mind on the subject, and as he expressed no opinion, and Ned could not ex actly presume to ask for one, he was left in a by no means enviable or amiable frame of

"Crying, Ellie?-eh! what's the matter now.'

A burst of tears was the only reply Father Cavanagh saw she was very much distressed, and changed his tone for one of kindly sympathy. He motioned to her to follow him to his house, and then, when be had seated her in the room which served him for a parlor, and study, and drawing room all in one, he gently drew from her the account of the night's proceedings. He was anxious for ther own version of the affair, partly because he did not like her to know that he had learned anything from Rusheen, and partly because he knew ne could better advise her how to act when he heard what she had to say.

"And so you think Ned might have spared his blows?" "Indeed, your reverence, he beat him hard.

poor gentleman; and after all"----"Well, Ellie?"

" After all, sir"-Another pause. She had a half suspicion that the priest would not quite subscribe to her opinion of the affair; but she was an honest girl, and he knew it.

"Now, Ellie, if I am to help you, and if you want help, which I am quite sure you do, you really must tell me the truth out honestly about the whole affair. You know you are not obliged to do so; but if you will trust me, and tell me everything, I will promise to keep every word you say as secret as if you were telling it to me in the confessional; and you know, my child, a priest would lay down his life, and priests have taid down their lives, rather than reveal even the most trifling matter told to them there."

He paused a moment to see what effect his words had, and he observed that Ellie grew quieter, and her sobs ceased by degrees.

" If you had any one else to help you, who would give you good advice, I would not be so anxious; hut you are an orphan, and therefore doubly my care; and you told me once you had never mentioned this matter to your aunt. Has she any idea of what happened last night?"

" No, sir. "Now, Ellie, I want a straightforward. truthful answer to a simple question;" and Father Cavanagh spoke in a tone that showed

he intended to be obeyed. "Do you wish to marry Mr. Elmsdale ?" Ellie's pale face became red as a rose in s moment, but she knew she could not refuse to answer, and she was too good a girl to prevaricate. She would not say yes, and she took refuge in indecision, and replied—

" I don't know, your reverance. Father Cavanagh knew very well what these words meant.

" Ellie," he continued, with some sternness in his voice and manner, "when did you change your mind?"
With sobs and tears it all came out:-

Well, your reverence, last night, when I saw him on his knees before me, and he just could leave the nursing baby for a while. going to shoot himself, and saying he'd die sooner than live without me"—— She led to misery in Ireland. When we can stopped a moment, and continued again, almost defiantly, "And he a real gentleman."

"I understand now, Ellie." The priest looked very grave, and was silent for a few moments. Ellie felt her heart beating wildly. The whole story was out now. She was afraid, as she said afterwards, that Father Cavanagh would be very angry; but he knew poor human nature too well for that.

He rang a little hand-bell that stood on the table, and, as the housekeeper came to the door, he rose, so as to prevent her from entering the room. "Tell Father Kelly I would be obliged if he would say mass now in my place. It is just half past seven, and will say mass after him."

Ellie knew then that the priest would stay some time with her, and she was touched and softened by his kindness. No one had ever heard of his having omitted his mass at the usual hour for any business whatsoever, except to attend the sick who were dying. But here was a poor girl in danger of spiritual death, who needed all his care, and

he was ready to give it.

He closed the door and sat down. "Ellie, this is the first time I have ever deferred my daily mass for any one, or any business, except to attend the dying. I tell you this that you may see how very, very important I consider this matter. you to listen quietly and thoughtfully to what I shall say to you, and to listen with the respect due to the words of a priest. Remember, Ellie, that you are bound to obey your pastors, and to be guided by their advice, and take care how you turn from the warning I am going to give you. Even if I believed that you loved this gentleman in the way in which the holy sacrament of matrimony requires a wife to love her husband, I would oppose your mar-riage. I am old now. I have had forty years' experience of human life, and that kind of experience which only a priest can have; and I tell you that, so far from being happy, or enjoying even this world, if raised so far above your rank, you would be perfectly miserable, and you would peril the salvation of your immortal soul. Poor, foolish child ! in a few weeks your husband would weary A little taint of vanity is like a little drop of you, and, in all probability, ill-treat of poison,—it works on and on through the you. He may admire you now for whole moral nature, and if a remedy is not your beauty, but when he came to see you every day, and converse with you constantly, your want of education would disgust him, and all the money in this wide world would not make a lady of you. But I believe the truth to be that you do not care for this gentleman, but that your vanity is flattered; and, Ellie, is it worth your while to purchase a lifetime of misery by the gratification of a little pride? I do not want you to answer me, but ask yourself, like a good, henest girl-Is this not true? —is it not that you are flattered by what has happened, and that your vanity is roused ?

of To be continued.

DR. LOWS WORM SYRUP has re-moved tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destrys all kinds

way of temptation, she might help, however tried. Happily IRELAND'S CASE STATED.

Eloquent Lecture on her "Rights and Claims" by Bishop O'Farrell.

SCOTLAND HELPED, IRELAND OPPRESSED.

Dawn Breaking Upon the Green Isle After Many Centuries of Harassment.

HELPING THE FUND FOR THE FISHERMEN.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton, who delivered the following eloquent oration, was formerly parish priest of St. Ann's church of Montreal, and is well known to our citizens :-

A substantial testimonial for the relief of the starving fishermen of Ireland was secured by the splendid audience that thronged Steinway Hall, New York, to hear the lecture of Bishop O'Farrell, of Trenton, on "Ireland's Rights and Claims." Not only were all the seats filled, but many were obliged to stand, and did stand patiently through the nearly three hours of the meeting and heard with frequent applause Bishop O'Farrell's eloquent plea. Seldom, if ever, has the great hall been the scene of a more successful and cordial meeting. The audience comprised many who have been prominent in cause of Ireland, and when Bishop O'Farrell came upon the stage, preceded by Charles A. Dana and accompanied by the guests of the evening, the applause was vociferous and long continued.

Mr. L. J. Callahan, as chairman of the committee of arrangements, introduced as the chairman Mr. Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun. He said that the cause for which they were there appealed to the sense of justice end charity in every human breast. They were there to do good to the unfortunate and the helpless and enunciate their ideas of universal freedom with which the citizens of this country were impregnated.

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS. There was great cheering when Bishop O'Farrell came forward in his bishop's robes There were times and causes so important, he began, that a Catholic felt obliged to come from his retirement and speak to the people. In the present case he brought not only his personal feelings to the championship of the cause, but the influence of his office. The object of the lecture justified the great gathering that had come to hear it presented. The case was a pitiful one. The starvation of the fisherman was not a visitation of Providence. It could and should be prevented by the Government of the lund. So that he should ask his audience, after s brief allusion to the immediate case of the fishermen, to go to the root of the evil and

pluck it up. (Cheers and cries of "Good!")

These fishermen were now reduced for existence to the seed potatoes that were to produce the harvest next year. They were compelled to go to Scotland for a field for their labor in order to support their fami-

iies.
"I was struck with the letters of Michael Davitt when he spoke of the fact that there were plenty of fish in the bays and waters near these starving people, but they had no boats to go out in and were compelled to live on seed potatoes. There was a pitiful story of a poor woman who was compelled to ask the loan of a few shillings to go to Scotland for work, and she asked the doctor to giv her something to dry up her milk so that she

"But let us consider the causes that have led to misery in Ireland. When we can remove the cause we shall prevent the effect. I am grateful to the entire American press for the interest it has manifested in Ireland's cause. I will even retract what I have said about the Herald, but, above all, before all, either in New York or Philadelphia, as an Irishman and a Bishop, shall I place the New York Sun. (Applause.) I am happy, to night, as an Irishman and a Bishop, to offer to Mr. Dana my thanks for his noble appreciation and manly deience of the rights and claims of Ireland. He asked his audience, then, to consider with him the whole cause of Ireland, for he was convinced that there would be many and

many other days of starvation unless the struggle for home rule were successful. Ireland was a small nation, he went on, yet there was no other nation in all Europe that had so glorious a history. Ireland could show civilization of the highest order when other nations were in a state of barbarism. There were monuments still existing of that civilization. There were the cld round towers—the cldest stone buildings in Europe, and only equalled by the Pyramids of Egypt. Long before St Patrick put his foot upon Ireland she was the sacred land of the Pagans as she afterward became the holy land of Christians. When St. Patrick came to Ireland he found the princes and chiefs addicted to idolatry. Yet they allowed the stranger to preach the cause of Christianity. Was there another Pagan nation that had given up their idols at the call of a missionary? But all the Irish idols were given up at the voice of St. Patrick, and in one generation that people became the most Christian in all Europe. He spoke of this because he felt that no statesman should ever attempt to remedy the ills of a nation without knowing its history and its peculiarities. The feeling of nationality in Ireland could not be crushed out by any tyranny. Every object in Ireland seemed connected with its history, as well as its religion, and the yearning for liberty was drunk in at every breath.

IRELAND, S EARLY CHRISTIAN WORK. What glory followed St. Patrick to Ireland? For 300 years Ireland alone, among all the nations, kept alive the spirit of religion. Monasteries and convents sprang up on all the green hills of the land. In those peaceful, happy days Ireland not only educated her own children and made them religious. but welcomed strangers from every landfrom England, from the banks of the Rhine, from the northern part of Italy. Whenever a young man of studious temperament was missing from his own country it was generally said that he had gone to Ireland. It was much as in the present day, when it was said that certain men had gone to Canada. (Laughter and applause.) These emigrants to Canada went there to put away their came to Ireland were struggling for the more

by two hundred years of war. But not long | Their consciences, that obliged them to subafter the battle of Clontarf the English and mit to the faith of the Catholic church, made other scholars were flocking to the reopened schools and colleges of Ireland. From St. Patrick's time there were seven hundred years and hence, naturally, they grew up to hate of independence. This brought the history the government that had banned their down to the English invasion. Like a convalescent from a sick bed, Ireland rose from the struggle of the Danish wars. When the English came Ireland was simply a union of clans, three generations of the royal family having been swept away at the battle of Clontarf. THE BRITISH CONQUEST.

There was no suspicion of danger on the part of the Irish people at first, for the invasion was apparently a peaceful one. Irishmen did not realize the terrible power that the Northmen were bringing with them. Ireland had no idea of the terrors of the feudal system. There was only one man in all Ireland who knew the danger that was to sacrifice to conscience when they went to coming. That man was St. Lawrence O'Toole, the Archbishop of Dublin. He went from the Archbishop of Dublin. He went from soon found places in every position in life. city to city and from town to town sounding. They rose in their own land and they rose in the alarm. He died in prison because he would not submit, and now, seven hundred With the Irish people it was different. No years after him, there was an Archbishop in schools were allowed in all Ireland. It was Ireland who had buckled on the armor for the struggle. It was a long stretch from St. Lawrence O'Tcole to Bishop Welsh, but the speaker believed, as Bishop O'Tcole had seen forged the first chains of Irish slavery, Bishop Welsh, world see them believed. The speaker believed to be seen their children their children to be seen the seen their children to be seen the seen their children to be seen the seen the seen their children to be seen the Welsh would see them broken. (Cheers and Ireland. It could not kill her. This lasted and the child lost all claims to any inherifor four hundred years.

Then came the time when people were divided on the question of religion, when old Irishman pass one of the charter schools Henry VIII. set himself up as Pope. After in Dublin and call down terrible maledictions this followed the hunger for land on the part of England. It entered into the minds of the English governors that there was a land near at hand that might be seized upon. Religion had little to do with the troubles of that time, for whether Catholic or Protestant were the owners of the land the English were equally auxious and determined to possess it. When Elizabeth came apon the throne she responded to those who applied to her for land that there were plenty of good lands in Ireland. A pretext was sought for a war, and the whole land of Ireland was taken away on the that a few Irish chieftains had rebelled against the English Crown. Elizabeth started the wars against the Desmonds, and nearly five hundred thousand acres were seized upon. Then the wars against the O'Neills and the O'Donnells, but it took nine years and \$350,000,000 before a peace could be secured. Six counties were taken away; 870,000 acres of the richest lands of Ulster were seized upon. Englishmen were brought over to settle upon these lands, with the distinct understanding that if they permitted the old owners to come back the lands would be confiscated. Ulster then became the "black north," but the speaker felt assured that Ulster would eventually become one of the brightest gems in Ireland's crown, when, under the leadership of Parnell, she had secured home rule. (Cheers.)

FOR RELIGION AND HOME,

In 1641 the people rose again. They rose for their religion and for their property. They formed a confederation in Kilkenny, and had such leaders as the great Owen Roe O'Neill. Oliver Cromwell came over to Ireland, declaring that he would give freedom of conscience-after the battle of Droghedabut still when the privilege of saying mass was asked for that was found not to be included in "freedom of conscience." Then came the dark days for Ireland. It was in 1652 that she was subdued and the "Curse of Cromwell" followed-that curse which every Irishman deems the worst he could call down upon his enemy. (Laughter.) But it was a tangible curse that Cromwell brought, for it was the land system that Cromwell introduced that had brought upon Ireland much of her subsequent misery. It was about this time that the edict went forth that Irishmen must leave their homes and go "to hell or to Connaught." They preferred to go to Connaught, because they cencluded Cromwell and his triends. (Laughter.)

The events of the years immediately following were briefly sketched, including the Battle of the Boyne and the Battle of Limerick. "And now, ladies and gentlemen, I must

sum up somewhat briefly, for we now come to the very root of all the evil. Ireland after 1691 was completely subdued. All Ireland was again confiscated. Under Elizabeth one million acres had been taken away; under Cromwell three millions additional, and under William eight millions. Nearly twelve million acres had been taken, and there did not remain a single Catholic proprietor on the island. They were allowed to expatriate themselves—forty thousand Irish soldiers were allowed to join the armies of France and Spain. The able-bodied men were encouraged to leave, the young people had been kidnapped to the Barbadoes Island and the whole country was thus crushed completely. "Now, what was the conduct of England with regard to that land? Scotland was united to England in 1707, and Scotland has become a prosperous land by that union. Hence many people have argued that since the Scotch could gain by union the Irish could have gained also. Let us see what was given to the Scotch and what was given to the Irish. would ask Americans who are here to-night. who hear, perhaps, for the first time, the sad story of all our miseries, to follow me as I now show how England was unjust to Ireland. She might have made Ireland a prosperous country, and we to-day would not recall these harrowing scenes. They would have been forgotten, just as we forget in this land the sad days of the Civil War because we are living in the days of prosperity and would not like to go back to misery. (Applause.)

IRELAND CONTRASTED WITH SCOTLAND

"Now, four things were granted to Scotand that enabled that land to rise. Even Scotch historians admit that up to the period of the union Scotland was far behind Ireland; her land was much less fruitful, her people were more ignorant. Scotland was a land where dissension and civil strife and bloodshed vere far .nore common than in Ireland. Yet Scotland rose out of all that misery to become a great country. And how? First, because the Church of the people was recognized in the union as the established Church of the land. The Kirk of Scotland became the established Church of Scotland, and so the people, identified with their national Church, and guided by it shad no bitter memories to call up. There were no persecutions, except of the Episcopalians. In Irelaud it was the very contrary. The Church of the majority was crushed to the ground. Nine-tenths of the Irish people were Catholics, yet the Catholic Church was banned and her priests were taken from her. Her abbeys were rulned, her churches despoiled and her people threatened with the penalty of felony if they gains for a little while, but these men who should listen to a priest of their faith. The result was that the Church had to hide as in precious pearls of knowledge.

But dark days come upon Ireland. For had to go into the bogs, and that Church two hundred years there was constant invasion. Yet at the very time when England allowed to bring her civilizing influence upon had to submit to the power of the Danes, the immense majority of the people that

them feel that the law that banned that Church was not law that should be obeyed, people was made the established Church, and to that minority all the property of the Catholic Church was handed over. Foreign bishops were given to them. There were actually bishops of Ireland who never saw their dioceses in a score of years, yet they drew from the starving people—from the nine-tenths that were crushed to the earth their tithes and income and all went to England.

"The next thing was that parochial schools were established in Scotland and her people were educated. The Scotch people had not the Scotch schools. Hence young Scotchmen foreign lands because they had education. to France or elsewhere to be educated. The cries of "He will!") That dominion of Catholic who sent his child abroad forfeited England was like a spear point in the flesh of all claims to his property and to his child, tance. This is a sad subject. The historian tells us that even as late as 1800 he saw an upon it.

TYRANNIZING LANDLORDS.

"The third point on which Scotland was benefited was in the land laws. There was no new race of landowners put over the Scotchmen. In Ireland all the old landlords were rooted out and a new race was set over the people, with no bond of sympathy between the two. They came as enemies of the people. They treated them as such, and the slavery introduced by Irish landlordism has never been surpassed for horror and cruelty by that of the Pachas of the Turks over the Eastern Christians. No slaveholders in the South ever dared to perpetrate the atrocities on their slaves that the Irish landlords considered themselves perfectly free to adopt against their tenants. (Hirses.) The power of the landlords continues to the present day. They can still evict and dispossess and throw out to die by the roadside their poor tenants, and the law has very little to say against them. In those old days the power of the landlord even extended to the households of the tenants, and historians tell us that the landlord considered himself entitled to even send for the wife or daughter of his tenant. It was the father of a girl that had been ruined by Lord Leitrim that caused that are detrimental to the taith or morals of the landlord's death.

"Finally, Scotland grained by the union, because she entered at once into a full equality of commercial privileges. She was allowed to trace with England and with the colonies, and Scotland grew prosperous Scottish merchants had their ships in every sea, whereas every effort was made to crush out any attempt of the Irish people to enrich themselves in trade or manufacturing.'

After the cattle trade that was so profitable in Ireland had been destroyed by English law, the Irish people started into the woollen industry. In this they prospered for many years, until in 1698 a law was passed prohibiting the manufacture of woollen fabrics, because it hurt the trade of English merchants, Two years after the passage of this law there were 30,000 paupers in the streets of Dublin who had been woollen weavers.

FAMINE AFTER FAMINE.

Then the famines came. Scarcely a year passed there was not a famine. These famines did not come from accident or from the visitation of Providence, but from the operation of British law. In the famine of 1741, out of a population of a million and a half, it was said that about four hundred thousand perished for want of food. The horrors were so great that if he had not English and Protestant whole matter and manner of his speech showed authority for them he would not allude to that he was more saddened than angered at the them.

When the first gun was fired at Bunker Hill the spirit of liberty leaped up once away the fruits of their victory to their great opponent. to the front and an Irish Parliament was established. It was said even now that Ireland was insatiable—that she was always demanding something. Grattan had answered that a hundred years ago by saying that Ireland asked for nothing but what England had robbed her of. Grattan won independence one hundred years ago, and for nearly eighteen years Ireland governed herself. Though the Parliament was not a perfect one, yet during those eighteen years it had made Ireland prosperous. That Pro-testant Parliament gave freedom to Catholics. It opened universities to Catholics. It intended to emancipate Ireland, but England, seeing that Ireland was becoming too prosperous, fomented the robellion of '98.

"We have had union now for eighty-five year-," continued the Right Reverend lecturer, "and now we can ask the testimony of the world whether the prediction of Grattan has not been tuifilled. Ireland has been crushed worse than before. After eighty-five years the land laws are still imperfect. And what has Ireland gained by the Union? Her commerce was destroyed; her cities have gone down; her population has dwindled; famine after famine has come to devastate the land, whereas in the eighteen years of Irish independence we can show that the Irish fisheries grew to an unexampled extent; that Irish trade was fostered. Where has all this property gone? We look abroad over Ireland and her plains are deserted; cattle have taken the place of men; a hardy race has been exterminated. We are three million less in population than we were forty years ago."

THE BREAKING OF THE DAWN.

"I must now end the discourse. Now we see that the dawn is beaming upon us, that at least, as Mr. John Morley, the new Chief Secretary of Ireland, says, there are three reasons why home rule should be given to the Irish people-first, because the Irish people have unmistakably pronounced their verdict by 86 members out of 103 (applause); second. that the whole Catholic Church is a unit with the people of Ireland in asking for their rights; and, third, that because outside of Ireland public opinion in America has become so strong in regard to home rule that we must pay attention to it. As they have done their duty in Ireland you will not fail to do yours. You have done it to-night for the poor fishermen, but you must do it also for the Parnell fund. (Applause.) Do it to such an extent as to show them in England that Ireiand will be supported here in her battle for right. Looking from this great country, cannot we imagine that we see Iteland rising under the guidance of the noblest of her sons Mr. Parnell—(loud applause)—that she is marching higher and higher up the hill of liberty? The nation which for seven hundred years has never acknowledged that she was beaten will enlist our sympathies and help. when France was overrun by the Normans, when France was overrun by the Normans, believed in her, consequently the people Will you not, therefore, enable Mr. Eugene with less me the law that banced that Church, help, and the courage of our Irish patriots other means.

will be increased, their hearts fortified, and they will go into the battle before them with renewed energies."

The Bishop concluded his lecture amid loud

The secretary read several letters of apology from gentlemen who had been unable to attend the lecture. Among others was one from Joseph W. Drexel, who enclosed a cheque for \$100 toward the fund, bringing the receipts up to \$3000.

RELIGION AND POLITICS.

Some shallow thinkers are very positive that "religion should be kept out of politics" and that "religious papers have no business to discuss political questions. Those who make these assertions are

persons whose reasoning power has not been developed.

Religion teaches men their duty not only to God and themselves, but to their fellow-men; not only on Sunday, but for every day in the week; not only in their private affairs, but in their public life as citizens of the state. From it they learn to be faithful to the laws, honest business men, incorruptible voters, trustworthy officials. Every crime against good government is a violation of religious commandments. So that religion is inextri cably bound up with politics, and you can't

separate them.
Religion, besides, is the sum of all virtues. Therefore, if anything that is fair and just and pure and noble be taken out of politics, the commonwealth should be administered only by convicts.

Cardinal Manning referring to the relation of religion to political pithily says: "We are told that religion has nothing to do with politics but the collective morals of men living together in society? The moral laws which govern man as an individual, govern him if he be a member of a community, whether it be the community of a household or the community of a State. I can find no distinction between morals and politics but this: that politics are morals upon a large scale. If you cannot separate poli ties from morals, and cannot separate morals from religion, then it will be very difficult to separate politics from religion. In fact, they make one whole, and hence revelation and the divine law enter into the whole range of political science. I do not mean to say that revelation has to do immediately with questions of excise or with the penalties for smuggling. I am not speaking of politics in that minute sense, but of the great constructive laws by which human society is held

together. Accepting Cardinal Manning's doctrine, it becomes evident that religious papers not only ought to discuss political questions in order to provide their readers with sound principles for the discharge of their civic obligations, but also that, regardless of party, they ought to oppose men or measures that community.

DOCTOR KOPP.

HIS RECENT SPEECH CREATES A SENSATION IN THE CLERICAL PARTY-BISMARCK'S PEN-ANCE-LEO NIII. TO MEET THE CHANCEL-LOR "HALFWAY TO CANOSSA."

BERLIN, March 3.—The remarkable speech made by Dr. Kopp, the Bishop of Fulda, during the Polish debate in the Landtay last Saturday. continues to be the chief subject of political discussion in Prussia. The chief significance of the speech arises from the fact that Dr. Kopp is now universally regarded as having succeeded Herr Windthorst as the mouthpiece and champion of the Vatican in Germany. The speech was mild in terms and conciliatory and court o ous toward all parties, but it was distinctly u derstood by every one as an authoritative ord to the Clerical party to support the Govern

THE CLERICALS ASTOUNDED.

The Clericals, accustomed to the aggressive eadership and implacable hostility Windthorst, were astounded at this pacific language from one whom they knew was directly and freshly inspired from the Vatican. Herr Windthorst once attempted to stem the current, but it was a feeble and half-hearted effort, which he evidently did not expect to succeed. He spoke in a sad and weary tone, displaying none of his accustomed fire, and the spectacle of his old comrade, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with him during the long

HERR WINDTHORST VIELDS. Still there was no hint of revolt in Herr Windthorst's language. His attitude then and his movements since have made it clear that he yields loyally, if not cheerfully, to Dr. Kopp, and freely acknowledges him to be the Pope's chosen champion. The bulk of the Clerical members were stunned and speechless. They had not yet understood that Dr. Kopp had received a mandate of leadership from Rome, but his authoritative air and lan-ruage made them feel that they would probably be making a serious error if they opposed him. Many of them protested negatively by abstaining from voting, but the net result of the Bishop's speech was that the Government carried its point by the overwhelming majority of 108 to 13.

THREE CONCLUSIONS. Close political observers have drawn three conclusions from this incident: First, that the long and bitter Kulturkampf is practically ended; second, that the Vatican having seen the German Chancellor make a fair start "toward Canosea," has resolved to meet him half way and make his penance easy; and, third, that in the altered relations hereafter to exist between Rome and Berlin, Dr. Kopp is a better representative of the former than Herr Windthorst, because he is a more flexible diplomat, though not, perhaps, so treuchant a

HERR WINDHORST'S VIEWS. A Berlin despatch states that Herr Windhorst, according to one of his intimate associates, is not at all cast down by the fact that the Pope seems to have transferred his confidence to the Bishop of Fulda as leader of the Clericals in the Reichstag. Herr Windhorst firmly believes that Prince Bismarck is deceiving the Vatican and is getting a great deal more from the Cleri-cals than he is giving them in return. The veteran politician who has so often balked the Chan-cellor's schemes looks confidently for a speedy re-action from the present disposition on the part of His Holiness to grant support to those schemes on a mere promise of a repeal of the Falk laws. He personally favors compelling the Government to pass repeal measures first, then offering the Clericals' votes in payment for something actually done in the way of concession. In fact, Herr Windthorst is very sceptical as to the sincerity of Prince Bismarck in this whole matter of ending the antagonism between Protestantism and Catholicism in Jermany.

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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 10, 1886

THE records of the French War Office show that during the first half of the eighteenth century, ending five days after the battle of Fontenov, 450,000 Irisbinen died in the service of France, and that during the last half of the century 150,000 Irishmen fell in battle under the banners of France.

THE British Parliament is becoming alive to the exigencies of the labor situation. It had no opposition to offer to a motion of a most important and significant character. which was made in the House for the establishment of a Government Bureau similar to that in the United States, for the collection of labor statistics. The establishment of the bureau will be a great boon to the working lately been visited by two delegates from the classes.

SAYS the Daily Witness:-

The Bishop of Ottawa is reported to have said that the Knights of Labor were condemned by the Pope, their "constitution" having been submitted to him. THE POST says the Pope only condemned a constitution which was not the constitution of the Knights of Labor. Which is right?

We would suggest that before putting its question of "Which is right?" the Daily Witness should place itself in a position to know what the Bishop of Ottawa really did say, and not what His Lordship is simply reported to have said. Our contemporary knows what THE Pest said, but it does not know what His Lordship said, and yet it asks "which is right?"

GENERAL MIDDLETON AND THE ROPE.

La Presse says that General Middleton wrote to Regina and asked the hangman, or some other official there, for a piece of the rope that hanged Riel! Our contemporary this statement. If it is not true, General Middleton will of course deny it; if it is true, he will hold his tongue. For our own part would be sorry to believe that General Middleton could be guilty of such savagery. Whatever his shortcomings as a soldier may faith, it is possible that it may have been General Middleton an opportunity to deny.

CORNERED.

If the "Cabinet Secret" is followed up Sir John A. Macdonald, fex as he is, will be cornered. He cannot get out of it. Fortunately, for the sake of truth, the Catholic Bishops know all about it, and Sir John cannot bribe them. He may get all the rest, holes through ladders, but he must stop when he gets to the Bishops. True, they may not | Liberty and all the etceteras. We underspeak on the question, but they will never deny the truth. They will not say that our charge is false. They will not deny that Sir | there are, no doubt, good meaning men in John wrote each of them a letter. And, astute as Sir John is, it will be found that he overreached himself in this matter, and that, no matter what he says "next what Orangeism says in public that is so bad, yielded to Orange clamor.

CRUEL EVICTIONS.

THERE were 956 evictions in the County Kerry in two years and 5,000 human beings were made homeless by them. We wonder if there were as many farmers from Ontario turned into the ditches by the landlords, how much timber would be required for coffine, or caskets, to bury the dead? The people of this country are behind the Irish people in many things, but there are some things the people of this country would not stand, and that is seeing their mothers, their wives, their sisters and their children die like dogs in the ditches, and for no fault of suffer this murderous persecution without offering forcible resistance is only an additional proof of their virtue, and we doubt if there is snother people in the world who

priests in Ireland when she set a price on their heads. If she had, and their influence over the people had been destroyed, the landlords would have had a lively time of it.

WELL DONE, ONTARIO.

The Ontario Government have nearly showing. The business of the people has been conducted as a man would conduct a private enterprise, and jobbery, fraud and peculation are unknown. The taxpayers of Ontario have good reason to congratulate themselves on this result. Apart from the fact that the Hon. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues have attracted to themselves the support of the Catholic people, they have, too, appealed to their busines interests, by husbanding their resources and saying to the world: "There, gentlemen, is our balance sheet; we have looked after your money with scrupulous exactness! We have saved \$7,000,000, and there are our books for your examination." And all the honest electors can say is : Well done, thou good and faithful servant.

"THE PARLIAMENT OF GRATTAN." The best thing the Orangemen can do at their big meeting at Toronto to night is to pass a resolution in favor of restoring to Ireland the constitution of 1782. Then the Orangemen would be again in the ascendant. No "Papist" could sit in Parliament; "Popish education" would be banned, and Catholics would be denied the tranchise. In fact the country would be governed as Lord Clonmell said South Africa was at one time. The Orangemen of Ireland would be like the Dutch planters; the followers of the Lord Lieutenant like the spies and swindlers found in South Africa, and the mere Irish "Papists," like the lions, leopards and other beasts of prey, hunted to their lairs. That programme | telegram signed "Lorne." That telegram should answer the Orangemen's book in the present as it has in the past

ARCHBISHOP LERAY ON THE

KNIGHTS OF LABOR. A despatch from New Orleans says that the Most Rev. Dr. Leray, Archbishop of that diocese, was interviewed concerning his official opinion relative to the Knights of Labor. He said that the matter was now occupying his attention. He had Knights of Labor, with whom he conferred at length. They left with him a copy of the constitution of the order for examination. The Archbiehop added :- "I can find nothing objectionable in it. Workingmen have an undeniable right to form co-operative, selfprotecting, mutual and benevolent associations. They cannot be prevented from banding together, provided they do not intend to resort to violence or to injure property. From what I have learned, so far, of the Knights of Labor, they cannot fall under the proscription of the Church. There is no harm in the association, unless further investigation proves that the members are bound by solemn oath to obey blindly the orders of a chief or of a secret council."

A LABOR VICTORY.

The victory won by the car drivers in New York shows that the force of labor is asserting itself peacefully but powerfully. They are to be congratulated on the result. and it will have a moral effect that will be professes to have good authority for making | felt in the ranks of employers of labor gencially. These corporate or individual monopolies are being taught gradually that they cannot ride rough shod we hope there is some mistake about it. We their employes, and that the latter have rights which must be regarded. The epirit of arbitration is seen strongly in the settlement, and when once this is accepted as be, he has not until now been charged with the ruling principle in the arrangement of degraded instincts, and while we believe our difficulties between capital and labor it will contemporary made the statement in good | be the commencement of a better order of things. It would have been preferable had imposed on. Meanwhile, we pause to give the question been entrusted in the first instance to the commissioner under the present conditions. In future difficulties this will probably be done. The car drivers may, however, reasonably feel proud of their victory.

AN ORANGE MEETING.

THE Orangemen are going to have a big meeting at Toronto on Monday night. Before their public meeting they will damn except the Hon. John O'Donohoe, to swear | the "Papists" in their lodges, but at the meeting they will preach Civil and Religious stand all about that part of it. We know it as well as if we were present. Individually, the Orange body, but as an order, collectively and as one, it is after Papist scalps, where ever and however it can get them. It is not week," he will stand convicted of having although that is bad enough, but it is what it does in private, and its history, blood stained and barbarous; these are its fangs, and we Irish Catholics know it so well. But if it is necessary to watch and guard against its growth, we can laugh, and we thank God we can in this age laugh at such Orange songs as

"Holy Water, sleet and slaughter, We'll trample the Papishes ever one; Cut them asunder, make them lie under, The Protestant boys will carry their own."

THE MAIL'S SLANDER.

THE Ottawa correspondent of the Irish Canadian has done us a service. He has found out something that we all believed, but he has established it officially. He asked one their own. But the fact that the Irish people of the Civil Service examiners if the Irish Catholics who went up for examination before the board had as much success as the men of other nationalities, and he was told " ves." and that too, it appears, in a very would stand the strain to which they are emphatic manner. So far so good, and the ccted. And England may bless her stars | the Ottawa correspondent of our contempor

were too ignorant to entitle them to their Government got one cent of that money. Any the fence. Sir John is, no doubt, were too ignorant to entitle them to their doubt, share of official patronage. No one doubted paper, no matter how small its circulation, that stronger among the Orangemen than he was, what the answer to such a question would be, but it is just as well to have it announced officially and recorded. We are very much afraid that the paper that charged the Irish with being too ignorant is a little bit like \$7,000,000 of a surplus. It is a magnificent | the boy who said that his father was a lot of things, " he was an Orangeman, a tinsmith, could draw teeth, make waggors, mend boots, and was a jackass of all trades."

THE QUEEN'S SPITE. THE Queen does not consult her own interests or those of her family when she undertakes to "snub" popular representatives. Her manifestations of dislike for Gladstone have neither strengthened her throne nor won for her the good will of the people. Her Majesty, seemingly reckless of the consequences, extends her antipathy to the colleagues of the Premier in the Cabinet. Mr. Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, was called to receive the honor of knigthood. On his visit to Buckingham Palace he was like the Toronto Mail; \$8,369, like the Hamilleft standing out in the cold for about an hour, when Her Majesty finally sent him word that she was too "fatigued" to see him, and that the ceremony of knighting him would have to be postponed. Her Majesty thus foolishly conducted herself to show Mr. Russell that she did not approve of his liberal views on the Home Rule ques. on his actions. tion. There is one thing certain, and it is, that Mr. Russell can better afford to meet with the displeasure of the Queen than Her Majesty can afford to incur the enmity of such men as the attorney-general.

THE CABINET SECRET.

On the 21st May, 1882, Sir John A. Mac donald showed the Hon. John O'Donohoe a was from the then Governor General of Canada, and it contained the information that the Hon. John O'Donohoe had been appointed to a position in the Cabinet of the Dominion. Some of our contemporaries now think that that telegram was a forgery. The suspicion is a natural one. Sir John A. Macdonald would falsify the sermon on the Mount if he thought it would serve his purpose. But in this case there was no forgery. That telegram was genuine, and the Hon. John O'Donohoe was in solemn earnest appointed one of Her Majesty's Privy Councilors. And the reason we know is that the Hon. Frank Smith admitted to a gentleman we can name, that the Hon. John O'Donohoe was for a short time a Privy Councillor! We know that the appointment of Mr. O'Donohoe was a bona fide appointment, and that Sir John yielded to Orange clamour, and, as we believe, had the appointment rescinded at a Cabinet meeting which took place at Ottawa. It was not a forgery-Orange aggression did it, and will do similar things again, if we are weakkneed enough to allow them.

BOYCOTTING MEMBERS. In making out the new lists of the standing Parliamentary committees for the session a petty and contemptible element of revenge was introduced by the Government. The names of three of the most intelligent and honest members in the House, Messrs. Desjardins, Bergeron and Col. Amyot, were deliberately ignored, and were not placed on any of the committees. The revengeful action of the administration would seem to say .tbat any representative of the people who might pronounce against the government of the day would thereby forfeit his right to recognition in the House and be treated as if he had forfeited his responsibilities of membership. This ignoring of members is not only a contemptible mode of trying to punish representatives for their independence, it is also a flagrant violation of parliamentary rights and privileges, and we are pleased to see that the House did not hesitate to bring the "select committee" (appointed to strike the standing committee) to task for its omission of the names of Messrs. Desjardins, Bergeron and Amyot, and to order their names to be placed on all the committees on which they had served last year.

THE COMMONS AND THE LORDS.

The English democracy is no longer an element that can be ignored by the rulers of Great Britain, nor can its representatives in Parliament be laughed at or trilled with, as in the past. The motion of Labouchere that "a hereditary chamber of legislation such as the House of Lords is inconsistent with the principles of representative government," afforded an opportunity to display the strength of the members who are pledged to advocate the cause of democratic institutions. In a House of 368 members the motion was defeated by only a majority of 36 votes, 202 voting for and 166 voting against. It was not without cause, therefore, that Mr. O'Connor alluded to the prophetic warning of "the handwriting on the wall," when the speaker announced the result of the vote.

Mr. Labouchere during his speech in support of the motion said:—"I should no more think of refusing a thistle to a hungry, needy donkey than of refusing a baronetcy to anybody who wanted it. We have heard a great deal about a certain Land League from honorable members of the other House. When was there ever such a pernicious Land League, I should like to ask, as that which is gathered together to legislate upon us in the other House?" The Lords are no longer feared, they are contemued, and goodness knows it is about time.

A BRIBERY FUND.

The Dominion Government paid something ccted. And England may bless her stars the Ottawa correspondent of our contempor over \$200,000 to Canadian papers last year. a supporter of the present administration. Mr. Blake's question as to negotiations Emmet wanted her to be—free, united and she did not succeed in exterminating the ary has given a fitting reply to the slander This sum was given for printing and advertise. Last week even the Irish Canadian gave with Senator O'Donohoe in 1882, looking to prosperous.

of the Mail, when it said that our people ments. No paper that did not support the was counted as a friend of the Tory party, was but he will get no Reform vote, he is weaker entitled to and received its share. A few independent papers came in for a little advertising, but the great bulk of the money went to such papers as the Montreal Gazette, the London Free Press, the Uttawa Citizen, the Quebec Chronicle and other dyed-in-the-wool Tory sheets. In fact, without the support thus given by the Government some of those papers could not exist. They do not make enough to cover expenses, and they are supported by Government patronage. Now, it will not do to tell us that "the Reformers did the same thing when they were in power." Well, perhaps they did; but no matter who did it or who did not, the system is wrong. It is an outrage to be thus using the money of the people as a bribery fund. When newspaper proprietors are made to understand that they can command Government patronage by supporting Government measures, through good repute and bad repute, a bribe is dangled before their eyes and the greed of gain too often overcomes them. When a public journal is subsidized at the rate of \$20,342, like the Montreal Gazette; \$22,777, ton Spectator; \$10,454, like the Prescott Messenger: \$22,589, like the London Free Press, or \$10,840, like the Quabec Chronicle-how is it possible for these journals to be expected to criticise the Government fairly? And it is the same with every Tory sheet in the Dominion. No wonder they hurrah for Sir John, or that they claw those who wish to throw daylight

> OLD TO-MORROW AND THE CABINET SECRET

Is the House of Commons yesterd vy afterhoon, the Hon. Edward Blake brought up the O'Donohoe matter in a series of questions based on the revelations of THE POST and | Protestant jury credit for it. But addressed to the Prime Minister. Mr. Blake base made five distinct enquiries which ran as

1. Was it arranged between Mr. O'Donohoo and Sir John or any member of the Government that Mr. O'Donohoe should become a Cabinet Minister, and, if so, when?

2. Was the office for Mr. O'Donohoe agreed on; if so, what was the office?

3. Was any communication addressed by the first minister to any ecclesiastical dignitaries intimating Mr. O'Donohoe's approaching accession to the Government, and to whom was it

4. Did the Governor-General communicate Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment to him? 5. For how long a time did the understanding netween Mr. O'Donohoe and Sir John continue,

and when was it broken off? As Sir John could not give anegative reply to these questions, he had recourse to an extension of his "old to-morrow" dodge, and informed Mr. Blake that if the latter would repeat the question "next week" he might be able to refresh his memory on the subject, and give an answer. Nothing more definite could be expected from the prince of tricksters. But is it not a disgrace to Canada to have such a man at the head of the National Government?

CHURCHILL'S SOMERSAULT.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has lost immeasurably by his wildcat antics in Ulster. His attempt to prepare the Orange army to of the jury in recommending Riel to mercy, cross the Boyne as soon as Home Rule from any other authority besides THE Post? was granted has been creative of nothing but ridicule and contempt Justin McCarthy, M.P., in a cable letter, says that such a sudden change of front as Churchill's on the home rule question is not known in the English political life of our time. Only the other day he was a strong, outspoken advocate of the Irish national cause. He was a close ally of the Irish members, in continual communication with them, in counsel with them, and had been so for several years. Mr. Gladstone once taunted him with being the solitary supporter of the Irish members.

cultivate the friendship of the noisy Orangemen of Belfast, whom he denounced but a few months ago in rather emphatic terms. He has not only injured himself personally by appealing to the prejudice and brutal instincts of Orangeism, but he has done harm to the Conservative party. As a special despatch points out he had the shortsightedness to raise a no-Popery ery sharply and distinctly, and with the result that English Catholics like the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh are bitterly indignant, and, what is significant, the Vatican has taken the matter up and the Pope has declined to receive any more semi-official English diplomats like Sir George Errington, but makes Mgr. Kerby, who is a Parnellite, its sole medium for British intercourse. Thus has good come out of evil.

" WHO'S AFRAID?"

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreel Gazette says that Sir John A. Macdonald is gaining political strength every day, and that his friends look forward to the next general election with "increased coufidence." That is the kind of whistling they indulge in to keep up their courage. It is of the "Who's Afraid?" kind of argument, and its anatomical condition is one of trembling. But if the Gazette is amenable to discussion on the point, we would like to ask it where it supposes this increased political strength is to come from. Not from the French Canadians, that is certain. Apart from the number of M. Ps. from this Province who have abandoned the Government permanently, and the seven French Canadian papers that have gone over to the Reform side and are determined to remain there until Sir John A. Macdonald is out of power, thousands of electors in Quebec have changed sides "for keeps" as well. Well, if he is not gaining strength among the French Canadians, he is certainly not becoming stronger among the Irish Catholics. There is not even one Irish Catholic paper in Canada that can be called it :a supporter of the present administration.

indications that it was about to leap among the French Canadians, he is beyond redemption with the Irish Catholics, and we can afford to make him a present of the

HANGED IN SPITE OF THE VERDICT.

Some days before the execution of Louis

Riel THE Post strongly urged the Gevernment to act upon that portion of the verdict which recommended the prisoner to mercy, for we held that the object of the jury in making a recommendation to mercy was to warn "the Government that, though technically guilty of rebellion, Riel under the circumstances should not be put to death; and we further held and stated that if the jury had thought that Sir John and his cabinet would order the execution of Riel, notwithstanding a recommendation to mercy, it would have brought in, in preference, a a verdict of "not guilty." At the time we had nothing but mere circumstances, assumpin arriving at that conclusion. We spoke for human nature and justice and we did not refuse to believe that even in the breasts of men opposed to Riel, by race and religion and all worldly interests and ties, there was a strong sense of humanity and justice. We recognized that sense in their recommendation to mercy, and we gave the Euglish political calculations and inhuman Orange intriguo triumphed over the cause of justice and humanity, which the jury itself were the first to champion even in the very verdict by which they declared Riel guilty. To-day we are in a position to prove that the view taken by THE Post of the jury's verdict and recommendation to mercy, although prompted by circumstance and nature's instinct, was actually

founded on fact. One of the jurymen who tried Riel, a young English Canadian and a Protestant, and the son of a prominent judge of this province, has declared on more than one occasion that "THE UNANIMOUS DESIRE OF THE JURY IN RECOMMENDING THE AC-CUSED TO THE CLEMENCY OF THE 'CROWN; WAS THAT HE, LOUIS RIEL. 'SHOULD NOT BE PUT TO DEATH,"

Do you hear that, Sir John, and your Orange Catholic crew? It is not THE POST who says it this time; it is one of the men who tried Riel.

But, it will be asked, did Sir John and his Government know of this desire, this object

We answer and say, yes. Sir John and his Orange crew knew all about it, and their knowledge was obtained directly from the surv itself. We are in a position to prove that after the trial of Riel was concluded and the verdict rendered, THE JURY TOOK SPECIAL MEASURES TO CARRY TO THE GOVERNMENT AT OTTAWA THE REAL AND EXACT SENSE AND MEANING OF THEIR VERDICT, SO THAT THERE COULD POSSIBLY Lord Randolph has lost much by trying to BE NO ERROR OR DECEPTION ABOUT IT. THEY GAVE THE NOT WANTRIEL HANGED, AS, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES, THEY WERE UNANIMOUSLY OF OPINION THAT HE DID NOT DESERVE TO INCUR THE EXTREME PENALTY OF THE LAW.

> But Sir John ignored everything to yield to Orange clamor, and Riel was sacrificed to please the Orange Moloch.

Is that charge plain enough? We think it is, and we defy Sir John and his Government to deny the facts as we have just set them forth.

And thus, four months before Riel is cold in his grave, do events develop to vindicate the position taken by THE Post in this agitation to overthrow a blood-stained Ministry; to demonstrate the truth of our statements, the logic of our arguments and the honesty of our pretensions; and to prove to this Canada of ours and to the world at large that the cause which we have so persistently advocated is not the cause of any race or creed over another, but the cause ot humanity and justice outraged by an unworthy and corrupt administration.

SIR JOHN ADMITS HIS TREACHERY.

For an open confession of treachery towards

his entrance into the Government, brought out the information that the assent of the Governor-General to his becoming a Minister was obtained.

Now, who was right—the Post or those who "pooh-poohed" our charge? Who now can say that this man, convicted of treachery to the bishops of Ontaric; admitting his deception towards one of our people; telling the world that he cheated us out of the representation heactually made-who, we repeat, can attempt to defend his policy? Is there one Irish Catholic in Canada, placomen or expectant placemen, who can uphold him? If there is, then we want to hear from him, and having heard, we will know what to say in reply. But had Sir John A. Macdonald no "excuse" to offer for his treachery? O, yes, he had, and here it is, as the Gazette puts

"But finding that he would not prove a source of strength to the Cabinet, Mr. O'Donohoe accepted a seat in the Senate instead of a portfolio. No particular office was specified or promised Mr. O'Donohoe.'

This is not true, and Sir John A. Macdon. ald knows it is not true. And as we have established one part of our case, so can we establish the other. We promised our read. ers that Sir John would be "cornered." Well. he has been "corrected," and that, too, when we are not half done with him. Now, we tions and human instincts to guide us tell Sir John A. Macdonald that UP TO THE PRESENT DAY the Hon. John O'Donohoe has not been officially informed that he is NOT a member of the Cabinet of the Dominion! After all the interviews that teck place between Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. John O'Dononoe from May, '82, up to March, '86, Sir John has never denied that Mr. O'Donohoo was a Minister of the Privy Council! The Hon. John O'Donohoe knows nothing about the supposed receinding of his appointment. He has not been told of it in an official way, and it was never hinted, even unofficially, until last night! Does Sir John remember the many times he told Mr. O'Donohoe that it would be all settled "next month," and "next month," down to the present hour; Nay more, does Sir John A. Macdonald not remember that he promised to take Mr O'Donohoe into the Cabinet DURING THE PRESENT SESSION? Aye, even now, as the House is sitting, the Hon. John O'Donohoe was to take his place in the Cabinet, and Sir John knows it, and we know it, and the Irish Catholics of Carada will know it, and more, too, before this business is settled for ever. But that is only one of the "exigencies" Sir John made in the short passage we quoted from the Gazette. There was another when he said that the Hop. John O'Donohoe. " finding that he would not prove a source of strength to the Cabinet, he accepted a seat in the Senate instead of a portfolio." Not true again, and Sir John knows it is not. Not true. The Hon. John O'Donohoe was appointed a Cabinet Minister AFTER he was appointed to the Senate, and he was to hold both offices, just as the Hon. Frank Smith does now. That was the agreement until the Orangemen began to howl and threaten to kick over the traces if O'Donohoe became a Minister, and Sir John postponed his swearing in from that day to this. It was the clamor of the Orangemen did it. Sir John would not offend them, and he has trifled with O'Donohoe all through the piece. And here is how we can prove it : LET SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD PRODUCE A SOLITARY PAPER THAT CAN PROVE THAT HE EVER TOLD O'DONOHOE THAT HE WAS NOT A CABINET MINIS-TER. Let him be asked for such a paper. He admits that O'Dononoe was appointed. Now let him tell us when his appointment was rescinded, and let him show copies of letters which will prove that O'Donohoe was informed of the fact that he was no longer in the Cabinet. And let Sir John remember that we may yet be able to induce those who are interested to produce documents which will prove all we say. We are not half through with GOVERNMENT TO UNDERSTAND our side of this story yet, but we have THAT BY THEIR VERDICT THEY DID | proved enough already to show the Irish Catholics of Canada the character of the man who is at the head of the present administration at Ottawa. We have proved that he deceived the bishops and that he is making the lot of an Irish "Papist" as difficult as he can.

ROBERT EMMET'S ANNIVERSARY. To-DAY, the 4th of March, is the anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet. It is a day that shall never be forgotten in the annals of liberty. As time rolls on, the memory of Emmet will become more cherished and his name will be recalled with more ferver and reverence until his country, having taken her place among the nations of the earth, will be in a position to accord the noblest and sweetest of her patriot martyrs a national apotheosis that will be in accord with his lite's devotion and labors and with the glory of his death in the cause of human freedom. It is well to keep the memory of such unselfish and zoble tives fresh in our minds. In the annual celebration of the anniversary of Robert Emmet will be seen how intimately connected the martyrdom of this illustrious champion of Irish liberty has been with the rise and progress of Ireland to prosperity and nationhood. He was one of the first of Irish patriots to teach Ireland that her people were capable of governing themselves and that they could become a nation independent of British rule. He was incensed at the degradation to which his fellow countrymen were reduced by the infamous Act of Union bean Irish Catholic the proceedings of last tween England and Ireland, and he made night in the House of Commons are without a gallant but unsuccessful effort to drive a parallel in the history of Canada. With the English garrison from his native brutal frankness, divested we may be sure of and. The sacrifice he made in giving all evidence of shame, Sir John A. Macdonald his life freely to prevent the destrucadmitted that the Hon. John O'Donohoe was tion of the liberties of Ireland has appointed a Cabinet Minister in 1882. But not been without its abundant fruits, it has for fear we should be misunderstood, here is served as a powerful incentive to posterity to what the Gazette of this morning says about stand by the flag for which he fell, and to continue the struggle until Ireland is what

papers, are being sent to Ireland from England to help the Orangemen to take the field in the event of civil war breaking out in administrative virtues which are not pos-Ireland. The Orange lodges of Great sessed by respectable Protestants. There and that Home Rule may not be Britain are hard at work, and now the Orange lodges of Canada have followed suit. The Orangemen of Ontario have started a subsciption in aid of the "loyalists." We are glad of it. It will rouse our people to do ten times more than they have done already. In fact, a movement of this kind on the part | tion and administrative ability out in the of the Orangemen was all that was required | cold. Orangeism should no longer be a passto make the sympathizers with Home Rule port to office. Sir John, however, has foson this continent show now earnest they are in the cause of legislative indepen for Ireland. We were having a too easy time of it. We were becoming rusty for want of political friction. Everybody was, more or less, a home ruler, and we were in danger of becoming apathetic. The tains it, and that is sustained by it. No arguments were all on our side, and the cabinets of our brain were not in full Give us representative Protestants, men of working order, while our purse strings were in danger of retaining their hold. But now, well now, we shall see. If they will knock their disloyal heads against stone walls, all right. From threats it may come to blows, and it it does it will be so much the worse for the Orangemen. But is it not time for the Catholics of Canada to be His great speech on Orange incorporation doing something to meet the situation? We are more numerous, more wealthy, more powerful, and it should be our pride, and ours alone, to prove to the Orangemen of Canada that they are sowing the dragon's teath, and that they must reap the whirl; wind.

INTERFERENCE WITH CANADIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir John A. Macdonald is up to some

deviltry again. When he was last in England he made a speech in favor of Imperial Federation. Of course he saw "the powers," and that speech was discussed in private as well as in public. And the "powers" said to Sir John: "Look here, we may want closer alliance with Canada very soon. Some years ago you were nobodies, but now that you have that big railroad you can be very useful in sending our troops to China or India. Now, if you want to prove your loyalty, we will give you an opportunity before long.' That was about the substance of what the "powers" said. And Sir John returned to Canada. A few weeks pass and Parliament is opened, and now we hear that the "powers" are seriously at work in undermining the independence and subverting the interests of the Canadian people to English purposes. At least, if we are to believe a telegram that appears in a contemporary, that is what has just happened. The case is this :-England conquers Burmah. China then makes overtures to England for suzerainty over the conquered country. England makes some kind of an agreement with China, and China accepts on condition that the Parliament of Canada will not pass laws prohibiting occasion of the Catholic Review of New Chinese immigration into the Dominion. Now, it does not matter whether we regard Chinese immigration as a curse or a l'essing. That is our own business. We are the best judge of ness of its appreciation of the leading the officers of the society (that is a list bearwhat to do in this as in all other affairs which affect our own people. England should keep her claws off our internal affairs, and if the Parliament of Canada is worth its salt it will tell England so. We have nothing to do disgrace -- in every corner except one. In the has then his share in the colonization with Burmah, and if there is any sacrifice to Province of Ontario the pestilential order, make in the matter let England make it, for t is her business, not ours.

CARDINAL MANNING'S DENIAL.

Cardinal Manning has just knocked the bottom out of another auti-Catholic calumny and forgery which have been doing service in such papers as the Montreal Daily Witness, the Churchman, &c. Our readers will rememoer that about four weeks ago THE POST called attention to a correspondence that was going the rounds of the non-Catholic press, and which correspondence was alleged to have been held between Cardinal Manning and Lord Robert Montagu, a convert, who, disgusted with the results of his conversion, returned to Protestantism. The letter from Lord Montagu denounced the Chnrch, its pastors, its faith, and its practices, while the letter from the Cardinal was equally condemnatory of the Church and all belonging to it. Not pretending to speak for Lord Robert, we had no hesitation to speak for the Cardinal and to deny in his name, until proof was obtained, the authenticity of the letter, and also to repudiate, on behalf of His Eminence, the outrageous sentiments attributed to him by his calumniators. A copy of the alleged correspondence was forwarded to Cardinal Manning, and the following reply has been received from His Eminence :-

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, WESTMINSTER, S.W., February, 20, 1886. DEAR SIR,—I thank you much for your attention in lending me the letter in the Toronto Globe. You can DEAR SIR,—I thank you much for your attention in sending me the letter in the Toronto Globe. You can hardly need that I should say it is no letter of mine. From the first it contradicts the conviction of my last five and thirty years, which have been spent in thanking God and in bringing as many as I have been ablinto the only true fath and fold. You may make whatever use you will of this letter.

Believe me always your faithful servant,

Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

(Signed), EZWARD FURLONG.

With this evidence before them that the alleged letter from the Cardinal is a forgery and calumny, we hope the Daily Witness and other like organs will have the manliness to apologize for the publication of it, and contradict in some degree the evil created by such publication. Let them have more courage than Rev. Principal MacVicar, who also made use of a forged and caluminous statement against Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and who has never yet had the decency to either retract or apologize.

WHAT BLAKE WILL DO.

When the Hon. Edward Blake assumes Grand Masters or ex Grand Masters of in his declining years, he puts himself on and elsewhere, especially with regard to greatly inspirit both Liberals and Parnellites.

THE ORANGE FIGHT AGAINST HOME Orangelsm in the Government. We have record as the friend of the Orange order, an had quite enough of that kind of gentry in Money and arms are, we are told in the the Cabinet. The Government of the Dominion can be carried on without them. We are not aware that they have any special Catholics in the Canadian Government are scores of better men on the Conservative benches than ex-High-Mighty Bowell. It is not creditable, even to the Tory party, that it selects an indifferent man because he is a "Grand" or an "ex-Grand" while it leaves Protestants of refined manners, good educatered and made it a representative institution. Under his administration Orangeism has become the pivot of Conservative power. Without its aid he would not retain power for a day. If we wish to humiliate Orangeism we must first destroy the government that susalliance with Orangeism must be our cry. lofty character, and let them be as sterling adherents of their religion as they please. That is their own pusiness, not ours. But if Hon. Edward Blake wishes to retain the confidence of the Catholics of Canada, the day he assumes office Orangeism must cease to exist as a factor in the cabinet of the Dominion. intend they shall have neither. Perhaps assures us that he will do this. The Reform party owes nothing to the Orange order. The ism." Hon. Alexander Mackenzie more than said so when he voted even against the first reading of the Orange incorporation bill, and if the Irish Catholics Go their duty at the next election and help to put Mr. Blake in power, Crangeism will get a knock down blow.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S CONVERSION TO ORANGEISM.

The antics of ()cangeism in this Canada of ours are becoming a subject of interest and study to the foreign press, much to the dis advantage and discredit of the Dominion, for the presence of Orangeism means the absence of many social, religious and political virtues in a community. Our Orange resolutions against Papist tyranny and Romish influence; our Orange clamors for Riel's blood and the reconquest of the Province; our Orange protests and petitions to the Queen against Home Rule for Ireland; all these outrageous proceedings of the Orange body in Canada are influencing foreign public opinion against this country, and the question is asked, what kind of a people are the Canadians to tolerate such a venomous and disturbing element in their midst? An Orange banquet, recently hold in To-

ronto, and at which Prof. Goldwin Smith endorsed the sentiments against "Popery" and Home Rule, and where the Rev. Dr. Wild expressed the belief that "if Ireland was left alone to-day, the one-third Orangemen would sweep the two-thirds of the Irish Catholics into the sea," has attracted more than usual attention. It has been the York writing an article on the Cana society, approved of by the Local Government dian Orange situation, which is most remarkable for the correctness and fair scribed on an official list kept by any one of features of the subject. The Review says that "in every corner of the world the political sect of Orangemen has been muzzled and bound to cternal silence and eternal the very soul of bigotry and fanaticism, a 6 o'clock at the high altar of the living synonym of hate and mean ignorance, still flourishes. It has been petted by leading politicians until its swelling importunce threatens all Canada with disaster. A few months since its murderous fingers strangled the life out of Riel. The approaching success of Parnell's movement has roused its anger and brought it again to the front with bands and banquets and orators, and prominent among the orators-the first and foremost man of all the Orange world-is the scholarly and intellectual emigrant, Prof.

Goldwin Smith. It will astonish many good men to hear of the company which Mr. Smith has begun to keep. With all their power in Ontario the Orangemen are looked upon with disgust and suspicion by respectable Canadians. They have the ear of Sir John Macdonald, it is true, and, from their wealth and numbers, are a political power in Ontario, but their ignorance, malice and vulgarity are so well known that very few of the politicians who pet them ever allow themselves to be publicly caught in their company. What prompted Prof. Smith to display himself in the brightest of Orange recently is hard to explain. The downward road is easy indeed, and from an Oxford professorship to the banquet table of Orangeism is a descent of awful blackness and steepness, but it can hardly be believed of the man whose ambition once fixed itself on the place now occupied by Mr. Glad-

Until lately the Professor had looked upon the Orange order as a fedual and barbarous relic, but now he acknowledges it has a mission to fulfill, viz., to destroy the "obnoxious influence" of Catholicism, and oppose Home Rule for Ireland. "It has probably," says the Revisw, "never been suspected by his friends what a tremendous failure the life of this clear-headed, aspiring man had been, but henceforth the meanest can see that Disraeli was not so far wrong when he called him "the wild man of the cloister going about the country maligning men and things." He had always been the wild man of his own camp, doing the most unfortunate things at the wrong moment, and covering his own future with the clouds of disaster. With great ability, a splendid and vigorous style of writing, a wide and accurate acquaintance with the world, he has not left the impress of a finger upon a nation's work or history since the power we expect that we shall have no more days of his connection with Oxford. And now,

ignominy which has not yet befallen any English statesman. And for what? That factories of various kinds are so numerous. the obnoxious influence exercised by given to Ireland. The professor knows well that Orange influence, though it may stop a hole for Sir John Macdonald, will never prevail in either direction. The Catholic influence in Canada means all Quebec, with its annexation ideas, its dislike of Englishmen, and its contingent in the United States. The Orange influence owes its strength to the timorous and disunited Catholics of Ontario, who could destroy Orangeism to-morrow if they cared to try."

The Review concludes that it looks as if Prof. Smith is auxious to put himself at the head of the war of races, which the Toronto Mail and other government organs have been trying to stir up. But it adds that "the French Canadians, slow and conservative, are ired of the bullying they receive from Orangetinted Britishism. Insulted in their own province by English journals, their quota to Manitoba immigration is maltreated by Orange settlers and the Canadian Government alike. They propose either to have justice or independence, and the Orangemen this is also Prof. Smith's intention, which may explain his sudden conversion to Orange

COLONISATION.

The Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S.J., has just been appointed preacher of colonisation in the diocese of Montreal by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. Father Nolin has been em ployed in missionary labors since 1877, first in Ontario, then in England, and, lastly, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, along which he helped in the formation of various settle; ments. His Reverence has thus acquired about colonisation valuable information which, no doubt, he will turn to good advantage in the important work intrusted to him. His aim is twefold: 1st, he has to raise funds for the purpose of opening new roads, building chapels, school houser, etc., in the new Townships intended for settlement, lying mostly northwest of Montreal in Ottawa county. Those Townships are now covered with thick forests of hardwood, but will soon, we hope, be turned into beautiful fields of wheat and vegetables, first-class meadows and rich pasture lands. 2nd, he has to persuade good people to go and take up lands in those new parishes.

In order to raise the necessary funds for the above mentioned works, which must be done previous to any practical attempts at colonization, Father Nolin has been commissioned to organize the Montreal Colonization Society in every parish, chapel, and school of this Diocese, wherever it has not as yet been officially established, and, then, to do his best to keep it everywhere in good working order.

It will be good to state here that to become a member of the Montreal Colonization in 1880, one must give his name to be ining the signature of the diocesan preacher of colonization), and pay a yearly contribution of ten cents to the said officer or organiser of a company of ten members. Such a member mass, which is said every Friday at Jesuit Church, Bleury street, for all the living and deceased members of the said Colonization Society, and, moreover, he is entitled to gain many precious indulgences with which His Holiness the Pope has been pleased to endow that society. One may also become directly a member for ten years by purchasing from the Diocesan Preacher a ten years' ticket for \$1.00. Many like to buy such tickets in behalf of their deceased friends to procure for them the benefit of the fifty-two Masses said every year for the deceased members of the Colonization Society.

As to the finding of settlers for those new parishes, it will be done chiefly by means of special meetings and conferences which Father Nolin will hold in the parishes and schools of the diocese, for as soon as people have come to know better what fair chances they have to find a good and happy home, what good prospects for the placing of their children on rich farms in those fertile regions; when the young have been little by little made familiar with those ideas of colonization, it is to be hoped that many will abandon, if not misery stricken houses, at least hopeless situations in towns and villages, and get themselves a home, sweet and peaceful, on fertile lands, which will soon be changed into the gay abode of happy farmers.

Another great advantage which promises to come out of Father Nolin's mission will be that those who have a mind to go and take up lands somewhere in Canada will find in him a competent guide in the very important choice of a place of settlement. We are authorized to state that his reverence, whose only aim is to spread religion and to work for the welfare of families, and thereby of his native country, and whose views are quite free from any local or party interest, will make it his duty to direct those who may wish to get information from him to any one of the centres of Canadian settlements, where he will think it best for them to be according to their taste and circumstances. He will therefore be pleased to receive communications from those who are anxious to draw settlers to any particular settlement. They may address him by letter at St. Mary's College, Bleury street, Montreal.

LABOR IN CONNECTICUT.

Need of such regulation all over the country in which wealth is becoming the dominating may be neutralized and destroyed, influence, without regard to the poor, is evident enough, and hence the growth of agitation on the part of the working classes may be noted as a satisfactory sign of the times. In Connecticut the manufacturers have the name of being a very "thrifty" set. That is a reputation which bears two interpretations. The employed call it "a tendency to exact as much in return for little given as is possible." So the attempts to regulate the hours of labor start out with the drafting of a bill which has for its primary object the establishment of a law providing that women shall not work for more than ten hours a day, and more especially | cellars, pantrys and poultry yards was spread for the stringent regulation of child labor. It may seem strange that any State of the Union should only now be passing the law in ques- old time. It is to be regretted that those old tion when almost every civilized country has long since had such regulations as part of the laws of the land. It is more strange that there should be found manufacturers so mean as to oppose it. But still more strange does it seem that a report under no less authoritative signature than that of J. G. Biane should be extant, in which it is shown that the Lancashire operatives are paid better than those of pitality to brother farmers when travelling, the United States, and that the English operatives work fifty six hours a week, while the Americans work from sixty to seventytwo. One of the advocates of reform in the Connecticut State Legislature, Mr. Burdsall, has recently drawn a hideous picture of the condition of children working in the factories. He says: "As a rule, the little ones who fill Oddfellowship-or something dearer-existour factories are born to poverty, and are taught to look upon toil as their only heritage. The parents are often compelled, by the stern necessities that surround them, to begin to calculate on the reward of the child's labor, almost from the day of its birth, and the child in its earliest infancy is taught to look upon the workshop or factory as the place to go as soon as it leaves its swaddling clothes. What must be their tamilies. A farmer in those early days the physical effects upon children placed in might travel one hundred miles with his mills under the age of fifteen years? cutter in winter, say, for instance, from the From dawn till darkness toiling for a pittance, then to bed, often in a miscrable hut, only to his triends on the Niagara, without spending Loyalists in Ireland. It was runnered in the rise again to resume the daily round which five shillings in cash, if he wished, because must be kept up until its hair is whitened with age and ceaseless toil." He goes on to point out the moral and physical corruption that this factory life brings upon the children, and says :- "I unhesitatingly declare that it would be better for the state if a decade hence were every child under 15 years of age now toiling at our factories supported and educated at public expense, not as a charity, but as a matter of right and justice. I think I see the clearing of a dawn when wise and just laws will secure to the producers a part of the wealth they are now creating but do not enjoy." This is a theory that seems far enough off when all that one of the most advanced States can propose for the amelioration of the condition of its factory hands is a ten hour law. That it is a step in the right direction certainly, and may be good man was out in the fields, and that he an carnest of what is to come. The labor reform movement is so strong that it is only a question of a short time when it will carry all before it. Hence, the efforts being made in Connecticut--unwilling efforts apparently so far us the man ufacturers are concerned-are noteworthy.

gulation is very great in that State, where

REGULATIONS FOR LENT.

From Ash Wednesday until Easter Sunday, every day is a fast day except Sundays. Palm Sunday is not a fast day, though it be a day of abstinence. The use of flesh meat is allowed at three meals on every Sunday in Lent except Palm Sunday. The same is allowed once a day only, on every Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, between the first Sunday in Lent and Palm Sunday.

On these days meat can be used at the one meal only, and no fish allowed at the same

We can only take one full meal on a fast day. In the morning, we may, according to the prevailing custom, take a cup of tea or coffee with a small piece of bare bread. In the evening we can take a collation, which must not be a full supper, and must

consist of light, meagre food. On days of fast and abstinence we may cook meagre food with dripping, even with

pork, but pork itself must not be caten. In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other tinds of meat). If any of this soup remains after dinner it may be used at the evening collation. Pork, lard or grease cannot be used in its natural state. On meagre days pastry cooked with drip-

ping or fat may be caten. Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when

The above privileges authorized in the Diocese of Montreal (circular of Feb. 16th, 1872) facilitate the observance of Lent very considerably; and with a little good will many can keep the solemn fast that the Saviour sanctified by fasting 40 days and 40 nights and that was ever sacred in the Church from primitive Christianity.

The Agents of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS who have received collecting sheets for the Irish Parliamentary Fund, and have not made reimns, will please do so at once.

LABOUCHERE'S MOTION.

LONDON, March 6.-The Parnellites voted with the minority on Labouchere's motion in the Commons yesterday. Many Liberals abstained from voting. The majority consisted mainly of Conservatives and prominent members of the Government. The Parnellites receved the announcement of the result with loud cheers. Mr. O'Connor exclaimed, "The writing on the wall."

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

LONDON, March 6 .- The Daily News, referring to Lerd Hartington's speech of last night, says if all politicians approached the Irish problem in the same spirit as Hartington the problem would soon be solved. The Standard The State of Connecticut is taking steps in problem would soon be solved. The Standard the direction of regulating labor in factories and elsewhere, especially with regard to greatly inspirit both Liberals and Parnellites.

Industry with a solution, action, acti

women and children. The need of such rej | THE HOSPITALITY OF A CANADIAN FARM HOUSE OF THE OLD TIME,

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL

No. 22.

"Dear lovely bowers of innocence and ease, seats of my youth, when every sport could please. How often have I paused on every charm, the sheltered cot, the cultivated farm, the never failing brook, the busy mill, the decent church that topt the neighbouring hill":-Let us attempt to picture in its primitive simplicity and unbounded hospitality one of those plain old Canadian farm houses

as they existed over fifty years ago. Those old homesteads were to be found a convenient stopping places all over Upper and Lower Canada, and were noted for their hospitality. Their stables were always open for the traveller's horse, and the best from their before the self-invited, but ever welcome guest. Every Lower Canadian had heard of the open houses of the French seigneurs in the families have been so much broken up and scattered.

Those old halting places were not only use ful but necessary in early days in Canada when money was scarce and few INNS stood by the wayside. The hospitable open farm house was a recognized institution over a century ago in the New England States and along the banks of the Mohawk, by which the farming community extended their hosand they looked for a similar return when they in their turn had to travel on business or for pleasure.

In those early days when a farmer had to travel from fifty to one hundred miles he could calculate to a certainty his midday halt, or his resting place for the night, and he could also count upon the warm reception he would meet with. There was a kind of ing among the scattered farmers of old Canada, by which the visitor and the visited were mutually benefited. This was a means of conveying and receiving the year's news from widely separated friends at very little cost. This was usually done during the winter month

The old farmers of Cana:la looked upon each other as of the same family—as brother Canadians. They were proud of the country of their birth or adoption. They had a common aim-to make homes for themselves and Dutch settlements in and around the Town ship of Markham, behind Toronto, to visit every farm house on the road was open to him. and it was then considered a slight for a traveller to pass by the open doors and spread tables.

The people of the present generation know very little of the old time hospitalities. The writer can recall many of his early tramps, on foot, over forty years ago, through the Niagara and Home Districts, and, in retrospect, fancy himself again cutering some one of those old U. E. Loyalist farm houses of Upper Canada, to make some simple enquiry as to the road. The reception was different then to what it is now. Railways have changed everything in the country parts. The days of Acadian simplicity have passed away and new manners have supplanted the old. All is now changed!

You would be informed on entering such a house :- That it was near the mid-day meal, or that night was approaching, and a pressing invitation would be given to partake of food and rest for the night : or you might be informed by the good wife of the house that the would be greatly disappointed if he missed

the news from town. The country people anxious to get news about markets, etc., and they extended their hospitality in return. Our old readers will recall those days of primitive Canadian hospitality.

The writer, in one of his carly tramps, chanced to visit an old U. E. Loyalist settlement, and met with so kind a reception as induced him to spend a week. It was in the autumn, a charming season. There was plenty of hunting, and being a good shot he enjoyed it to his heart's content, so much so that his sojourn was extended to nearly a month. Deer, partridge, duck, &c., were then plentiful. How often we think of those by-gone days spent in the backwoods of Upper Canada. Besides outdoor sports there

were also many inside ones.

Were you ever, fair reader, at a "Husking Bee?" If not, let us give you an inkling as to how such things were done in country parts in the old days The corn (Indian corn) with the husks on was gathered and piled in a large heap, like a stick, on the

The neighbouring girls and boys were inrited-or rather invited themselves to a Bee, "husking bee," to husk the corp. Then ten and a dance followed on the barn floor fter the work was finished.

There was great sport at these gatherings, The loud glee that followed the finding of a red corn, which entitled the finder to a kiss from the fairest girl, and sometimes a kiss all round, that is if he had nerve enough to do carried: so. This was a standing custom in the country, as old as our grandfathers. We often of home rule emanating from an anti-British detected some fair finder slyly slip her prize party in the community, Canadian sentiment into the lap of her favorite boy-as much as has been greatly misrepresented and that in to say-do your duty. There were also our opinion the Canadian people generally are "paring bees," to peel and slice the apples preparatory to stringing them for drying, would regard anything tending to dismemsleso, "quilting bees," &c., but we must not be ment with the deepest sorrow and forget the old spinning wheel bcc.

The young girls—pardon us—the young ladies of the present day know nothing except by hearsay of the "Gossipping Wheels" -the grand old spinning wheels of early Canadian days. We remember the time when from four to six of those old wheels could be found in some of the 'arger farm houses, and plenty of work they had to do. In those early days in Canada the men wore home made grey and women stuff gowns, all home made. In some of the firm houses the wool of one hundred sheep was carded, spun and woven or knitted at home.

The gathering to a spinning bee would be novel sight to-day. This was a gathering of the young girls from both sides of the con-cession road to assist a poor neighbor, very likely a widow. The boys of the neighborhood were sure to invite themselves there for the evening, to close with a dance, or rather what was then called a "hop." It was none of your bows and scrapes, but real dancingsuch as old Scotch reels and other country dances, the girls and boys and even the old men and women could dance a Scotch reel to perfection, but all this is now changed Fashion, imperious fashion, has discarded those old farm house dances for new ones having foreign names.

Just fancy yourself, fair reader, on a concession road of Upper Canada forty years ago-on a fine autumn morning, you would observe, tripping gaily along, fair girls in neat homely attire with a something strapped

fair reader; your mother or your grandmother, if brought up in the country, would substantiate this.

The fair daughters of Upper Canada—three generations back, venerated the old spinning wheel, and were lovely in their home made stuff gowns. They needed not the aid of foreign ornament, but were, "when unadorned. adorned the most." It was a jolly time to be there in the evening, to meet the youth and beauty of a country side. . These country people, with their apparent want of knowledge of the outside world, were the keenest of crisics of what was proper. You could not pass or pawn on them the sham for the real in good breeding.

"Ride and Tie," an instance of old time hospitality. The writer found himself in one of his rambles some twenty miles off Young Street Road, and was desicous to eaten the morning stage at Ricamond Hill at ten on his way to Toronto. The old firmer suggested a "Ride and tie" as the only way to do so. This was something novel. A farm horse was saddled, on which we mounted, to ride five miles and then tie the horse to a tree or leave him at a farm house. A farm boy was sent ahead on foot to mount the horse at the end of the first five miles and then to ride five miles and tie.

We walked the next five miles, and then mounted the horse again, and rode the last ten miles to Richmond Hill, leaving the horse at the inn there, with a quarter of a dollar for the boy to pay for his dinner; thus making the tramp of twenty miles in this ride and tie fashion in about three hours. This "ride and tie" through the deep forest of a "concession side-line" was not only a novelty, but very enjoyable. Some of our old readers

will recall such another ride.

The old-time hospitality of the farmers of Canada was unbounded; visitor and visited telt themselves mutually benefited. Such were some of the primitive customs then existing in the times of old and in the days of other years in this Cauada of ours.

TORONTO ORANGEMEN

HOLD AN EXCITING MEETING TO SYMPATHIZE WITH IRISH LOYALISTS.

PARTIZANS OF HOME RULE PREVENTED FROM MOVING AN AMENDMENT-A SERIOUS RIOT AVERTED

Toronto, March S .-- Seldom has such az excited crowd been gathered together in a public half in Toronto as the one to-night in Temperance hall on the occasion of the public meeting called to express sympathy with the morning that the Irish National Langue had made arrangements to pack the meeting and the Orangemen, hearing this, sent out a . . . ily ing cry. Long before the doors of the Temperance hall were opened for the meeting Temperance street was crowded thousands of people, and when doors were opened the large hall packed in a few minutes, hundreds, if thousands, being unable to gain admitted Those leit outside formed themselves groups and wermly discussed the object. meeting. A posse of police were on hanprevented any wariike demonstration. side the hall, however, the scene was never to be forgotten. Almost every member of the league was there, and the remain her it would be almost safe to say were Orange" Shortly before eight o'clock the chair-Warring Kennedy, opened the proceeds and from the moment he began to speak a wal the close of the meeting every speaker was subjected to a constant flow of interruptions. When a loyal sentiment was cheered cheers were followed by howis and his This roused an intensely bitter feeling, and in different parts of the hall angry sau threatening groups were giving full vent to their sentiments. Prot. Goldwin Smith the first speaker. He delivered a to'ing speech opposing home rule, and concluded

by moving the following resolution:
"Resolved that as citizens of the B: Empire we feel a deep interest in its v. and greatness; and hereby enter our ear protest against any mousure which verila dissolve or weaken the union between (Britain and Ireland."

Prof. Clark, of Trinity College, secon the resolution. The Confirman rose to the resolution to the meeting, when Phil-Thompson, a member of the Lague, roads the body of the hall and said, "Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to move." Then amidst the wildest uproar he made his way to the platform. When he got there an angry crowd gathered round him, some with uplifted sticks, and for ten minutes the scene on the platform and in the hall was indescribable

IT WAS A CRITICAL MOMENT,

and had a blow been struck there is no say ing what the result would have been, as the Orangemen were thoroughly aroused. Finally Mr. Thompson was tushed to the car of the platform and hidden from view till quiet was restored. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unidst considerable uproar. Rev. Dr. Wild then addressed the meeting and moved the following resolution. which was seconded by Major Bennett, and

"That by an expression of opinion in favor shame."

Rev. Dr. Potts, in moving the third resolution, was very defiant in his tone, and spoke evidently under strong excitement caused by irritating interruptions. He moved :

"That we regard with the utmost pride and sympathy the brave and patriotic stand made by the Loyalists of Ireland, against heavy odds and amdist much discomfort, in defence of the union, and will cordially afford them any aid in our power at a crisis fraught with the greatest danger, not only to the integrity of the United Kingdom, but to British civilization throughout the world."

James L. Hughes, public school inspector, seconded the resolution, which was carried. The final resolution was one appointing a committee to obtain subscriptions to assist the Loyalists, and amidst great cheering it was announced that Prof. Goldwin Smith had given a cheque for \$500 for that purpose. This brought one of the most exciting meetings ever held in Toronto to a close. It was thought that a riot would take place when the meeting had dispersed, but the presence of a large body of police had evidently the effect of preventing such a contingency.

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.

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THE IRISH PROBLEM.

MORLEY ADVISES THE LIBERALS TO PREPARE FOR A NEW ELECTION.

CHURCHILL DENIES INTRIGUING WITH THE PARNELLITES.

LONDON, March 3.—Hugh Holmes (Conservative), late Attorney-General for Ireland, will move in the House of Commons to-morrow that the House is unwilling to vote the estimates for civil service in Ireland before the Government announces its measures for the restoration of social order in

MORLEY PREDICTS A GENERAL ELECTION. LONDON, March 2 .- John Morley, in an address at a conference of Liberal delegates to-day, denounced Lord Rando ph Churchill's "fagitions attempt to stir up civil war in Ulster," and urged the Liberals to do their utset to place their party in a state of complete preparation for a general election, for, said the speaker, "The Government is now face to face with the Irish difficulty and will probably be compelled to make an early appeal to the country."

NATIONAL LEAGUE MEETING.

Dumin, March 2.—The fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League was held today. Michael Davitt presided. Receipts since last meeting were announced as \$30,600.

Mr. Davitt denied that outrages were now of frequent occurrence in Ireland. If any were committed the League was not responsible for them. He charged the enemies of home rule with conspiracy to mjure the League, and declared that the so-called outrages were more aventions of their malice.

CHURCHILL'S VIGOROUS DENIAL

LOYDON, March 2.-Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter to the Daily Mess describing the statement in a leading article of that paper to-day to the effect that he, Lord Carnaryon and Lord Ashbourne had prepared a scheme of home rule for Ireland, as the falsest of all falsehoods ever emanating from a new paper. He says :- "I have never departed from the opinions expressed in my speech at Edinburgh on De-cember 20, 1883 It is absolutely false to say that Lord Salisbury's Government ever wavered in resolute hostility to the repeal of the union or anything appreaching repeal." In the speech referred to Lerd Randolph said that the Tories would met yield an inch on the home rule question and would not make any furthr concession to Government also assured the delegates that it Mr. Parnell either on the land, franchise or would use it influence to have freight rates Mr. Parnell either on the land, franchise or on the local government questions. He on the Canadian Pacinc reduced, especially on advocated the advance of public money on lumber from British Columbia. With regard the easiest terms to develop Irish railways, canals and public works. "England," he added, "owes Ireland reparation. Money enres most injuries, however deep. But the Krish yells of repeal must be answered with an unchangeable and unanimous 'No!'"

THE "NEWS" AND CHURCHILL.

London, March 3.—The Daily News this mo definite action has been decided upon. A survey of the route is talked of. The Churchill's letter, admits that it would be difficult legally to prove the assertion made difficult legally to prove the assertant the life of that in all likelihood a rebate would the belief that in all likelihood a rebate would be given in virtue of certain extra duties including improvement to stock, and tree culture. The old division on the medical relief bill, and that the conference between Mr. Healy and Lord Randolph (nurshill resulted in the Parnellites leaving the nouse to avoid opposing the Conservatives. "Lord Randolph," the News leaving the house to avoid opposing the Con-servatives. "Lord Randolph," the News da, "refers to an old speech, but makes no

ied five hours of the time of the House of Commons la: night with a question regardsing a bill deating with drainage in Belfast. Sir Wm. Version Harcourt, chancellor of the exchanger, deprecated the raising of questions of public pole you private bills. He strongly arged that a mestic affairs could be settled much better in Ireland than in the House of Commons. I timately the previous question the object of the Parnellites was to shelve

the Churchil motion. The house agreed to Mr. Bradlaugh's motien that a (vernment bureau be established similar to to t in the United States for the collection of ...bor statistics.

FATHER TABARET'S DEATH.

PARTICULA: S OF THE SAD EVENT-A SHORT EXETCH OF HIS LIFE-PRESI-DENT OF THE COLLEGE FOR THIRTY-ONE YEA: 3.

OTTAWA, March 2.-The flags floating at half-mast form the main staffs of the College of Ottown was the first intimation to the public that Rev. Father Tabaret, D.D.O.
M.I., had passed to that bourne from whence no traveller returns. He died surrounded by his colleagues, and about 300 students under his parental charge. A man vigorous of body, sound of mind, high of spirit, and president of the greatest Educational inetitutions in the Dominion, was almost instantly swept from

HOW HE DIED. He appeared to be in his usual good health yesterday morning, and performed his customary religious exercises, and at the students' ten eclock Mass he reminded them of the Joseph which opened yesterday evening. He had just sat down to dinner, when he was seen to lean back gently in his chair, apparently unconscious, and was immediately carried to his room, when it was soon perceived that medical aid was of no avail, although the distinguished patient was conscious for some twenty minutes, during which time his old triend, Pather Pallier, gave him the last sacra-In three quarters of an hour the great Christian educator was dead.

HIS LIFE. The Very Rev. J. H. Tabaret, President of the College of Ottawa, was born in the De-partment of L'Isere, France, on April 10th, 1828. He came of a family more than one of whose members had entered the Church, and he determined to tread in their footsteps. After studying at Notre Dame de l'Osier, and their seminary at Marseilles, he was raised to the priesthood at Marseilles, by the Rt. Rev. James Gay de Hazenod, the founder of the Oblate order, which he joined. His zeal in his labors was such that he was raised to the order of Deaconship, and in 1850 was sent to Canada as a missionary. He came directly to the diocese of Ottawa, which at that time had as a Bishop the Rt. Rev. Father Guigues, whe was also an oblate. After three years' mis-sionary work he was placed at the head of the College of Ottawa, then a struggling institution. The rest of his life was devoted to the work of The rest of his life was devoted to the work of building up this college, and how successful he was the membership rolls of the institution to day show. From 1868 until his sudden and lamentable death yesterday he held the primapalshy of the college, with he exception esthe years of 1866-63, when he was Provincial of the Oblate Order in Canada and the United States. In 1854 the Administrator of the Government appointed him Senator of Terento University. In 1862 Rt. Rev. Dr. Grigues made him Vicar-General of his

dtocese. In 1974 he introduced a higher order diocese. In 1874 he introduced a higher order of studies and university methods into his college. The new programme so pleased the reigning Sovereign Pontiff that Right Rev. Dr. Duhamel was delegated in 1879 to confer upon the learned president the dignity of Doctor of Divinity. His own department in the college was Political Economy, in which he instructed the students. The chartered University College of Ottawa is deeply indebted to Dr. Tabaret for its present flourishing condition, and the host of succere friends which his charitable disposition and fatherly council have won him will regret his sudden demise.

and the state of the

OTTAWA, March 3.—The funeral of the late Dr. Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., founder of the University of Ottawa, took place this morning with imposing ceremonies. The ronte of the procession was down Cumberland street to St. Patrick and up the latter to the Basilica. Shops along the ing over 100 priests and ecclesiastics. Among other prominent persons present ness when rising suddenly from a horizontal were His Grace Archbishop Taché, cf Boniface; their Lordships Bishop Grandin neys scanty and highly coloured, with a deof St. Albert, and Duhamel of Ottawa; the posit after standing? Does food ferment Very Rev. Vicar-General Marechal, of monty real; Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, of or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is careers, too, make one rather doubtful account Ottawa; Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Caron, there frequent parpitation of the heart? Chapleau and Caron, These various symptoms may not be the blessings of a system of government by present at one time, but they torment party.

State Chaffae. Lacoste. Poirier and Armand; present at one time, but they torment party.

MR. GLADSTONE'S SCHEME. Dugas, M. P.'s; members of the City Council, and prominent city officials. After the service in the Basilica, the procession reformed and proceeded to St. Joseph's Chucrh; within the walls of which the deceased divine had often worshipped. His remains were carried in and a Libera sung over them by perspiration. As the liver and kidneys bethe Right Rev. Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert gome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains. The casket was then placed within a special appear, and the usual treatment proves envault built for the purpose, on the Sacred Heart, or right side of the main altar.

THROWING UP THEIR HANDS.

THE GOVERNMENT GIVES WAY ON ALMOST EVERY POINT TO THE NORTH WEST DELE-

GATES OTTAWA, March 3.—In addition to the con-cessions to the people of the North-West secured by the delegates from the territorial council, the Government has promised to grant the majority of the demands contained in the famous bill of rights. Among other powers, the North-West council after next session will have the power to incorporate companies having rurely territorial objects. The Government has signi-fied its intention of immediately settling old settlers' claims as well as to extend the right to transfer. Habeas Corpus will be extended to the Territories and the opening for settlement of cancelled lands is under consideration. The to the request made that no charge be made to settlers for wood or hay privilege on Government lands, and that each homestead be allowed four thousand linea' feet of building timber or free permit, the Cabinet Ministers said that a complete concession would not be made, but intimated that a norminal fee would likely be charged. The construction of a trail to the Peace River was favorably considered, but the rapid construction of the Hudson Bay railway, is opposed to the sceme. In future, apreference to his utterance since the special pointment of the positions of trust and emolument in the Territories can be looked for, and the settlers, to a great extent, will supply food supplies to the

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, March 2.-Pope Leo XIII. cele brated the 75th anniversary of his birth to day and the eighth anniversary of his coronation, which falls to morrow, by an address to the members of the Sacred College. was voted by 200 to 84. It is rumored that In this His Holiness eulogized the union existing among the cardinals, and urged concord among Catholics against those seeking to corrupt and weaken the authority of the Church. He deplored the oppressed condition of the Holy See as unworthy of the head of the church and incompatible with his independence. His Holiness spoke with much severity concerning the attempt to connect ecclesiastical authority with the crime of furnishing the foreign enemies of Italy secret information about its military defences, as was done recently in the case of a man on trial at Rome on the charge of having sold such information to a foreign power. During his trial, the prosecution read what purported to be a letter from Vienna, in which the writer, whose name was withheld, imputed the prisoner's act to inspiration from the Vatican which was accused of having a purpose to undermine and destroy the present kingdom of Italy by obtaining for foreign powers secret information concerning Italy's coast defences. His Holiness repelled this imputation with indignation and condemned the impunity with which vulgar malignity of this kind has been employed to excite against the Vatican the hatred of the multitude.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. Its Use in Lung Troubles.

DR. HIRAM CADORETTE, of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I have for the last ten months prescribed your Emulsion to patients suffering from lung troubles, and they seem to be greatly benefited by its use.'

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF QUEBEC.

Quebec, March 2 .- To-day it is our melanchory duty to record with the deepest feelings of regret the demise of a venerable and widely respected lady, whose connection with this city runs back beyond the half century, and whose identification with the St. Patrick's congregation dates from the very foundation of their church by the late Father McMahon. Mrs. Widow John Jordan, of D'Aiguillon street, widow John Jordan, of D'Aiguillon street, mother of our esteemed colleague of the press, Mr. Jordan, and mother-in-law of Councillor T. J. Molony, passed away last evening at the ripe old age of 74 years, Mrs. Jordan was not only a model wife and mother, but a lady of superior attainments. A native of the County Carlow, Ireland, she emigrated to Canada in 1832, making Quebec her home as it is now her last reating place. She was twice married—firstly in New York by the late Cardinal, them Father McCloakey to the late Mr. Samuel Neilson, who, with his father, Hon. John Neilson, was the founder of the Quebec Gazette (now merged in our contemporary, the Chronicle) and who also held the office of Queen's Frinter for the old Province of Lower Canada, and lastly, to the late Mr. Jordan, whom she also survived nearly sixteen years.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de

rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancress, and. in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drage 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-able taste? Is the tongue coated? Is ronte were closed out of respect to the detaction of the ceased's memory. There must have been is there a fullness about the right 2,000 people in the procession, included as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectivation. In very advanced stages the skin as sumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky tirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its 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 eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distreasing 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. [Branch office, 67 St. James street. Montreal.] This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,-I wish to inform you the good you Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you see good you Seige's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than aive, but had the luck to find one of your almanae and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much important the state of the state proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new nan. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body here speaks well of it.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGFIELD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1985. Gents—Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine.

Yours respectfully,
JNO. G. MORRISON.

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1584.

A. J. White,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gaining my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

edicine. Yours, tc., Manasshi E. Bran.

FREDERICTON, N.B. A. J. WHITE, Limited.

Yours truly, PATRICK McLUSEY,

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885;

A. J. White, Limited.

Gentlemen.—Your medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came coross Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope. not always the only hope.

Yours truly, W. J. Robertson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. WHITE, Limited. A. J. WHITE, Limited.

Gentlemen—I am now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspopsia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truty,

WM. BURKE

South Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1835.

Sir.—I take great pleasure in informing you that have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vomiting food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried soveral patent medicines, some of them giving I tried soveral patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily see that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills. I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bottles, it did take some little time to stop the vomiting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complaints.

I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

You may print this if you wish, a it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS M. WALBANK

outh Bay, Ontario. Branch office, 67 St. James street, Montreal.

THE FRENCH PRINCES.

PARIS, March 3.-M. Clemenceau caused a by demanding that the French princes be expelled from the country. He denied that their expulsion would be contrary to republican principles. Those principles, he said, were based upon the rights of man. The princes claimed, by virtue of their birth, more rights than other men enjoyed, and they therefore condemned themselves by placing themselves outside of democratic society. Clemenceau was enthusi-astically applauded. The majority of the groups in the Chamber of Deputies are now in favor of the expulsion of the princes.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervous Debility .- No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers, Nansea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly scoompanying signs of defective or derange nervous power. Holloway's Pills are partioularly recommended to persons of studious and PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is: larly recommended to persons of studious and highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan &c. THE IKISH PARTY.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY DESCRIBET THEIR RECEPTION OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

LONDON, March 3.- It was amusing to hear the burst of ironical cheering from the Irish members when Lord Randolph Churchill rose to make his first speech since his return from the absurd campaign in Ulster. Lord Randolph looked round for a moment astonished and almost abashed, although it takes

very much to abash him. His Ulster campaign was a complete failure. Even his speech was not of much interest to the noisy Orangemen of Beliast. They are used there to such a roaring style of cratory that Lord Randolph Churchill seemed dull, tame and moderate. Wnat seems "sound and fory" in the House of Commons is mere buttered thunder to Belfast Orangemen.

DOWN FOR THE PRESENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill has distinctly

gone down for the present, but he will come up again no doubt. He has plenty of animal spirits, is as reckless as a New York newsboy and conducts his political career very much

Mr. Gladatone is working hard over his scheme for home rule. He does not intend to proceed by mere resolution, but will intro-duce a regular scheme. The leaders of the Irish party continue to maintain an attitude of reserve. Their policy is to wait and see public opinion here veering round again. The sudden fury against Mr. Gladstone and Ireland has greatly abated. People are now commonly saying the Irish question must be settled at once. There is an excellent article on home rule in the Nineteenth Century by Mr. Frank Hill, late editor of the Daily

Thus far Mr. John Morley has given high satisfaction to the Irish party. He seems really determined to see things for himself, and is not content with a look through the horn spectacies of the permanent officials in the Castle.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

One event of the week in Irish parliamentary affairs was the maiden speech of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde. He is a descendant of Henry Grattan, is very young and handsome, an aristocrat and a landlord, who throws in his lot with the National party. His speech was singularly quiet and modest, almost monotonous in its subdued accents. The language was remarkably clear and good, and it contained several bright hits.

WILL NOT BE PUT DOWN. The House listened with much interest. It always likes a young aristocrat whose father and grandfathers were members in their day, especially if he begins modestly. Some time Sir Henry Esmonde will astonish the House by his resolute, outspoken Nationalism. Then the House will groan at him and try to put him down. The House will not succeed in this. The firm lines in Sir Henry's handsome face tell any one at a glance he is not a man to be put down.

AN EDUACATION COMMITTEE.

The Irish party has formed a committee to take special charge of the question of national education in the schools and universities. On the committee, among others, are Messrs. Parnell. Dillon, Sexton, Sir Henry Esmonde, Mr. Gray and the two McCarthys.

JUSTIN McCARIHY, M.P.

The Willimantic Thread Company some time since accidentally illustrated the in fluence of plants on the atmosphere. The nature of the operations of this company demanded a reasonable and constant humidity this they had employed two men and a spray-Gentlemen.—Your medicine has done more for me ing machine, but Col. Barrows, desiring to than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without ing machine, but Col. Barrows, desiring to the comfort and planeure of his operincrease the comfort and pleasure of his operatives, commenced the cultivation of plants around the factory, and placed many in the rooms, employing one gardener to take care of them. The atmosphere was at once changed in character; the spraying machine was no longer needed, one man's wages were saved, and the operatives were surrounded by beautiful flowers and their lives made more pleasant.

> A WINNER OF THOUSANDS MENDED A COAT.

Mr. Izadore Schwartz is a German tailor, residing at 784 Cherry street, Kansac City, Mo. The fifth of a Louisiana State Lottery ticket had been purchased by Schwartz' wife as a birthday present to her husband. On the 12th instant the ticket drew a prize, but as her husband's birthday did not occur until the 18th instant, she decided to keep it a secret until then. Thursday night, however, unable longer to hold her secret, she told her husband of the luck that had befallen him. He went to his shop after sending his ticket away through the Bank of Commerce, and finished a coat on which he was working Besides the \$30,000 drawn by Schwartz and Benson, Mr. John W. Barnes, proprietor of of the Diamond saloon, held a whole ticket which drew \$6,000. Altogether it was a pretty good month for Kansas Caty.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Jan. 16.

A candidate for a Scottish borough in Pariament, on asking an intelligent elector for his vote, was emphatically refused, and the reason given was that, being a rich man already, he could not possibly need more. "But why?" asked the candidate. "It makes me no richer. I don't get paid for it." "You don't?" asked the voter. "I know better. I read my paper regularly, and every day it is the same old story, 'Divide! divide!' and you do divide—the rate-payers' money. No; sensation in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday if I must give my vote I will give it to a poor man.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A Good Thing. Dr. ADAM MILLER, Chicago, Ill., says: "It is one of the very few really valuable preparations now offered to the afflicted. In a practice of thirth-five years, I have found a lew good things, and this is one of them.'

The wicked story comes from Paris that a sausage-maker there displays a placard in his window appounding: "Every link carefully inoculated by M. Pasteur."

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by intelligent people for over forty years. It has indisputably proven itself the very best known specific for all colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

Do not suffer from Sick Headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. All druggists sell them.

THE ANCIENT GREEKS PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES

THEIR BELIEF CONCERNING THE Prospectus on Application to Vory Rev. W SEAT OF LOVE AND Ring, Provincial, O.M.I., PASSION.

The Liver regarded as the Favored Organ— How Could it be fo? Recent Facts partly Confirm this Belief.

The ancient Greeks thought the seat of love and passion was in the liver, and in great measure their opinion was not far astray. The lover whose liver is off, or the husband who is bilious, is not half a man—his sluggish liver has filled his blood with bile. Of all the mean contemptible counterfeits

in the world, red blood full of bile is the worst,-the very worst!

We have about ten quarts of this fluid in the average size man. It is constantly undergoing change and is manufactured from the going change and is manufactured from the food we daily consume by a chemical process nature has. She selects only that portion which, after digestion, is found to be proper, and takes it up by a tube called the thoracic duct, emptying it into the large vein near the left collar bone, from which it is at once carried to the kidneys to be strained of all the deleterious matter which was left by the

If the kidneys are in healthy condition, the blood is in an absolutely pure state, con-tains all the elements for repairing waste, returns at once to the heart and is thrown by that organ to every part of the living body to give up its nourishment and take up all the worn-out material. Contrary to general belief the liver is not a

blood purifying organ; its purpose is only for nutrition digestion and it secretes daily many pounds of bile, some being used in digestion and nutrition, and the balance as a cathartic. Now, after being housed up all winter, with mest largely composing the diet for the purpose of producing heat, the liver increases one-third of its supply of bile, and in the spring, nature not having use for the excess, it is thrown into the blood, carried to the skin (for it must be got rid of in some way) and causes that condition known as 'bilious" when the person is dull, lethargic, restless, well to day and half sick to-morrow because the blood is loaded with this an batance which is just as foreign to it as so much dirt or corruption, and poisons the entire body, making your blood impure. You know there is something cut of gear and the natural impulse is to take cathartics,—but drastic cathartics do not remove the cause—they make matters worse.

You ask, why? Because, my friend, the liver is a sluggish, lethargic organ that cannot be relieved of any ailment except by medicine which acts upon it in a quiet, steady manner, producing permanent effects, and assisting, not goading its normal action. The kidney do the purifying. Always remember that No other organ in the body can take their place in this respect, and they attend to over 9,000 hogsheads of blood in a year! Think of it and wonder that they are able to do so large an amount of work!

A healthy kidney to purify, and a healthy liver, emptying its poison into the bowels and not into the blood, are the true and only givers of pure blood. The interiors of the kidneys have few nerves

of sensation, and a stone can be, and often is present without any indication until it reaches he first outlet, which is supplied with nerves that soon sound the alarm.

Do you see the moral of this? A healthy liver and kidney is all there is to this question of pure blood. Keep them in order. Don't wait until you find they are diseased, for then it may be too late. Do this and you are bound to have pure blood. Warner's safe cure has a direct action upon both the kidneys and liver, and has become a recognized agent for its health preserving and of the atmosphere in their shops. To obtain blood-purifying properties, and as such is used by many physicians. A few bottles will positively prevent disease, and we are certain that disease of either organ is prevented by its use, if taken in time.

The Spring approaches, and nature needs help. Take it and save sickness and doctor's bills. Don't let any season go by without its use, or you may regret it forever.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY. THE PARISH OF ST. DAMIEN EXCITED OVER

THE FINDING OF A BODY HANGING TO A TREE.

QUEBEC, March 2.- The Quotidien, of Levis, publishes the following accounts of a supposed murder :-

We have been informed by letter from St. Damien, in the adjoining county of Bellechasse. that what may turn out to be a most atrocious murder has occurred in that parish. The body of an old man named Jean Garant has been found hanging to a tree in a bush, about eight acres from the residence of his son, with whom he lived. After cutting down the body it was neticed that it bore a horrible gaping wound in the belly, as if inflicted by an axe. The news of the ghastly discovery spread like wildfire through the parish and created intense excitement. Two acres away from the place where the body was found suspended a stump covered with blood was also noticed. There were appearances that the snow had been packed about to conceal these tell-tale traces of packed about to conceal these tell-tale traces of the tragedy. In the face of these facts the theory of suicide eeems untenable, as it is diffi-cult to believe that the old man first tried to kill himself with an axe and then walked two acres off to hang himself. It has been stated that the poor old victim hved with his son, but it appears they were not on the happiest of terms. Since old Garant's end grave suspicions have been gathering around the son, whose conduct it is said was exceedingly strange, to say the least. When his father's body was found and carried to his residence he manifected no regret whatever; on the contrary, he indused in a good mall and said down on the he indulged in a good meal and sat down on the side of the bed on which the corpse was laid to chat pleasantly with the neighbors present, as if nothing out of the common had happened. This strange indifference was much remarked, and has given rise to the grave supicions which now overshadow him. The coroner has been notified and will hold the usual inquest.

JUDGE McDOUGALL DEAD.

AYLMER, Que., March 3.—Judge William McDongall died here this afternoon after a lengthened illness. He was born in Scotland in 1831 and accompanied his parents to Canada when very young, his father, John McDougall, settled for Drummond in the Canadian Assembly from 1851 to 1854. Judge McDougall was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in January, 1854, created a Queen's Counsel in 1873 and a judge of the Superior Court in 1878. He was an unsuccessful can didate for Three Rivers in the Canadian Assembly at the general elections of 1863, was returned to the Dominion Parliament for Three Rivers in the Conservative interest in 1868 on resignation of the sitting member, was re-elected at the general elections in 1872 and 1874, and resigned in 1878 to accept When the hour is struck in Mandalay the 1872 and 1874, and resigned in 1878 to accept watchmen still announce: "By the favor of a judgeship. He was married to Agnes, the King it is such and such o'clock."

daughter of the late John Henderson, of Hinchinbrooke, Que., whom he survived.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms!

MAY, 1886.

LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE).

Stillorgan, Dublir, IRELAND.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that an appli-cation will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act to admit me to practice at the Bar of the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on passing an examination without serving the usual time.

Montreal, Feb. 17, 1886.

JOHN NAPIER FULTOR.
30-4

NOTICE

#Felix Brien dit Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife, alphonsise Gauvreau, under Number 785 of the Records of the Superior Courts sitting in Montreal.

Montreal, 28rd February, 1886.

LONOPRE & DAVID,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 531. Dame Corione Collie, wife of Charles bormandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueull, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

Montreal, let February, 1886.

JODOIN & JODOIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Railway employee, of the Parish of Vaudreuil. Petitioner for envoi en possession. The petitioner hereby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, Dame Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are aummoned to exercise said claims within two modities from date.

Montreal, February 9th, 1886.

ABCHAMBAULT & ST. LOUIS.

27-10 Atterneys for Petitioner.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Isabella Brown, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Walker, of the same place, trader, to the effect hereof duly authorized en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Walker. Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Emilie Piche, of the City and District of Montreal, wife on Ambroise Tellier dif Lafortune, trader, of the same place, to the effect hereof duly anthorized capusfice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ambroise Tellier dif Lafortune, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 2nd March, 1886.

ETHIER & PELLETIER,

31-5

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON. Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide. 23-13

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

"BREAKFAST.

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

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

PILES. Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days. no suppository. Sufferer will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

25-LL

GORPULENCY to harmlessly, effectively and rapidly cure starvation, dietary, etc. European Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge wnattever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to EC. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn House. Storo etc., Bedford Balandon Eng.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris

Mills CETTERMS EASY. Particulas at 219 CO WMISSIONERS SER EET

RESERVED ASSOCIATION IN COLUMN CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

REV. FATHER LABELLE'8 **ENATIONAL LOTTERY**

OF COLONIZATION. S Retablished under the Provincial Act, Quebro, 32 Vict. CAP. 36.

VALUE OF LOTS First Series - - - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - \$10,000.00

HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWNG ---OF---

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

First Series......\$1.00 Second Series......25 Send 5 cont stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. ,(8 cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by let-ter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. B. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Beef. -ASK YOUR GROOMS OR DRUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beef And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed on on you.



DIED IN THE WITNESS BOX.

TERRIBLY SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VETERAN COL. DYDE

While Civian Evidence in his Son's Behalf in the Court of Queen's Beach.

THE WIDESPREAD REGRET OCCA-SIONED THEREBY.

The Court of Queen's Bench re-assembled as usual this morning, in order to proceed with the trial of John A. Dyde, who, as has been already reported, is on his trial for forgery. already reported, is on his trial for lorgery. The first witness called by Mr. Kerr, Q.C., who appears for the prisoner, was the venerable Col. Dyde, the father of the accused, who has been present in court during the trial, looking as hale as his years would permit, but, as was natural, sorely tried by the ordeal his son was

passing through,
Colonel Dyde entered the witness box and
was proceeding to explain the business relations, of a business character, existing between his son and Eckeradorff. An advertisement had been and Eckersdorff. An advertisement had been inserted in a paper for a partner and Eckersdorff had replied. A certain sum was mentioned as being involved, and as Eckersdorff was not known and could give no local references, it was decided to refer to Mr. Munderloh, the German consul.

Col. Dyde had proceeded so far, the last the consultance of the consult

Col. Dyde had proceeded so far, the last words he ever uttered in life being those which referred to the German consulate, when he suddenly stopped, drew up the stalwart and venerable form so familiar to the oldest of our community, and fell back, in his fall striking the wall behind the witness box. Several of the jurymen rose to their feet, and the counsel, and the fact all those who were tree made a movein fact, all those who were tree, made a move-ment towards the old officer, for whom general sympathy has been felt during the two days of the trial. Dr. Mount, who was in Court, on examining the body, pronounced life

to be extinct.

The sad event, it may be imagined, caused a worthy exhibition of teeling. The callousness bred by a constant and hide bound attendance on the routine proceedings of the courts was melted, and as the news spread the musty chamber in which the sad event had occurred was rapidly crowded by the shocked friends of the decased. Previous to this Mr. Justice Ramsay, who was visibly affected, had risen and left the bench. The body of the deceased was then removed to the grand jury room. On the court resuming in half an hour, Mr. Justice Ramsay said that the event which had occurred prevented for the moment any further proceed ings, and that a juryman had been made so ill by what had occurred that it was absolutely necessary that a tranquilizing interval should elapse before proceeding. He would therefore suspend the court until two o'clock.

HIS LIFE. The late Colonel Dyde was the son of Robert Dyde, Esq, merchant, of London, England, and was born about the 23rd of May, 1796. He received his early education in Devonshire, and emigrated when quite a boy to Canada, where he finished his education at the Montreal College. He has been connected with the Canadian militia longer than any man living in Montreal to-day, and served during the whole American war. He also took a prominent part as field officer in the rebellion of 1837-38, and for upper the server was colored companyable of wards of ten years was colonel commandant of the active prigade of Montreal, consisting the active origade of Montreal, consisting of seven battalions, together with cavalry and artillery. He was the first Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Prince of Wales Rifles, was Brigadier of the 2nd Brigade during the Fenian raids, and in 1841, during the Maine difficulty, raised the Light Infantry regiment of multia, mustering 500 atrong. He has been a Justice of the Pesce for the last thirty-eight years, and is an Honorary A.D.C. to Her Majesty. In the year 1822 he married Miss Eliza Henrietts, daughter of William Johnson Holt (an etta, daughter of William Johnson Holt (an officer taken prisoner with Burgoyne at Sararegarding military affairs and ever ready to remember the grand ovation tendered him a few years ago on the occasion of the 85th anniversary of his birth. As can readily be imagined the wider that the intelligence of his death was spread the wider became the re-gret at his untimely end. It had frequently been hinted that the trial of his son on such a charge would have a telling effect on him, and it was even suspected that should the son be convicted his death would probably follow, but no one had looked for such an occurrence as was witnessed in the Court House this morning. The suddenness of the event, and the remarkable character of the victim, will not soon be forgotten by those who were present at the trial s morning, and the unfortunate son, now standing his trial, and who was naturally greatly affected, enjoys the sympathies of his numerous

An inquest was not deemed necessary, and the body was this afternoon removed from the Court House to the late residence of the deceased. Arrangements will probably be made with the relatives of the deceased to accord him a military funeral, which will probably take place on Monday next.

UGLY ENOUGH TO STOP A CYCLONE.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas is ugly, a point upon which he is extremely sensitive, and he tries to counteract his natural misfortune in this respect by affecting an elegance of attire that is positively dudish. The other day he was just entering the Senate chamber with his colleague, when the latter was called to one side, and Senator Ingalis dropped into the chair usually occupied by the doorkeeper, but which was at that moment vacant. A moment later there strode down the corridor a big Westerner with the prairie mud clinging to his heels and an application tor office in his

pocket.

With a glance of withering contempt he came up to the supposed door keeper, and, sticking out his card, said : "Here, you dude, trot out Senator In-

galls t" Ingalls was half dazed at the suddenness of the situation, and, jumping to his feet,

asked: " Do you know Ingalls ?"

"No, I don't," was the reply, "but you won't have any trouble in picking him out, for he's soughy that his photograph will stop a cyclone on sight."

The Senator almost fainted at this shot, but he had nerve enough left to ask:
"Is he any uglier than I am?" Wild West gazed for a moment into the

distorted features of the Senator, and then Well, if I thought he had a worse lookin mug than you have, I'd wait until dark to

come near him." This was enough, and Ingalls slipped out, leaving his constituent denouncing doorkeepers in general.

dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G professorships.—Chicago Heraid.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, March 4 -In the House of Lords this afternoon, the Earl of Kimberley, Secretary for India, gave notice that he would submit a motion for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the adminstration

of government in India. London, March 4 .- On the meeting of the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Holmes, Conservative. offered the motion of which he had given notice. It was to the effect that "the house, before voting on the Irish estimates, wishes to know what policy the Government has agreed upon to restore and

maintain law and order in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, speaking on Mr. Holmes' motion, chaffingly declined to fall into the trep set for him. He said that he was not the land question and the question of the future government of Ireland. These subjects were inextricably associated. The Government was really entitled to three months' time for the preparation of Irish measures. Mr. Gladstone characterized Mr. Holmes attack as one of the foeblest ever made upon the executive branch of the Government. The introduction of the motion was really tanta-mount to justifying coercion to which the Government would be no party. If the late Government had proposed coercion the mere proposal would have been followed by disastrous consequences. Referring to sneering allusions to Mr. Davitt's and the league's denunciation of outrages, Mr. Gladstone said he was glad to hear that Mr. Davitt was preaching order and delighted that the league was meading its manners.

CHURCHILL AND GLADSTONE. Lord Churchill justified the motion on the ground that there was danger that Mr. Gladstone would full the country to torpor. He said he was unable to conceal the fact that he once hoped the Tories might co-operate with the Parnellites on the land and education questions. There was no reason why the Parnellites, on finding Parliament op-Liberals or the Conservatives. He now found that he omitted from his calculations the fact that Mr. Gladstone was willing to repeal the union. He challenged any member of the Government to deny that the policy proposed was repeal. Receiving no reply he continued, saying there were two executives in Ireland, the National League being the atronger. A motion to adjourn the debate was rejected by a vote of 364 to 160. Lord Hartington and Sir Henry James supported the Government. Sir Michael Hicks Beach remarked that in view of the silence of the Ministers, the Conservatives were satisfied with the result of the protest that had been made and would not call for a division.

Mr. Holmes' motion was withdrawn. The Parnellites admit that Mr. Gladstone's speech was a very brilliant one, and they express

themselves as highly satisfied with it. London, March 4.- The Parnellites have decided to array themselves against the Tories in their attempt to force the Government to show their hand on their policy during the debate which is expected to begin to night on the civil service estimates. The Conservatives have arranged to have Mr. Holmes, the Conservative member for Dublin University and lately attorney general for Ireland, inter rupt the Government's proposition to go into committee on the civil service estimates by an amendment declaring that the House etta, daughter of William Johnson Holt (an officer taken prisoner with Burgoyne at Saratoga). The venerable veteran was honored by the Majesty the Queen in 1875 with the title of C. M. G. In private life he was regarded as a man of sterling character and affability, and won for himself a large circle of friends on the field he was recognized as an officer of great ability, thoroughly versed in all matters regarding military affairs and ever ready to offer his services to the State. Of late years, enment compelled to divulge their intenhowever, owing to his extreme age (nearly tions. Mr. Parnell has, however, resolved to 90 years), he has been living a retired go to Mr. Gladstone's rescue. The Irish life and many of our citizens will easily leaders are satisfied that in view of the Fremier's promise to state his Irish policy after the 22nd of March, at which date he expected to be through with the Government's financial business, he is entitled to be protected from disturbance on that issue until after the expiration of the time asked for. Accordingly, the Parnellites this afternoon resolved to oppose in a body Mr. Holmes amendment. This will undoubtedly give the Government all the votes necessary to defeat the amendment.

HEALY S OPINION. In an interview to-day, Mr. Healy (Nationalist) said it was evident that Mr. Gladstone was determined to fulfil his pledges on the lines of his Midlothian manifesto, even if he should be compelled to throw overboard Mr. Chamberlain and the other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone's speech contained no definite indication of his modus operandi, but the Parnellites would be perfectly satisfied with the result of the division.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER DECIDES NOT TO EXPEL THE PRINCES.

Paris, March 4 .- Amid great excitement the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon rejected a motion for the immediate expulsion of the French Princes from France. The vote against the measure was 345 to 176 in favor. The motion had been favored by an almost unanimous vote at a conference of the party of the Extreme Left; was fostered by M. Clemenceau, and by him advocated with great eloquence in the debate. M. de Freycinet led the opposition to the measure. His argument was a cogent statement of the reasons why such an extreme expedient was unnecessary at the present time. The proposed expulsions, calmly declared M. de Freyoinet, are needless after the recent electoral victories gained by the Republic. France is in the midst of a commercial and industrial crisis. The depression in trade will not be remedied by the expulsion of the princes. Let us grapple with more pressing questions. France requires a calm just now. It was in vain that M. Clemenceau, after this, hotly maintained that the princes were conspiring against the Republic and that the Republic should expel them as a legisimate means of defence. The House simply over means of defence. The House simply over-whelmed him with its adverse majority of 169. The debate was then continued on the other motions before the Chamber concerning the princes. M. Rivet's proposal to leave to the Government the initiative of the expulsion of the princes was rejected by a their determination to do their duty by the vote of 333 to 188. An order of the day fishermen in case nothing comes of the nego-expressing confidence in the capacity of the tiations between the United States and Government to deal with the question was adopted by a vote of 353 to 112.

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Take of the British Freemasons, as grand master of the British Freemasons, has withdrawn the patent of appointment from the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the latter having severed frances in May, in Baltimore, that the \$600,000 thought necessary before beginning building will be subhase per organized a society, the euphonious the buildings at first, and the remainder of the Imperial Order of Gallilean the fund will be used for the endowment of Tabernacle of the Imperial Order of Gallilean professorships.—Chicago Heraid.

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

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SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT. ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED -A TRAIN JUMPS THE TRACK INTO A RIVER.

BELLEVILLE, March 30.—A serious accident happened on the Grand Junction division of the Grand Trunk railway yesterday. The Peter-boro express for Belleville, with a large number of passengers, jumped the track while crossing the bridge over the Ouse river, and the train fell several feet to the ice below. The accident caused a panic among the passengers, and at first it was feared that many of them had been killed. Mrs. Campbell, of Peterboro, received an ugly gash on the head, which may prove fatal. Several other passengers were slightly injured. The baggage car caught fire and was destroyed, but the baggace caught hre and was destroyed, but the baggare was saved. Three passenger coaches are a total wreck. An auxiliary was sent out and the passengers reached here last evening. The damage is estimated at \$50,000. The accident is supposed to have been caused by a broken rail.

LATER.—It is impossible as yet to obtain the names of those injured in the accident, as most of these ways reversed to form bousseling. most of them were removed to farm houses in

the vicinity of the accident. Mr. Irwin, commercial traveller, of Toronto, was fatally injured. Although a number of other passengers were very seriously hurt, Irwin's case is the only one reported as likely to prove fatal. When the cars went through the bridge conductor Morris, who was in charge of the train, was caught between two broken timbers and firmly held as the cars fell on the ice of the river. The car in which he was seated at the time of the accident was one of those which was subsequently burned. The passengers and train hands were unable to extricate him from his train hands were unable to extricate him from his perilous position until the flames of the burning car had actually reached his body and he was in great dauger of being roasted alive. The conductor's book and receipts in his coat pocket were burned. One of the passengers heard him say: "My Go'l, am I to be left here to be burned to death." Stronuous and successful efforts were then made to release him from his terrible position, Mrs. Crawford, of l'eterboro, and several other ladies were badly hurt. One of these was a young married woman who was in an interesting condition, and it is feared the shock she received may lead to serious results. The brakesman of the train was injured about the chest, but not fatally.

EPISCOPALIANS AND HOME RULE.

DUBLIN, March 4.—At the request of the Episcopal bishops of Ireland Lord Plunket, archbishop of Dublin and primate of Ireland, has convened the synod for the 23rd instant to obtain expressions of opinion from the church on the political situation in Ireland.

PRESBYTERIANS AND HOME RULE. DUBLIN, March 4.—A deputation of Presby-terians to-day presented to the Earl of Aber-deen, the Lord Lieutenant, an address of wel-come on behalf of the General Assembly. The address assures the Government of the unwavering loyalty of the assembly, and insists that the maintenance of the union in its fullest integrity is essential to the peace of Ireland. It declares that half a million of Irish Presbyterians will oppose to the utmost any attempt to sever the union. Lord Aberdeen replied briefly, saying he hoped that at no distant date an era of peace would be inaugurated in Ireland.

PROTECTING THE FISHERIES. MARINE POLICE FORCE TO BE ESTABLISHED

AT ONCE.
OTTAWA, March 4.—The Department of Fisheries will to-day issue an advertisement stating that tenders will be received up to the 25th instant for the charter of six swift sailing fore and aft schooners, of between sixty and ninety tons register, not over six years old. These vessels are to be employed as a fisheries police force on the sea coasts of Canada. They will be manned and officered and, in conjunction with such of the Dominion steamers as may be unemployed, will enforce the law of the country respecting inshore fisheries. The Government are thus showing their determination to do their duty by the fishermen in case nothing comes of the nego-

THE MASONIC QUARREL

LONDON, March 3.—The Prince of Wales. as grand master of the British Freemasons.

Fishermen. John Language Spage of the traff

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SIR CHARLES BOBS UP SERENELY. London, March 3.-Sir Charles Dilke was present in the House of Commons this afternoon. He sat behind the front benches. Joseph Chamberlain and Joseph Cowen went over to Sir Charles during the session, shook hands with him and engaged him in conversation for half an hour. Sir Charles looks

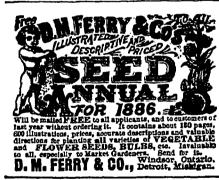
ELECTION IN FLINTSHIRE.

LONDON, March 3.—Smith (Liberal) was elected to Parliament from Flintshire to day The vote stood : Smith, 4,248; Pennant Conservative) 2,738.

At the general election the poll stood : Hon. H. Lloyd-Mostyn, Conservative. 3,123

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Gleaning through the mists of night,
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Where the twilight rels its mystery,
Turns the soul with strange unrest,
Seeler the ever response tortals. Seeks the ever-yawning portals
Of the mansions of the West.
Resuteous halls where lights are gleaming, There we seek the loved and blest; And I tread thee in my dreaming, Lovely mansions of the West.

In the treasured land of promise We are told no pain or fear Ever starts the worn heart-string, Or recalls the hitter tear. Like a day in sunny weather Then our endless day must be, And within the sunset's glory Byery hill and dale I see. Happy vales with beauty teeming, Where the pilgrim longs to rest, Weary of the great world's seeming— Lovely mansions of the West.

Take a dream upon the river Slowly trails the dark-robed night, On her brow the moonbeams quiver, Through her weil the stars shine bright. Darker now the pathways golden, Dinmer now the purple glow,
Dinmer now the purple glow,
Darker tan, the vista olden,
After all the pomp and glow.
Misty halls, with beauty beaming,
Where we seek the loved and blest, Still I tread thee in my dresming, Lovely mausions of the West.

GRACE O'BOYLE, Ottawa.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our ovenCorrespondent.)

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM -OLD LINES BREAKING UP-A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT AWAITS THE MINISTRY-SENATOR BELLE ROSE'S SPEECH-SIR JOHN HAS RUN HIS RACE - THE CABINET LANDRY SHAM MO-TION.

OTTAWA, March 3 .- The present condition of affairs in parliament may be described as the proverbial calm which is said to precede the It is not very difficult, however, to see through the tactics of the party leaders. Sir John M. adonald is determinedly bent on bringing the session to a close as soon as possible. Mr. Blake is not less determined that the sesmion shall not and till a full, complete and thorough overhauling of the administration, especially with reference to Northwest affairs, shall have taken place. Having labored all his lite to make himself autocrat of Parliament, he now seeks to reduce the Commons to the same level of emusculated abjectness that he has reduced the Senate. The few skirmishes that have occurred so far on the floor of the House may be securied so far on the floor of the House may be taken as outpost affairs, which serve to show the direction in which the political forces are marching. There is estrangement, embarrassment, stiffness on all sides. Old lines are breaking up—one can see that it a glance in the lobbies, the smoking room and other places. Famous Room No. 8 is no longer what it was—Chapleau's Maison Bleu. When he can there now it is to be the centre of Where he ween there now it is to be the centre of a was spring knot in a corner, not to wield the hamner of Ther at the head of the table. He and who cling to him evidently perceive, and the actions show it, that they are out of symmetry with their people. But their position nessed that they must go on to their doom.

Here, the has as much as told them that if he must fail he will not fall alone. But, perhaps, the most significant sign of the direction in which the new lines of combination will open up is to be found in the acquiesence

OF THE REVOLTED BLUES

in the line of poll by proposed by Mr. Blake. Mr. Coursol in the Commons, Mr. Bellerose in the Senate, have m ved forward, as expected, but they have been careful to keep within the bounds which 11 2 Opposition leader has laid down for corner ig the Ministry on Northwest affairs. The engry of the attack will not be wasted in dear ory skirmishing, but will be brought to bear ith crushing effect when the proper time con. Meantime we have the an-the Budget is to be brought down next week. This in a Tory Government sextraordinary appelition. It is, however, only part of the scheme already hinted at of rushing the second and forcing prorogation part of the of rushing the s as soon as possil . But Sir John would have to act the part . Cromwell and "take away that banble" by nain strength before he can earry his point.

A TY RIBLE INDICIMENT

awaits the mini ry. It is the most formidable that has ever be a known in the parliamentary history of this country. To fancy that by a trick or do 3 of parliamentary sharp practice the demand for investigation can be bur d is very characteristic of Sir John, bu it will not work. Although be has a majority bound to him by the cohesive power of pluster, there is arrayed against him a mightier affuence. He feels it, knows it, dreads it, but t .ke my word for it the man who did not hesitate to commit "judicial murder," as in the case c Riel, will not hesitate to stir up civil war r ther than go down under the everlasting obliquy which now threatens him. It was pleasing to note that in Mr. Bellerose

speech on the ...ddress that reference was made in forcible terms to the recent triumph of the in forcible terms to the recent triumph of the Irish people after centuries of struggle, and the deduction drawn that so would the French Canadians succeed should the policy of tyranny proposed by the Tores through their organs be attempted. The union of the Irish and French people in the face of a common danger, which must be overcome in the destruction of the Macdonald government, is now happily an accomplished fact. And these forces further, supported by the great Liberal party of the Dominion, must soon brush away forover the Dominion, must soon brush away forover the base, bloody and brutal" scoundrels who have brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy, fomented rebellion, shed blood like water, scat-tered treasure like chaff, and left no crime of treachery or meanness untried in their mad effort to retain power over this unhappy

I hear it everywhere—my acquaintance with our public men being older than confederation that the catastrophe cannot be long delayed.

"SHE JOHN HAS GOT TO THE END OF HIS

is said outright by his opponents, whispered by the hancers on, anxiously repeated in inquiring tones by the fence-jumpers and generally admitted by everybody not directly interested in the maintenance of the government. Disaffection is deeper, however, than ministers are aware of. There is already a movement among members from the Maritime Province to form acave in order to make Six John's difficulty their opportunity. It would be the same with Maritoba, only that the members from that Manitoba, only that the members from that province, with one exception, Mr. Watson, are wholly in the power of the towersment and dase not kick. It is this dependence of some and disaffection of others, both sections wanting better terms, which renders the prospect of a bolt so dismal to Sir John. When the dykes give way there is no telling when the flood will stop. Of course Ministers are willing, under the pressure of events, to satisfy everylands, but the mirre is empty. To be sure they body; but the purse is empty. To be sure they have given timber limits, mines, ranches, etc.. watth all round, but the number of the unfed

RATE_THE ULSTER SPIRIT _ THE lated in Parliament. Workingm NATION IN THE CABINET.

able. His powers for concealment are of course very great, for he knows the extent of the evidence available, whereas the Opposition is to a certain extent fighting in the dark. Of one thing we may be certain, Sir John is not going to produce any more evidence against his own administration than he can help. But the evidence must and shall be produced. The fight may be butter and long, but justice must triumnh in the end. and shall be produced. The fight may be bitter and long, but justice must triumph in the end. The interests at stake in the existence of the ministry are something stupendous. It is really a question of empire, and Sir John will not go down if a coup d'ctat, civil war, or revolution can save him. An out-and-out Orange-Tory member expressed the feeling of his party very plainly to me to-day. He said: "We have got this Dominion; we own it, and no d——d Grit or Frenchman is going to take the government from us. even if going to take the government from us, even if we have to keep Sir John in power by force of arms." This gentleman was an officer in the Saskatchewan expedition, and what he saw of fighting out there seems to have had the effect of whetting his appetite for bloed. "Let me tell you," he said, "these d———d Franchmen are earning a licking and they will get it." This is the two Illeton spirit and none it Sir Liba the true Ulster spirit, and upon it Sir John relies for vindication. How any French Canadian or Irishman, or freedom loving man of any race, could think of supporting so diabolical an institution as this ministry's is beyond concep-

The saving that Sir John is "riding for a fall" on little Landry's motion may be well founded on fact, but if so it is an exceedingly dangerous game to play. The result of an appeal to the country at the present time is exceedingly pro-blematical, so many other suestions besides the Riel affair must enter into the contest. In such an event the main reliance of the Ministry

men of the ethics of Toryism.

Of course the great question in parliamentary, circles just now is the relative strength of parties since the split. There has been a close count, especially among the Tories, and the admitted result is a less of half their former majority. Still there is an unknown element, and should the saure que peut cry be raised the hole of '72' may be repeated, only to a larger extent. The Flous in revolt assure me that their numbers are in-

creasing daily, that their province is with them, and that they are certain of ultimate success. The overbearing insolence of Orange domination in the Government—a domination proved nation in the Government—a domination proved by the murder of Riel at Orange demand, proved also by the insulting treathery to Hon. John O'Donohoe, the Catholic bishops and people—cannot be endured. There may be Irishmen, Fronchmen, and Englishmen who will support the Government, but by doing so they brand themselves as traiter to everything they sught to hold dear and ready to sacrifice those liberties which such action proves them no longer canable of enjoying.

proves them no longer capable of enjoying.

Already I perceive the cry on which the Torie intend to go to the country. It is that confed eration is in danger, that the maintenance of British power in Canada is bound up with the success of the Tory party and Sir John Macdonald's ministry. Such phrases as "Sir John and British connection," "Sir John and British connection,"
"Down with French domination," etc.,
are now in course of incubation, and when the
debate on the rebellion comes on you may expect a development of a Tory policy which will endeavor to make Macdonaldism and loyalty synonymous, and opposition thereto to mean everything atrocious, opposed to law and order. unpatriotic and damnable.

POLITICAL EXCOMMUNICATION - MORE TAXATION AFTER RECKLESS EXTRAVA-GANCE - THE FLYING COLUMN -SENATOR O'DONOHOE AND SIR JOHN'S CHARGE OF WEAKNESS.

OTTAWA, March 5, 1886 Tne "Bolters," as the patriotic members who have withdrawn their support from the Ministry are called by the hard and fast Tories, have been highly amused by the Toronto Mail's formal reading them out of few kickers here and there, let them kick. They may kick themselves back into the traces in time; it not, matters are no worse any way as it is, every insult and indignity put upon the independent Bleus is felt by those who still remain nominally faithful and has its effect, while it adds to the bitterness and exasperation of those insulted. It is impossible for anyone not on the ground to form an idea of the ferocity of the Tories against the "Bolters." Even the bad blood excited at the time of the Pacific scandal was not so intense. It is all very fine to read them out of the party now, but that step was not taken, I have been assured, till every possible art and influence was exhausted to get them to return to them. On this point Mr. Coursol and Mr. Gironard could. if they are so disposed, make some curious

revelations. MORE TAXATION. Northwest affairs have been somewhat thrown in the shade by the probabilities of the Budget. It is generally admitted that there will be a general increase of Customs and Island Revenue taxation. The enormous deficit, actual and prospective, must be met somewhow. Liquor, tebecco and eigurs are expected to go up another notch or two; tea and coffee will be re-stored to the tax list; the coal tax, too, it is said, will be increased. In fact, you may make up your mind to a very considerable increase all round on all articles that will bear an additional burden. Were this vast imposition necessited by any reason that would appeal to the patriotism or senso of justice of the people, it might be borne with patience; but, when we consider that the Government has already taxed the country to death to benefit favored classes, squandered the money in the wildest forms of recklessness, and established per manent financial burdens through gross fraud and mismanagement, the fact of having to bear more taxes is extremely goes on increasing.

Mr Landry, of Montmagny, has signified his willingness to be finded a tool of by Sir John His cotion that "the House feels it to be its allowed to express its deep regret that the sentence of Louis Riel convicted of high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution." It is to come up text Priday. This is the dodge that has been expected from the start, framed for the vident purpose of catching a whitewashing vote.

In the report of the Auditor-General, who shows in his report that Mr. Guillet, Mr. P. the country that these increased burdens allowed to the country that these increased burdens allowed to the House feels it to be its described into execution. The the increased burdens allowed to the House feels it to be its described into execution. The the increase of the country who are directly responsible for the trouble.

As an instance of unlinterial extravagance, in the case of Landry in Levis, made solemn wident purpose of catching a whitewashing vote.

There will likely, however, be a diversion how cannot give employment to our own me-on the Tory programme. BURKING INQUIRY—THE TORIES DESPET the whole question pretty thoroughy vention should BOLTERS INCREASING—ORANGE DOMI- is outrageous that they should be taxed to maintain a system which increases the cost of OTTAWA, March 4.—It is now evident that ceverything they consume, while the Severainto the causes of the rebellion as far as he is able. His powers for concealment are of course from Europe to compete with them in avenues of labor already overcrowded.

A GAY AND PESTIVE TIME generally has been spent since the session opened. Balls, parties, dinners, etc., have been of nightly occurrence. Society has there-fore been booming, and will contine all Wednesday of next week, when the Lanter season will begin and the Capital will assume a more sombre appearance.

THE MAING COLUMN. Speaking to a gentlemen from the Territories now in town, I learn that the flying column business is regarded as a move of doubtful wisdom. But, they say, if the country is to be ruled after the style of Iraland, let the column fly. It will scatter money among the settlers and give our military something to do. The fact, however, appears to be that the government is really apprehensive of a Lindian uprising in the spring, and have taken time by the forelook so as to have troops in motion should there be a necessity for their presence. It may be good policy to conseal another expedition to the North-West under the pretence of a flying column, and thus be realy for an emergency which the Govern-ment expects to arise, while they scout the idea of there being any cause for alarm.

SENATOR O DONOHOE. It is stated that Sir John's imputation on the Hon. John G'Donehoe that his presence in the Cabinet would be a weakness to the Tory party, has given, as well it might, deep offence to that gentleman and his friends. I have not had an opportunity of conversing an event the main reliance of the Ministry would be on Protestant, or rather Orange, projudice and bribery. The Tory party is thoroughly debauched, but it is debauched for the purpose of power, and it is no uncommon thing to hear a Tory touter say to a hesitating voter: "Don't be a fool because you know how. Join our party and get a share of what's going." The appeal is a measure of the patriotism of the average Tory, and asporiment of the ethics of Toryism.

With Mr. O'Benchos on the matter, but with Mr. O'Benchos on the matter, but it would be a strange thing, indicated, should he allow the matter of the pair of the strange and it is to posse in silence. Things have come to a nice point when the claims of Irish Catholica to political paterment have to be submitted to Orange approval before they can be taken, into consideration. Indeed, I were much mistake the character of the ethics of Toryism. with Mr. O'Denohos on the matter, but very much mistake the character of Mr. O'Dosohoe should be consent Mr. to take a back seat in difference to Orange bigotry. When all the facts are learned, I think it will be found that the indignity yet upon him, the bishops and the laish generally, was a deliberately planned piece of treachery. At any rate, it is sure to be pretty thoroughly avenged next general election. Sir John will then discover that treachers, is the one orime which they never forgive in a politician.

> OUR AMELITARY SWELL NOB-TEZ " POST' A MG THORN IN SIR JOHN'S, SIDE-TO START AN OPPOSITION SHEET-AN OBANGEMAN TO RUN IT-FROZEN WHIS-KEY SHIELDS-\$100,000 WANTED-PARLIAMENTARY IMMORALITY - THE TORY GRABBERS-THE RIEL QUESTION.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1886. Anyone who thinks Canada is not fast be oming a great military power should come to At any of the balls or evening parties now so numerous he will be fairly run over, if not run down, by the military swell mob. The abundance and gorgeousness of those heroes may appear a trifle ridiculous considering the extent of our army and the prospective field of its operations, but they serve splendidly for ballroom purposes. Of course the refliction will occur to their credit that many a dancing swell is a terrible fellow in the face of an enemy. But this military affectation has its evil side It ruins young men by taking them from the practical affairs of their natural cares in life, gives them false notions and usually ends by turning out a threadbare militia officer at 40, who otherwise might have been respectable and respected in his proper sphere tibues as usual with a fair to good demand, of life. At any rate military snob- for all classes of goods in general. bery is becoming a nuisance, and ought to be abated. A good many of the officers claim connection with the forthcoming flying column, which, I am assured by a merchant of the territories, is more likely to incite the Indians to revolt than to overawe them.

A NEW ORGAN.

By the way, there is considerable talk here of starting a new Irish Catholic organ in Montreal the party. Political excommunication of the trible big them to counteract the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of that ilk feel that publicly repudiated the party and all its works and had gone into opposition, may have soothed the temper of the irate leader of the their side, and that it would be money well spont to start an opposition sheet to counteract the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of that ilk feel that the ability, independence and success of the party and had gone into opposition, may have soothed the temper of the irate leader of the their side, and that it would be money well spont to start an opposition sheet to counteract the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of that ilk feel that the ability, independence and success of the party and all its works and had gone into opposition, may have soothed the temper of the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of that ilk feel that the ability, independence and success of the party and all its works and had gone into opposition, may have soothed the temper of the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of that ilk feel that the ability, independence and success of works and had gone into opposition, may have soothed the temper of the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of the influence of the post of the party and his foregatherers of the party and his foregatherers of the influence of the post of the party and his foregatherers of works and not gesothed the temper of the irate react an intusance appreciation of a joke not to enjey the absurdity of refusing to be on terms of political cordiality with men who have repudiated and denounced him and his leader. Joking apart, however, this sending is that the notorious John Shields, of frozen whiskey fame, who bobs up serenely whenever Sir John has a dirty job to be done, is to be the chief organizer of the new venture. Shields that? chief organizer of the new venture. Shields is an Orangeman, but what of that?

Does not Sir John submit his Irish Catholic policy to the approval of that august association and therefore what more natural than that he should select an Orangeman to teach how to vote and what to think in politics? Shields is a very useful man, very! He is good for anything from pitch and toss to man-slaughter, and is just the sort of person to run an Irish Catholic organ in the interest of the Orangeman's government. It is also said that Boyle of the Irish Canadian is to be associated with Shields and McNamee. What a glerious trinity! How the poor ignorant Irish would rejoice and become happy under their benign influence. But after all 1 am told the project is not quite sure of being launched. The organizers want a capital of \$100,000 to begin with. They say that nothing less will enable them to compete successfully with The Post, but Sir John, remembering the Mail and how it eat up the hundreds of thousands, is chary of the venture. Of course he would give nothing himself, but his word would draw a good deal from those who are making fortunes by his help. He wants the money, however, for other purposes in the coming conflict. Any way the elections are too near for the projected paper to be of any service even as an exponent of Orange ideas under a Catholic name. The explosion may occur at any moment. That, however, does not trouble the organizers. What they want is to get hold of the money and a crank will be found to turn the organ to the required tune even though never a sound be heard amid the general up

PARLIAMENTARY MORALITY. Perhaps the worst effect of Sir John Macdonald a long lease of power has been his pro-miscuous influence on the neutrality of public miscuous influence on the neutrality of public life. Men who in ordinary social or commercial affairs would not be guilty of at thought of dishonesty, when brought under politics learn to lie, misrepresent and even be guilty of accepting money stained by public corruption. The same baleful effect of the poison at the fountain head of Toryiam permeates the whole Tory party, as any one who chooses to put the test can at once discover. But the worst instances of this demoralization is to be found in the report of the Auditor General, who shows in his report that Mr. Guillet, M.P.

declarations that they had attended every day parliament sat in their places in the home and draw their full sessional allowance. Ontude control their full sessional allowance. Ontude parliament this would be regarded as common their and perjury, and the perpetrators would be liable to terms in the penitentiary, but under Sir John Macdonald, and in accordance with Tory ethics, it is all jegifectly hought. When this Government can bring gentlemen down to this evil, what must we expect from the rag-tag and bobtail of the Tory party.

Townships have — transpired at 17c — to 18c; Research to when the control of the to 18c; Western, 8c to 18c; Richard to 18c; Western, 8c to 18c; Richard to 18c; Western, 8c to 18c; Richard to 18c; Research to 18c; Richard to 18c; Ric

WHAT THE BECOMMENDATION TO MERCY MEANT Mr. Desaulniers, of Maskinonge, will inquire on Monday whether the Government received on Monday whether the Government received any communication, letter or other deciment from one or more of the jures in the case of Louis Rial, informing them that the intention of the jury in recommending Riel to meray was to exempt him from the death penalty, and it any such information reached the Government, what juror or information reached the same. Also, whether the Government made enquiry with a wine to accordance to the inventor of the inventor.

whether the Gevernment made enquiry with a view to ascertaining the intention of the jusy in the case of Loris Rivl, in recommending the prisoner to the marcy of the court.

A gentleman, who is independent in politics, after a careful study of the political situation, is disposed to the balief that Sir John munz go. He argues that six out of seven provinces are not on the side of the Government, unlike the condition of affairs prevailing at the last elections. Ontario is a Liberal stronghold. Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are tired of Coservative rule, while the two parties are strwing Brunswick and Nova Scots are tired of Coservative rule, while the two parties are atriving for predominance in British Columbia, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island. The fact that the numerical majority of the Government in Quebec last election was only 6,335 votes augurs well for the success of the Liberals in that province, considering the great popular nevulation of feeling consequent upon the execution of Riel. Before the lith of November last the Liberals also succeeded in carrying Jacques tion of Riel. Refore the 18th of November last the Liberals also succeeded in carrying Jacques Cartier, Three Rivers, Chateaugusy, Lothiniere, gained victory twice in succession in Levis and Megantic and in Joliette reduced the old time majority of six hundred to fourteen. The national party, possesses fourteen or fitteen newspapers to back their cause. In addition to L'Etendord and La Presse they have got the support of TherePost, La Verile and La Juctice.

IN MEMORIAM.

[Very Rev. Dr. Tabaret, O.M.I., president of Ottawa Un 28th, 1886] University, died Sunday. February

How vain are words when sorrow strikes, And hearts are bowed in toar-clad prayer, When in the sanctuary of the soul We feel the pang grief cannot share. A Father-loving, kind, and true, A Price of great and noble part, A Friend, whose every word of grace Brought sunshine to each troubl'd hears, Is dead!—And we his orphans mourn As ones bereft of tender care, And kneeling withour face to God We bathe our souls in requiem prayer. No more his gentle voice will lead Our steps through walks of kindly light, No more with torch of Faith in hand He'll guide our minds to heavenly height! O mitred prelate! pastor great! O statesman! strong in honor'd way. His was the heart of gifted love That watch'd your future thro' each day. O fathers, Pricets, and friends most dear, When lips are sealed we grieve above, When bead by bead we tell in prays: Our tears ascend to heaven in love. God grant our saintly father rest! His armor of the earth laid by,— He fought the fight, he kept the faith,'

We pray his soul may dwell on high! THOMAS O'HAGAN. Pembroka, March 3rd, 1886.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale 50 to 6c. Markets.

Business is about on the same footing as at our last writing, and we notice nothing starting in the general line of trade, which, con-

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLour -- Whilst dealers here are complaining of a dull flour market, letters received from Ontario millers within the past few days, state that they are full of orders for Extra and Superior flour for shipment to the Eastern Townships and the Lower Provinces. During the past week a fair local trade has been done, and some enquiry has been made for spring shipment. Extra has changed hands at \$3.95, and Spring Extra at \$3.70. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 4 90; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 00 to 4 05; do, choice, \$4 75 to 4 15; Firth Superior \$3 90 to 3 95; \$4 10 to 4 15; Extra Superfine, \$3 90 to 3 95 Fanoy, \$3 75 to \$3 80; Spring Extra, \$3 70 to \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 00; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2 75 to 2 85; Untario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 35 to \$2 40.

PEAS-Sales of peas are reported west of Stratford at 58c per bushel of 60 lbs for export. A good quantity is held here on which a fair profit could already be realized.

· SEED WHEAT - White fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.20, and red fyle at \$1 to \$1.20 per bushel. Whits Russian \$1 to \$1.15. WHEAT—The market is still quiet, business being restricted to sales of car lots on milling account at from 882 to \$1.00 as to

MILLFEED. -Bran is scarce owing to the Western product being in demand for the American markets and prices have a firmer tone, sales of car lots being reported at \$14.50. We quote bran \$14.50 to \$15, and shorts \$16 to \$17.

SEEDS-Dealers have begun to samples of new timothy seed. Red clover has changed hands at 121c per lb. Alsike at 11to to 11to, and white clover at 20c to 22c. Black and white tares \$1 to \$1.25 per bushel.

BARLEY-More enquiry is reported for bar-

ley both here and along the line. OATMEAL .- This market continues quiet and steady, with the same wide range of prices roling as previously mentioned, according to the quality of the goods offered.

MALT .- There is no change in this market Untario is quoted at 75c to 85c as to quality. OATS-The market is steady under a good enquiry, with sales reported along the line at 32c per 34 lbs., and at 35c per 50 lbs. Prices are about to per bushel higher than they were two weeks ago. Corn.-The market for corn is purely

nominal. BUCKWHEAT—Supplies are still liberal and the demand limited. Values are about as last quoted at 400 to 45c per bushel of 48 lbs. Ryz-The market is quiet and values remain nominal at 550 to 570.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. -Buyers have become less particular on quality, and owing to the absence of disposed of more satisfactorily. Sales were made during the past week of fine fall creamery at 250 to 26g to the local trade, and several lots of finest Townships were disposed at 21c to 22c. Sales of good to fine lots of " over by backered at him of the ment of the

During the week Liverpool prices have declined 6d per owt. In this market values are mers or less nominal in the absence of businers of less nominal in the absence of num-ness. We quote:—Fine to finest September and October 3 to 950; do August 75 to 85c. Fronch—Fine to finest September and Octo-ber 95 to 950; do August 75 to 80; ear-lier makes 6 to 7c. May be added to above prices for selected jobbing for 5 to 10 per 1b. PRUVISIONS:

Posse; Lianty &c.—The past week's hosiness has exhibited a little better movement on country account. Business has transpired in both Montreal short out and Western short cut mess pork at within range of queta-tions. Canada lard has sold at 9e to 9jo in pails. In smeked meats hams sell at 11c to 111c per lb. We quote:—Montreal shert out perk, per bri, 213 75 to 14 25; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 13.75 to 14.25 Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$13.25 to 16.50 Mess pork, Western, per hr., \$13 20 to 10 50; India mess beef per toe, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per bri, \$14 00 to 15 50; Hams, city cured per lh, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 71 to 8c; Lard, Western, in palls, per lb, 92 to 92c; Bacen, per lb, 192 to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 58c. per lb, 5c to 5%c.

DREESED Hogs,—The market for dressed

hogs is steady with sales at \$6.80 to \$6.90. COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Euca-New laid eggs have commenced to arrived in more liberal quantities. Held stock is now wanted and is nominally quoted at 17c to 19c.

HAY AND STRAW .- Farmers cannot com plain of the prices they are receiving for their hay. This week under a better enquiry and somewhat better receipts, loose hay has advanced fully 50e per 100 bundles, business having been done at \$12.50 to \$13 for the hest loads of timothy, whilst ordinary qualities have fetched \$10.50 to \$11.50. Pressed has also met with good enquiry with sales reported at from \$14 to \$15 per ton in car lots as to quality. Loose straw is quiet but firm at \$4.50 to \$6 per 100 bundles. Pressed hay 88 to 89 per ton.

GENERAL MARKETS.

GREGERIES -An active wholesale movement in this line has gone on during the past week particularly in tess and coffees; business with the country has also been satisfac

Wook-The demand still keeps up and stocks of domestics are in very narrow compass. Two cargoes of Cape are expected shortly in Boston for Montreal account Prices are firm at quotations. Cape, 14 to 1610; Natal, 17 to 200; Australian, 22 to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27 to 28c; B super, 22 to 24c; unassorted, 21 to 22c; flesce, 19 to 21c; black 21 to 22c.

LEATHER AND SHOES. - In leather, business is somewhat improved but not active. Shoe men generally are busy shipping opring orders.

FURS. - There is really little doing in this line, and there are no raw furs offering at all though dealers have slightly bettered prices since last sales in some lines.

Hors,-No radical change has come over the market since this day week, a few small lcts of choice having gone into brewers hands at 7c to 8c; other qualities being quoted at MAPLE SYRUP-Prices have a wide range

as to quality, small cans being quoted at 650 to 75c, and large cans at 80c to 90c, which are good prices for old syrup. HONEY.—This article is in good supply. Sales, however, are rather alow.

BEANS,-A few small parcels of choice hand picked mediums have been sold at \$1.27 to \$1.30 per bushel. Dressed Poultry .- A good enquiry still

exists for dressed poultry, as follows :- Turkeys and ducks 10c to 11c, geese 7c to 9c, and chickens 80 to 9c. Asues-The market is unchanged at \$3.40

per 100 lbs, for first pots.

LIVE STOCK.

There has been a more active demand for cattle since our last. Offerings were light, as there has been a material diminution in the receipts, and the light movement is expected to continue till near Easter. There was a fair enquiry for export cattle this morning. Some choice beeves made 44c, and we quote 4c to 4½c per lb, live weight. Butchers were good buyers at 3½c to 4½c. Sheep were in light supply and firm at 3 to t-4c per lb, live weight. There was a good demand for live hogs, which sold be dearer at 5c to 5bc per lb. Calves were in fair request at \$3 to \$10 each as to quality.

TORONTO MARKETS.

As yet there is nothing special to report in this market, business generally continues the same, with a fair demand for the general line

FLOUR AND MEAL .-- Although there more activity in flour than a month ago still the situation is about the same. I'rices are a shade firmer. Bran, scarce at \$12.50 to \$13. GHAIN.-There is no change since our last report. Nos. 1 fall, 83c 84c.; No. 2, at 81 to 82c., and No. 3 atill 77c to 78c. Prices of spring wheat are about the same. Barley is firm at 94 to 95c. For Nos. 1 and 2 the price is 82c to 83c., with 71 to 72 for No. 3 extra. Choice oats command 344c., ordinary 33c to 34c. Peas 59 to 60c., Corn and rye nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES,-Trade is found by some to be a little better than last season. Orders from travellers are encouragingly good.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Increased supplies of hides, together with poor quality, have caused another drop in price. We quote green steers Sc., cows' 72., cured and inspected St to 94c. The demand is fair at these figures. Not many sheepskins are offering but all are readily taken at \$1 to \$1.25. Tallow in the rough is still very dull and lower, say 24c. Rendered unchanged.

WOOL .- Owing to a lack of supply there is little doing in fleece wool. Stocks are said to be well cleared up. The price is still the same. We quote for combing 28 to 21c., super. 22 to 24c., and extra 26 to 37.

LEATHER.—February passed without disclosing a single special feature. The weakening in the price of black has been bed the effect of

ing in the price of hides, has had the effect of causing an accumulation of stocks. Harness leather is somewhat in excess of a present wants. We do not make any change in the quotation for prime sorts: Payments, on the

whole, are slow. To have the finding of the population of London now exceeds now pretty well cleared out, and there is still a fair demand at fermer prices. Hongood world. Now York and all its adjacent cities at a fair demand at fermer prices. Hongood world. Now York and all its adjacent cities of mixed medium packages. Cheese is stady, and the usual consumptive demand is reported. In hog products the feeling is ficu.

Long clear is quoted at 7ic., hams 11i.; suarcely half against the population of a fair defend over the considered over the constant over the constan choice dairy grades, are taking fair to good straight lots 10 cents would be paid and Sc. qualities more readily. The supply is being for mixed medium packages. Cheese is

The same of the sa UNDENIABLE

We don't think any manufacturer in the world will chim to make a superior quality of Sewing Cotton than Brook's. The superior quality of Brook's pool Cotton is undeniable; try one spool and you are sure to use it in the future. Price 4c for 300 yards; 3c for 200 yards—not higher than is charged the ordinary run e3 spools.



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SILKS	AND .	Sarine,
silks	AND	Batins,
SILKS	AND	Batins.
SILKB	AND	SATINS,
81LK8	AND	SATINS.
SII KB	ANU	SATINE.
SILES	AND	BATKINS.
nilks	AND	SATINS,
sii n s	AND	BATENS.
SILKS	AND	SATENS.
SILKS	AND	RATINS.
Silks	AND	SATUNS.

Buy Silks and Satins at the store that gives the best value and keeps the largest variety, and are are sure of 3 our custom for Silka-

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Buy your Black Satin Tures where the best make to wear well is kept, and where the best value given, and you will buy Satin Tures-

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atton and thom nave them return again, I mean a ratiful care, I have made the disease of FITS, EFILER'S or FALLING SUGENESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Escause others have failed in no reason for not new receiving a cure. Sends cues for a treatise and a Free Sottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs for a total, and I will care fage Address Dr. II. G. ROOT

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BIRTH.

WARD.—At 601 Dorchester street, on March 5th, the wife of H. J. Ward, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

DUPRE-CASSIDY.—At St. Mary's Church, at 11 a.m., March 2nd, by the Rev. Father James Lonergan. assisted by the Rev. Father Kiernan and O'Donnell, Mr. Louis Dupre, of New York, merchant, to Annie Cassidy, of this city. LEBLOND-O'MALLEY. -At St Patrick's

Church, Quebec, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. Rather Cote, S.J., urele of the groom, Mr. Juseph LeBlond, of Montreal, to Miss Ellie, daughter of Mr. John O'Malley, Quebec.

DIED.

McQUILLAN.-In this city, on the 2nd inst., Margaret McQuillan, aged 62 years. HINPHY-In this city, on the 6th inst., Patrick Himphy, aged 20 years. KENNA-On the 4th inst., James Camptell, aged 14 days, infant son of T. Kenna.

STEWART—In this city, on the 5th inst., Margaret Mellay, aged 79 years, beloved wife of Wm. Stewart. CARROLL—In this city, on the 6th inst Michael Carroll, aged 32 years.

l'ittsburgh papera please copy.

TABARET—At Ottawa College, on Sunday, February the 28th, R.P. Joseph Henri Tabret, Superior, aged 58 years

McVEY—In this city, on March the 2nd, Michael McVey, a native of the County Areach Ladoud vired 41 years.

magh, Ireland, aged 44 years. RANCOUR -At St. Columba, on March lst, after a long illness suffered with resignation, Pierre Raucour, aged 59 years.

WHITE.—At South Quebec, on Sunday, the 28th ult., D. White, son of the late Richard White, of Brampton, Que., aged 27 years.

JORDAN.—At Quebec, on the latiust, at the age of 74 years, Catherine James, widow of the late John Jorday, and a native the County the late John Jordan, and a native the County Carlow, Ireland. R.I.P.

RODGERS.—In this city, on the 3rd insta Bridget McGlynn, relict of the late Peter Rodgers, and mother of John Rodgers, of this

city. RARUE.—At Quebec, on March 1st, at the age of 57 years, Marie Anne Teleide Thisaudeau, wife of Simeon RaRue, Esq., and aster of the Honorables Isidore and Rosaire Thisaude

WICKHAM .- On 25th ult., at Denver, C John, aged 19 years and 4 months, beloved son of Thomas Wickham, and brother of P. M. Wickham. Remains will arrive at Bonaventure station to morrow; 6th inst. station to-morrow; 6th inst.