

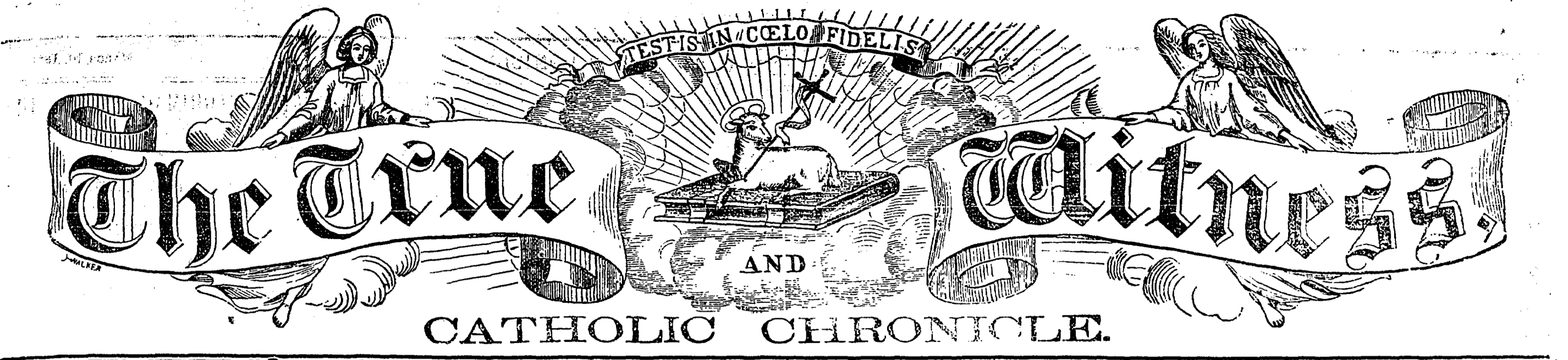
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CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1886. PRICE - FIVE CENTS

CONFERRING THE PALLIUM.

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

INSTALLED IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK WITH IMPOSING CEREMONIES—THE CATHEDRAL CROWDED WITH PRIESTS AND LAYMEN—SOLEMN MUSIC AND AN IMPRESSIVE ADDRESS.

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 tabernacle of the high altar of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

No temporal rite ever succeeded to a fairer 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 Trenton.

A few days from the transept door Monsignor Quinn, who as Vicar General was the chief executive officer of the archdiocese, met Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan, wearing a golden mitre and a golden crozier, led the live coals in a golden thurible, odoriferous clouds rising about him, and incensed the priests and the laymen about him.

In a chair of state, facing the throne, sat Archbishop Gibbons, the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, and designated by the Sovereign Pontiff to wear the red hat of the second American Cardinal.

Monsignor Quinn led Archbishop Corrigan to the throne, which had been unoccupied since Cardinal McCloskey last sat upon it, and seated him upon it.

Returning to the sacristy, with his priestly flowing, Archbishop Corrigan put on the cappa magna of the archbishop, and in partial mantle of glistering purple silk, flowing many yards behind to the gloved hands of purple cuffed pages, and returned to the throne.

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, Emmetsburg, wearing a chasuble of cloth of gold, 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 McGeehan, of St. Peter's, and Coffey, of Yonkers, and in vestments of cloth of gold.

Then Archbishop Corrigan approached (with his bare head, and kneeling, took the oath of fidelity to the Church and to the Sovereign Pontiff, that all bishops take at their consecration. At its end Archbishop Gibbons put upon Archbishop Corrigan's shoulders the palls, the collar of gold and silver, and the mitre.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE OTTAWA ORANGE CABINET ARRIGNED—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 yours, I am 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 Hiel question, and also the independent stand you take in furthering anything pertaining to the welfare of the Irish race in Canada.

Whether or not Louis Kiel deserved death on account of the part 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 nook and corner throughout this province.

From the day that Louis Kiel fell into the hands of General Middleton until the hour of his death, "Orange gangs" were working energetically 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 fate 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 Kiel'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 bear at Ottawa.

I think, Mr. Editor, the time has come when Irish and French should unite and cast their ballots in the line and down in your editorial columns. What can the Irish Catholics expect from Sir John Macdonald and his Orange lodge, when his own organ, the Mail newspaper, comes out candidly and tells the Irish Catholics of this Dominion that they are ignorant and not educated enough to fulfill 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 Catholics 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 Macdonald 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 Macdonald, and demanded that he cancel Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment, on the grounds that he was a Fenian.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

THE NATIONAL STRENGTH IN LIMERICK—JOHN O'LEARY'S OFFENSIVE ATTITUDE AGAINST THE FARNELLITES—LORD RANDY'S BLUSTER—GLADSTONE'S LETTER TO AN IRISH LANDLORD—THE LEAGUE'S RECEIPTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—The Loyalists of the Ossauy division of Queen's county cut such a sorry figure in November last that they did not on the present occasion attempt to oppose the popular candidate, Mayor O'Meara of Limerick, in the representation of the seat.

In November Mr. Arthur O'Connor polled 3,959 votes against 393 recorded for Mr. E. Caldwell, and the immense National majority appealed the Loyalists from renewing the contest. 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 of Limerick in 1885, and has again in 1886 been re-elected. He was the gentleman who, 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 and eloquent speaker, a ready debater, and a thoroughly reliable and sincere patriot, he 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 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 he left the country many years ago, and that there was no toleration in Ireland for anyone who differed from the adopted line of thought and action.

Mr. O'Leary has been treated with such toleration that not a word of reprobation was ever uttered against him for his periodical tirades against the Parnellite movement and the National League. It was the remembrance of this, he said, which acted his part as a man and savior for his no acting, which safeguarded him from being summarily dealt with.

On last Tuesday Mr. O'Leary attended the meeting of the Central branch of the L. 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 deprivation 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 sneers and petty carping. 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.

Mr. Teeling proposed to place Mr. O'Leary's late political action, generally, since his return to Ireland, before a convention of all the branches of the society with a view of having him deposed; and Mr. Barden, a friend of Mr. O'Leary's and member of the Y. I. S., has by requisition 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.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY CLEARLY DEFINES THE POSITION OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

PHILADELPHIA, 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 strikers were now in process. "It is a coincidence, merely," said 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 organizations 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."

Mr. Powderly said that the increase in the number of strikes 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 and properly represented to arbitration, he was sure nine 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."

"STRIKE ONLY AS A LAST RESORT; but when that point is reached strike hard, strike in earnest, and never surrender except to just concessions. Why, this board," pointing to the members who were listening to the talk, "has since the 1st of January last set on foot ten cases of ten hundred and fifty cases which would otherwise have resulted in strikes without the gaining of a single point by the strikers. The Knights of Labor and the other labor organizations in sympathy with its plans, constitute at the present time the most powerful organization of workmen 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 this country. It is dangerous to abuse this power. It can always insist upon just demands carefully considered and thoughtfully digested. It cannot afford to fritter itself away 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 WORKMEN SHOULD BE CAREFUL to see to it that they do not sap and undermine their strength by extreme demands and an unreasonable assumption of impotence 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 point of the pistol or the strike, which is about the same thing. In the old assemblies, which are familiar with our plans and purpose, 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 necessity for them. Our power will be in the 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 itself. A strike is a bad thing," continued Mr. Powderly, "but

A BOYCOTT IS WORSE 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 politics 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 diocese 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 the diocese. In Omaha there is an endowed college under the name of "St. Joseph's. The college is fine and building. The thermometer rarely reaches 15 degrees below zero in winter, and only occasionally reaches 100 degrees in summer."

On Thursday next, March 11th, a religious procession will be held at the Convent at Lachine. His Lordship Bishop Fabre will preside. 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 Lescauyer 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.

IN AID OF PARNELL.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—SPEECHES BY GOVERNOR HILL AND MR. SULLIVAN.

ALBANY, N.Y., March 5.—A grand demonstration was held this evening at the Grand Opera House, presided over by Governor Hill, in aid of the Irish Parliamentary fund. The auditorium was thronged in every part. There were many ladies present. The seats immediately in front of the stage were occupied by two well known local military organizations—the Hibernian Rifle Corps and the Joseph's Cadets. Both in full uniform, in the stage were seated Judge Nett, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements and many prominent citizens, including most of the Roman Catholic clergymen. The interior of the hall, particularly the stage and boxes, 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 Cockran, of New York. Judge Nett, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements introduced the Governor as chairman. Governor Hill then spoke as follows:—

"THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH. Fellow citizens of Albany:—For the kind partiality of your names in selecting me to preside over this meeting I tender you my heartfelt thanks. It has been suggested to 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 still held to call upon my friend Judge Nett 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 Greece. At this day it is eminently proper that the citizens of this country should express their sympathy with struggling Ireland. (Applause.) Our sympathies are overtaken, 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 mistake the functions of their position and undertake to make a speech, and absolutely little for the regular orators to say. I shall not be guilty of that. I have no words of encouragement for the cause in which they were laboring. 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. Croix, 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 religious, who were deeply impressed by the solemn ceremony. Several ladies pronounced their final vows, and others took the veil.

The Rev. Father Nolan has been appointed by His Lordship Bishop Fabre diocesan preacher on behalf of colonization, to replace the Rev. Father Resther, who has had this position up to the present time and whose health is failing.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

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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 Kaiser'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 inculcating 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 Nunnery:—Miss Eva Dorais, Miss Blanche Taché, a niece of Archbishop Taché; Miss Katie Buckley, Miss Rosa Lusignan, Miss Olivia Turcot, in religion Sister of the Guardian Angel; Miss Louise Dion, and Miss Miza Deschamps, in religion Sister St. Gabriel. The ladies who pronounced their final vows were Miss Virginia Daoust, in religion Sister St. Francis de Sales; Miss Clementine Beaulieu, in religion Sister Beaulieu; Miss Alma Lanthier, in religion Sister Agnes of the Sacred Heart; Miss Emilia Pistette, in religion Sister St. Mark; Miss Maria Jane Dolan, in religion Sister Dolan; Miss Regina Gagnon, in religion 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 coast. He left Toronto several months ago and visited the principal cities of the United States before coming here.

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"Maryland, My Maryland."

"My farm lies in a rather low and miserable situation, and...

the only means. When labor is dissatisfied let it go in a peaceable way to the employer and state the grounds...

DECEIVED CANADIANS.

A PARTY OF SHIP CARPENTERS ENTERED TO DETROIT, WHERE STRIKERS IN PROGRESS. DETROIT, Mich., March 4.—When the river front...

NED RUSHEEN; OR, WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT?

CHAPTER I.—(Continued).

Edward Elmisdale seldom spoke 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.

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.

There is something in possession which either destroys romance or precludes hope; and curiously enough, people are more frequently carried by the young at least, for their expectations than for their possessions.

Another indiscretion—shall we say—on Lord Elmisdale's part was, that he did not give his son the free permission to invite his friends, even young and socially brave Lord Elmisdale, who was like a stranger.

It 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.

CHAPTER III.

TWO HOURS AFTER MIDNIGHT. "It is no good he is 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 handsome face, though, by the powers, it looks dark enough when he's put out."

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 Lord Elmisdale's preserves.

Ned stood six feet two inches in his "stocking foot." If he had had a fault, it was his extreme slightness, but his agility, the grace of his ear, had almost made up for the elegance of his movements, more than compensated for any deficiency of bulk.

The breach was now widened hopelessly. It had been said that visitors were expected from England to spend the Christmas at Elmisdale Castle. They were to arrive by the Liverpool packet, and might be expected a few hours after midnight.

In a few moments both boys were sleeping soundly. They did not hear a door opening softly near the light footfall upon the stairs. Probably they would not have heard it if they had been awake; but, as the clock chimed two hours after 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.

CHAPTER II.

SHORT AND EXPLANATORY.

Some of the guests who were expected to spend the Christmas at Elmisdale Castle were English. Lord Elmisdale 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.

sting to herself some snatches of the Christmas carols which she had taught in her baby days at the convent school, and which she loved for the sake of those who taught her, as well as for their holy words.

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.

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 covards. 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 one moment, in one little moment, in perhaps less time than it takes to write—four thought flashes quicker than any pen can 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 entrance door had a very loud bell, and that it might be possible for her to reach it before Edward could follow her, and save herself from further molestation.

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 temptation—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 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, she would at once inform her mistress.

Ellie had hardly time to suspect what indeed was the case, that her young master was not quiet in his sober senses, when the crash of windows glass, a rush of snow-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 roar 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 Elmisdale had his own reasons for not wishing the events of the night to be made public.

There is nothing so galling to a proud, bad man as defeat; and when that defeat is accompanied by humiliation, woe to those who have crossed his evil designs! Elmisdale retired to his room only to meditate on plans of revenge—vengeance on Ellie for having refused what he was pleased to consider an amazing act of condescension on his part—vengeance on Ned Rusheen for having inflicted the correction he so richly deserved.

more stern and grave look than even such an event might be supposed to warrant. The servants had no suspicion of the truth, Lord Elmisdale said.

He had seen the revolver, which Edward 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 constantly.

"My lord," he began, "the revolver." Then Barnes had seen it also. There was no use in further concealment, or attempt at concealment.

"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 as white as his master. To get away gently, and find out what had become of Ellie, and if she was safe, was now his one desire.

It never occurred to him that his son had another Father—who was also his Father—a Father whom they were both bound to honor, and whose honor, moreover, they were bound to maintain.

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 tapped her gently also, for he had seen a light there as he came. But if there had been a light there, there was certainly none now. No glimmer could be detected under the door or through the key-hole—all seemed dark and silent. Yet, as the man listened for a few moments, holding his breath in his anxiety, he heard faint sounds of sobbing—sobbing which seemed to come from one almost broken-hearted.

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.

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THE LABOR PROBLEM.

PAUPER AND CONTRACT LABOR A CURSE.

There has been a great deal said in the past about protection to labor, and the capitalist is always talking about protecting labor, and the laboring people of the country have been fooled a great deal by cheap politicians who have posed as protectors of labor. It is argued every day that the protection on our manufactured goods is a protection to labor, and too often the laboring class of people have been made to believe that this is the true way to protect American labor.

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.

APPEAL TO LOYALISTS.

"DOWN WITH ROMANISM AND HOME RULE"—THE GARRISON MUST NEVER SUCCEED. (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. The gallant fighting men of the North, who have inherited the faith, freedom, and liberty of their fathers, are being assailed by the enemy, animated and fired to unparalleled enthusiasm by your insidious, their temerity has been equalled only by their insolence, but the garrison must never succumb or it will be to your everlasting confusion and shame.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

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

OTTAWA, March 5.—The Minister of Marine has 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 fisheries 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 5th 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.



of his own. 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 deliriously given power over his body and soul, helped him in the accomplishment of his evil purposes.

Excited by the intoxicating drink, and yet sufficiently master of himself to plot and plan, he began 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 flattered, or tried to flatter, Ellie again and again, by telling her she was like a lady; and he denominated her now to himself as a low-born girl. What might she do to refuse him, when he had swooped 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 protector—too 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 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 Ned; no young heir to rank and wealth, and no; his desires, his thoughts, his plans were low and base, and unworthy of the dignity of his manhood; and he had his reward.

How to be revenged—this was his one absorbing idea; for he saw at last the uselessness of persecuting Ellie further. If he only could take Ned Rushean red-handed, do him a crime, or provoke him to the evil spirit suggested; and then he revenged 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 home-breaker, 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 he expected, as he itors arrived?—the snow lay so thick upon the ground it was impossible to hear the sound of carriage wheels. The tower clock struck seven—a musical clock in the corridor chimed a few verses of a Christmas carol. He started to his feet, brushed the dust from his hair, and went quickly down the stairs.

He opened the dining-room door cautiously. There was no motion 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 afraid to bring a light with him, but he had got 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 demon. Then, with one shout of rage and pleasure he seized something which had caught his eye, and the sight of which gave him a fiendish satisfaction. He had Ned Rushean in his power. The whole plot of villainy 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 Elmadales 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 deep 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 said there every day by Father Cavanagh 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 privileges.

Ellie seldom missed hearing the eight o'clock mass. She rose 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. Elmadales's protestations of love, if they had ever deserved so sacred a name, had been turned to revolve; and though she was by no means a model of every perfection—who is?—she was just good enough, and just 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 Rushean, it was all gone now, since he had presumed to lay wicket hands on her admirer.

A little taint of vanity is like a little drop of poison—it works on and on through the 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 destruction of a noble vessel.

She put on her walking-dress immediately, and set out for mass. If she had met Mr. Elmadales 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. But Ellie was a truly earnest, faithful Christian; and where she did not put herself

in the way of temptation, she might expect help, however tried. Happily for her, she met Father Cavanagh just as she was about to enter the chapel. He would in any case have noticed 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 hated 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 of 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 exactly presume to ask for one, he was left in a by no means enviable or amiable frame of mind.

"Crying, Ellie?—ah! 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 he 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 her own version of the affair, partly because he did not like her to know that he had learned anything from Rushean, and partly because he knew he 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 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 laid down their lives, rather than reveal even the most trifling matter told to them there."

He passed 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; but 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. Elmadales?"

Ellie's pale face became red as a rose in a moment, but she knew she could not refuse to answer, and she was too good a girl to prevaricate. She could not say yes, and she took refuge in her usual reply—

"I don't know, your reverence."

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 was just going to shoot himself, and saying he'd die sooner than live without me.") She stopped a moment, and continued again, almost defiantly, "And he's 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 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 I 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. I want 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 marriage. 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 of you, and, in all probability, ill-treat you. He may admire you now for 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 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, honest girl—is this not true? Is it not that you are flattered by what has happened, and that your vanity is roused?"

(To be continued.)

**DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP** has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

### 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 the 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 and 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 land. So that he should ask his audience, after a 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 families.

"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 give her something to dry up her milk so that she could leave the nursing baby for a while.

"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, either in New York or Philadelphia, as an Irishman and a Bishop, shall I place the New York Sun in a higher position than the Herald?—no, sir, as an Irishman and a Bishop, I place the New York Sun in a higher position than the Herald."

He spoke 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 old round towers—the oldest 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 afterwards 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 strangers 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 breast.

**IRELAND CONTRASTED WITH SCOTLAND.**

"Now, four things were granted to Scotland 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 were far more 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 had no bitter memories to call up. There were no persecutions, except of the Episcopalian. In Ireland 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 yet the people were taken from her. Her abbey were razed, her churches despoiled and her people threatened with the penalty of felony if they should listen to a priest of their faith. The result was that the Church had to hide as in the early days of Christendom. The priests had to go into the bogs, and that Church that might have directed the nation was not allowed to bring her civilizing influence upon the immense majority of the people that believed in her, consequently the people who loved the Church were obliged to hate the law that banned that Church,

by two hundred years of war. But not long after the battle of Clontarf the English and other scholars were flocking to the reopened schools and colleges of Ireland. From St. Patrick's time there were seven hundred years of independence. This brought the history 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 coming. That man was St. Lawrence O'Toole, the Archbishop of Dublin. He went from city to city and from town to town sounding the alarm. He died in prison because he would not submit, and now, seven hundred years after him, there was an Archbishop in Ireland who had buckled on the armor for the struggle. It was a long stretch from St. Lawrence O'Toole to Bishop Welch, but the speaker believed, as Bishop O'Toole had seen for the first chains of Irish slavery, Bishop Welch would see them broken. (Cheers and cries of "He will!") That dominion of England was like a spear point in the flesh of Ireland. It could not kill her. This lasted for four hundred years.

Then came the time when people were divided on the question of religion, when Henry VIII set himself up as Pope. After 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 anxious and determined to possess it. When Elizabeth came upon 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 from the people that a few Irish chieftains had rebelled against the English Crown. Elizabeth started the wars against the Desmond, and nearly five hundred thousand acres were seized upon. Then the wars against the O'Neills and the O'Donnells, before a peace could be secured. Six counties were taken away; 870,000 acres of the richest land of Ulster were set 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.)

Their consciences, that obliged them to submit to the faith of the Catholic Church, had them feel that the law that banned that Church was not law that should be obeyed, and hence, naturally, they grew up to hate the government that had banned their Church. The Church of one-tenth of the 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 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 to sacrifice to conscience when they went to the Scotch schools. Hence young Scotchmen soon found places in every position in life. They rose in their own land and they rose in foreign lands because they had education. With the Irish people it was different. No schools were allowed in all Ireland. It was felony to keep a school—five pounds for the head of a schoolmaster and for the head of a priest. Not only were they forbidden to have Catholic schools in Ireland, but the people were forbidden to send their children to France or elsewhere to be educated. The Catholic who sent his child abroad forfeited all claims to his property and to his child, and the child lost all claims to any inheritance. This is a sad subject. The historian tells us that even as late as 1800 he saw an old Irishman pass one of the charter schools in Dublin and call down terrible maledictions 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. (Hisss.) 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 Leirtrian that caused that landlord's death.

"Finally, Scotland gained by the union, because she entered at once into a full equality of commercial privileges. She was allowed to trade 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 authority for them he would not allude to them.

When the first gun was fired at Bunker Hill the spirit of liberty fired up once more in the Irish breast. Gratian came to the front and an Irish Parliament was established. It was said even now that Ireland was insatiable—that she was always demanding something. Gratian had answered that a hundred years ago by saying that Ireland asked for nothing but what England had robbed her of. Gratian was 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 Protestant 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 rebellion of '98.

"We have had union now for eighty-five years," continued the Right Reverend lecturer, "and now we can ask the testimony of the world whether the prediction of Gratian has not been fulfilled. 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 breaking 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 Farrell fund. (Applause.) Do it to such an extent as to show them in England that Ireland will be supported here in her battle for right. Looking from this great country, cannot we imagine that we see Ireland rising under the genius 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 so long years has never acknowledged that she was beaten will enlist our sympathies and help. Will you not, therefore, enable Mr. Eugene Kelly—(loud applause)—to send over your help, and the courage of our Irish patriots

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 applause.

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 inextricably 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 politics, wisely 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 politics 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 crime 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 are detrimental to the faith or morals of the community.

### DOCTOR KOPP.

HIS RECENT SPEECH GRATES A SENSATION IN THE CLERICAL PARTY—BISMARCK'S PENANCE—LEO XIII. TO MEET THE CHANCELLOR—"HALFWAY TO CANOSSA."

BRUSSELS, March 3.—The remarkable speech made by Dr. Kopp of the Clerical party during the Polish debate in the Landtag 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 not in terms so conciliatory and courteous toward all parties, but it was distinctly derogatory by every one as an authoritative ord to the Clerical party to support the Government.

### THE CLERICALS ASTONISHED.

The Clericals, accustomed to the aggressive leadership and implacable hostility of Herr Windthorst, were astonished at this pacific language from one whom they knew as 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 whole matter and manner of his speech showed that he was more saddened than angered at the spectacle of his old comrade, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with him during the long years of the Kulturkampf, now wantonly giving away the fruits of their victory to their great opponent.

### HERR WINDTHORST YIELDS.

Still there was a 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 understood that Dr. Kopp had received a mandate of leadership from Rome, but his authoritative air and usage 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 it by the overwhelming majority of 108 to 15.

### 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 sent the German Chancellor make a fair start toward Canossa, has resolved to meet him half way and make his penance easy; 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 trenchant a fighter.

### HERR WINDTHORST'S VIEWS.

A Berlin despatch states that Herr Windthorst, 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 Windthorst firmly believes that Prince Bismarck is deceiving the Vatican and is getting a great deal more from the Clericals than he is giving them in return. The veteran politician who has so often balked the Chancellor'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 a new law, and 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 Germany.

### NATIONAL PILLS NOT PROMPTLY UPON THE LIVER, REGULATE THE BOWELS, AND AS A PURGATIVE ARE MILD AND THOROUGH.

Somebody has discovered that the Egyptians wore jerseys in the sixth century.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla: it is the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

More cases of aching heads, biliousness, constipation, &c., can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means.



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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 Fontenoy, 450,000 Irishmen 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.

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 Post 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 professes to have good authority for making this statement. If it is not true, General Middleton will of course deny it; if it is true, he will hold his tongue.

CORNERED.

If the "Cabinet Secret" is followed up Sir John A. Macdonald, for 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, except the Hon. John O'Donohoe, to swear holes through ladders, but he must stop when he gets to the Bishops. True, they may not speak on the question, but they will deny the truth. They will not say that Sir John wrote each of them a letter. And, as to Sir John, it will be found that he overreached himself in this matter, and that, no matter what he says "next week," he will stand convicted of having 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, their wives, their sisters and their children die like dogs in the ditches, and for no fault of their own. But the fact that the Irish people suffer this murderous persecution without offering forcible resistance is only an additional proof of their virtue, and we doubt if there is another people in the world who would stand the strain to which they are subjected. And England may bless her stars she did not succeed in exterminating the

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 \$7,000,000 of a surplus. It is a magnificent showing. The business of the people has been conducted as a man would conduct a private enterprise, and jobbery, fraud and speculation 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 business 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, then good and faithful servant.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GRATAN.

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 franchise. In fact the country would be governed as Lord Clonmel 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 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 lately been visited by two delegates from the Knights of Labor, with whom he conferred at length. They left with him a copy of the constitution of the order for examination. The Archbishop added:—"I can find nothing objectionable in it. Workingmen have an undeniable right to form co-operative, self-protecting, 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 felt in the ranks of employers of labor generally. These corporate or individual monopolies are being taught gradually that they cannot ride rough shod over their employes, and that the latter have rights which must be regarded. The spirit of arbitration is seen strongly in the settlement, and when once this is accepted as the ruling principle in the arrangement of difficulties between capital and labor it will be the commencement of a better order of things. It would have been preferable had 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 the "Papists" in their lodges, but at the meeting they will preach Civil and Religious Liberty and all the eceteras. We understand all about that part of it. We know it as well as if we were present. Individually, there are, no doubt, good meaning men in the Orange body, but as an order, collectively and as one, it is after Papist scalps, wherever and however it can get them. It is not what Orangemen say in public that is so bad, 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 too 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 English over 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 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 "yes," and that too, it appears, in a very emphatic manner. So far so good, and the Ottawa correspondent of our contemporary has given a fitting reply to the slander

of the Mail, when it said that our people were too ignorant to entitle them to their share of official patronage. No one doubted that 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 the boy who said that his father was a lot of things, "he was an Orangeman, a tinsmith, could draw teeth, make waggons, mend boots, and was a jacksack 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 knighthood. On his visit to Buckingham Palace he was left 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 question. 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. Macdonald showed the Hon. John O'Donohoe a telegram signed "Lorne." That telegram 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 Councillors. 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 weak-kneed 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 that 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 trifled 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 contemned, and goodness knows it is about time.

A BRIBERY FUND.

The Dominion Government paid something over \$200,000 to Canadian papers last year. This sum was given for printing and advertise-

ments. No paper that did not support the Government got one cent of that money. Any paper, no matter how small its circulation, that was counted as a friend of the Tory party, was 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 Ottawa 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, like the Toronto Mail; \$8,369, like the Hamilton Spectator; \$10,454, like the Prescott Messenger; \$22,589, like the London Free Press, or \$10,840, like the Quebec Chronicle—how is it possible for these journals to be expected to criticize 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 on his actions.

OLD TO-MORROW AND THE CABINET SECRET.

Is the House of Commons yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Edward Blake brought up the O'Donohoe matter in a series of questions based on the revelations of THE POST and addressed to the Prime Minister. Mr. Blake made five distinct enquiries which ran as follows:—

- 1. Was it arranged between Mr. O'Donohoe 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 addressed?
4. Did the Governor-General communicate Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment to him?
5. For how long a time did the understanding between Mr. O'Donohoe and Sir John continue, and when was it broken off?

As Sir John could not give a negative 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 cross the Boyne as soon as Home Rule 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.

Lord Randolph has lost much by trying to 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 Orangemen, but he has done harm to the Conservative party. As a special despatch points out he had the shortsightedness to raise a no-Popery cry 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 Mr. Kerby, who is a Paraulite, its sole medium for British intercourse. Thus has good come out of evil.

"WHO'S AFRAID?"

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal 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 confidence." 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 a supporter of the present administration. Last week even the Irish Canadian gave

indications that it was about to leap the fence. Sir John is, no doubt, stronger among the Orangemen than he was, but he will get no Reform vote, he is weaker among the French Canadians, he is beyond redemption with the Irish Catholics, and we can afford to make him a present of the hacks.

HANGED IN SPITE OF THE VERDICT.

Some days before the execution of Louis Riel THE POST strongly urged the Government 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 verdict of "not guilty." At the time we had nothing but mere circumstances, assumptions and human instincts to guide us in 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 English Protestant jury credit for it. But base political calculations and inhuman Orange intrigue 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 ACCUSED 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 of the jury in recommending Riel to mercy, from any other authority besides THE POST?

We answer and say, yes. Sir John and his Orange crew knew all about it, and their knowledge was obtained directly from the jury 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 BE NO ERROR OR DECEPTION ABOUT IT. THEY GAVE THE GOVERNMENT TO UNDERSTAND THAT BY THEIR VERDICT THEY DID NOT WANT RIEL 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 of humanity and justice outraged by an unworthy and corrupt administration.

SIR JOHN ADMITS HIS TREACHERY.

For an open confession of treachery towards an Irish Catholic the proceedings of last night in the House of Commons are without a parallel in the history of Canada. With brutal frankness, divested we may be sure of all evidence of shame, Sir John A. Macdonald admitted that the Hon. John O'Donohoe was appointed a Cabinet Minister in 1882. But for fear we should be misunderstood, here is what the Gazette of this morning says about it:—

Mr. Blake's question as to negotiations with Senator O'Donohoe in 1882, looking to

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 Ontario; admitting his deception towards one of our people; telling the world that he cheated us out of the representation he actually made—who, we repeat, can attempt to defend his policy? Is there one Irish Catholic in Canada, placeman or expectant placeman, 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 it:—

"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. Macdonald knows it is not true. And as we have established one part of our case, so can we establish the other. We promised our readers that Sir John would be "cornered." Well, he has been "cornered," and that, too, when we are not half done with him. Now, we 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 took place between Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. John O'Donohoe from May, '82, up to March, '86, Sir John has never denied that Mr. O'Donohoe was a Minister of the Privy Council! The Hon. John O'Donohoe knows nothing about the supposed rescinding 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 Canada 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 Hon. 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 NEVER TOLD O'DONOHOE THAT HE WAS NOT A CABINET MINISTER. Let him be asked for such a paper. He admits that O'Donohoe 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 our side of this story yet, but we have 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 fervor 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 life'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 noble lives 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 between England and Ireland, and he made a gallant but unsuccessful effort to drive the English garrison from his native land. The sacrifice he made in giving his life freely to prevent the destruction of the liberties of Ireland has not been without its abundant fruits, it has served as a powerful incentive to posterity to stand by the flag for which he fell, and to continue the struggle until Ireland is what Emmet wanted her to be—free, united and prosperous.



THE ORANGE FIGHT AGAINST HOME RULE.

Money and arms are, we are told in the papers, being sent to Ireland from England to help the Orangemen to take the field in the event of civil war breaking out in Ireland. The Orange lodges of Great Britain are hard at work, and now the Orange lodges of Canada have followed suit. The Orangemen of Ontario have started a subscription 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 of the Orangemen was all that was required to make the sympathizers with Home Rule on this continent show how earnest they are in the cause of legislative independence for Ireland. We were having a too easy time of it. We were becoming rusty for want of political friction. Every body was, more or less, a home ruler, and were in danger of becoming apathetic. The arguments were all on our side, and the cabinets of our brain were not in full 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 if it does it will be so much the worse for the Orangemen. But is it not time for the Catholics of Canada to be 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 teeth, and that they must reap the whirlwind.

INTERFERENCE WITH CANADIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir John A. Macdonald is up to some devilry 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 Burma. 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 Chinese immigration into the Dominion. Now, it does not matter whether we regard Chinese immigration as a curse or a blessing. That is our own business. We are the best judge of what 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 with Burma, and if there is any sacrifice to make in the matter let England make it, for it is her business, not ours.

CARDINAL MANNING'S DENIAL.

Cardinal Manning has just knocked the bottom out of another anti-Catholic calumny and forgery which have been doing service in such papers as the Montreal Daily Witness, the Churchman, &c. Our readers will remember 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 Church, 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, ENGLAND, February 20, 1886.

DEAN SIM—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 I contradicted the conviction of my last life and thirty years, which have been spent in thinking God and in bringing as many as I have been able to the only true faith and faith. You may make whatever use you will of this letter.

Believe me always your faithful servant,  
Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.  
(Signed), Edward Fitzgerald.

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 calumnious 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 power we expect that we shall have no more Grand Masters or ex-Grand Masters of

Orangeism in the Government. We have had quite enough of that kind of gentry in the Cabinet. The Government of the Dominion can be carried on without them. We are not aware that they have any special administrative virtues which are not possessed by respectable Protestants. There 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 education and administrative ability out in the cold. Orangeism should no longer be a passport to office. Sir John, however, has fostered 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 sustains it, and that is sustained by it. No alliance with Orangeism must be our cry. Give us representative Protestants, men of lofty character, and let them be as sterling adherents of their religion as they please. That is their own business, 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. His great speech on Orange incorporation assures us that he will do this. The Reform party owes nothing to the Orange order. The 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 do their duty at the next election and help to put Mr. Blake in power, Orangeism will get a knock-down blow.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S CONVERSION TO ORANGEISM.

The antics of Orangeism in this Canada of ours are becoming a subject of interest and study to the foreign press, much to the disadvantage 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 held in Toronto, 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 occasion of the Catholic Review of New York writing an article on the Canadian Orange situation, which is most remarkable for the correctness and fairness of its appreciation of the leading 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 eternal silence and eternal disgrace—in every corner except one. In the Province of Ontario the pestiferous order, the very soul of bigotry and fanaticism, a living synonym of hate and mean ignorance, still flourishes. It has been petted by leading politicians until its swelling importance 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 hands and banners 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. Gladstone.

Until lately the Professor had looked upon the Orange order as a feudal 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 Review, "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 Dierszell 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 days of his connection with Oxford. And now, in his declining years, he puts himself on

record as the friend of the Orange order, an ignominy which has not yet befallen any English statesman. And for what? That the obnoxious influence exercised by Catholics in the Canadian Government may be neutralized and destroyed, and that Home Rule may not be 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 timid and discredited 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 anxious 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 tired of the bullying they receive from Orange-tinted 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 intend they shall have neither. Perhaps this is also Prof. Smith's intention, which may explain his sudden conversion to Orangeism."

COLONIZATION.

The Rev. Father John B. Nolin, S.J., has just been appointed preacher of colonization in the diocese of Montreal by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. Father Nolin has been employed 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 settlements. His Reverence has thus acquired about colonization valuable information which, no doubt, he will turn to good advantage in the important work intrusted to him. His aim is twofold: 1st, he has to raise funds for the purpose of opening new roads, building chapels, school houses, 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 Society, approved of by the Local Government in 1880, one must give his name to be inscribed on an official list kept by any one of the officers of the society (that is a list bearing the signature of the diocesan preacher of colonization), and pay a yearly contribution of ten cents to the said officer or organizer of a company of ten members. Such a member has then his share in the colonization mass, which is said every Friday at 6 o'clock at the high altar of the 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.

The State of Connecticut is taking steps in the direction of regulating labor in factories and elsewhere, especially with regard to

women and children. The need of such regulation is very great in that State, where factories of various kinds are so numerous. Need of such regulation all over the country in which wealth is becoming the dominating 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 manufacturer has 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 labor 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 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 question 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. Blane should be extant, in which it is shown that the Lancashire operatives are paid better than those of the United States, and that the English operatives work fifty-six hours a week, while the Americans work from sixty to seventy-two. One of the advocates of reform in the Connecticut State Legislature, Mr. Burdeseal, 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 our 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 the physical effects upon children placed in mills under the age of fifteen years? From dawn till darkness toiling for a pittance, then to bed, often in a miserable hut, only to rise again to resume the daily round which 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 an earnest 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 as the manufacturers are concerned—are noteworthy.

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 meal.

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 hard 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 eaten.

In families where soup is used for dinner, pork, grease or fat can be put in it (no other kinds 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 dripping or fat may be eaten.

Such as are exempted from fasting from their meals through infirmity, age or hard labor may use meat three times a day, when others use it only once.

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 man 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 returns, will please do so at once.

LABOUCHERE'S MOTION.

LONDON, March 6.—The Parliaments 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 Parliaments received 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 Lord Hartington's speech of last night, says that all politicians approached the Irish problem in the same spirit as Hartington's problem would soon be solved. The Standard says Gladstone did right in taking no account of Hartington, and the latter's speech will greatly irritate both Liberals and Fenianites.

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 topped 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 at 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 collars, pantries and poultry yards was spread before the self-invited, but ever welcome guest. Every Lower Canadian had heard of the open houses of the French seigneurs in the old times. It is to be regretted that those old families have been so much broken up and scattered.

Those old halting places were not only useful 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 hospitality to brother farmers when travelling, and 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 Oddfellowship—or something dearer—existing 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 Canada 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 their families. A farmer in those early days might travel one hundred miles with his cutter in winter, say, for instance, from the Dutch settlements in and around the Township of Markham, behind Toronto, to visit his friends on the Niagara, without spending five shillings in cash, if he wished, because 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 entering 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 by what it is now. Railways have changed everything in the country parts. The days of Auldland 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 good man was out in the fields, and that he would be greatly disappointed if he missed the news from town.

The country people of those days were 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 early 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, etc., 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 stack, on the barn floor.

The neighbouring girls and boys were invited—or rather invited themselves—to a Bee, a "husking bee," to husk the corn. Then tea and a dance followed on the barn floor after 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 fattest girl, and sometimes a kiss all round, that is if he had nerve enough to do so. This was a standing custom in the country as old as grandfathers. We often detected some fair finder slyly slip her prize into the lap of her favorite boy—as much as to say—do your duty. There were also "paring bees," to peel and slice the apples preparatory to stringing them for drying, also, "quilting bees," &c., but we must not forget the old spinning wheel bee.

The young girls—pardon us—the young ladies of the present day know nothing except by hearsay of the "Gossiping 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 larger 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 farm houses the wool of one hundred sheep was carded, spun and woven or knitted at home.

The gathering to a spinning bee would be a novel sight to-day. This was a gathering of the young girls from both sides of the concession 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 dancing—such 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 on their shoulders. What is it? It is one of those neat little old spinning wheels to be used at the spinning bee, to which the fair ones are wending their way. Do not laugh,

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, generated 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 critics 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 out of Young Street Road, and was desirous to return on the morning stage at Richmond Hill, to reach his way to Toronto. The old farmer 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 felt themselves mutually benefited. Such were some of the primitive customs then existing in the times so old and in the days of other years in this Canada 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 AVOIDED.

TORONTO, March 8.—Seldom has such an excited crowd been gathered together in a public hall in Toronto as the one to-night in the Temperance Hall on the occasion of the public meeting called to express sympathy with the Loyalists in Ireland. It was rumored in the morning that the Irish National League had made arrangements to pack the meeting and the Orangemen, hearing this, sent out a rallying cry. Long before the doors of the Temperance Hall were opened for the meeting, thousands of people, and when the doors were opened the large hall was packed in a few minutes, hundreds of thousands, being unable to gain admittance. Those left outside formed themselves into groups and warmly discussed the object of the meeting. A posse of police were on hand to prevent any forcible demonstration. Inside the hall, however, the scene was never to be forgotten. Almost every member of the league was there, and the remainder would be almost safe to say were Orangemen. Shortly before eight o'clock the chair of Warring Kennedy, opened the proceedings, and from the moment he began to speak to the close of the meeting every speaker was subjected to a constant flow of interruptions. When a loyal sentiment was cheered the cheers were followed by howls and hisses. This roused an intensely bitter feeling, and in different parts of the hall angry and threatening groups were giving full vent to their sentiments. Prof. Goldwin Smith was the first speaker. He delivered a telling speech opposing home rule, and concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Resolved that as citizens of the British Empire we feel a deep interest in the liberty and greatness; and hereby enter our earnest protest against any measure which would dissolve or weaken the union between Great Britain and Ireland."

Prof. Clark, of Trinity College, seconded the resolution. The Chairman rose to the resolution to the meeting, when Philip Thompson, a member of the League, rose to the body of the hall and said, "Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to move." This 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 by any slaying what the result would have been, as the Orangemen were thoroughly aroused. Finally Mr. Thompson was pushed to the rear of the platform and hidden from view till quiet was restored. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried amidst considerable uproar. Rev. Dr. Wild then addressed the meeting and moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Major Bennett, and carried:—"That by an expression of opinion in favor of home rule emanating from an anti-British party in the community, Canadian sentiment has been greatly misrepresented and that in our opinion the Canadian people generally are heartily loyal to the mother country and would regard anything tending to dismemberment with the deepest sorrow and 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 amidst 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 satisfactory.

The word "pulpit" like "ferryboat" and "outlandish women," occurs once in the Bible. It was Ezra who was in the pulpit.



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 Ireland.

MORLEY PREDICTS A GENERAL ELECTION.

LONDON, March 2.—John Morley, in an address at a conference of Liberal Club members to-day, denounced Lord Randolph Churchill's "flagrant attempt to stir up civil war in Ulster," and urged the Liberals to state their utmost 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.

DUBLIN, March 2.—The fortnightly meeting of the Irish National League was held to-day. 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 injure the League, and declared that the so-called outrages were mere avengements of their malice.

CHURCHILL'S VIGOROUS DENIAL.

LONDON, March 2.—Lord Randolph Churchill has written a letter to the Daily News describing the statement in a leading article of that paper to-day to the effect that he, Lord Carnarvon and Lord Ashbourne had prepared a scheme of home rule for Ireland, as the fairest of all falsehoods ever emanating from a newspaper. He says:—"I have never departed from the opinions expressed in my speech at Edinburgh on December 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 approaching repeal." In the speech referred to Lord Randolph said that the Tories would not yield an inch on the home rule question and would not make any further concession to Mr. Parnell either on the land, franchise or on the other government questions. He advocated the advance of public money on the easiest terms to develop Irish railways, canals and public works. "England," he added, "owes Ireland reparation. Money cries most injuries, however deep. But the Irish yell of repeal must be answered with an unchangeable and unanimous 'No!'"

THE "NEWS" AND CHURCHILL.

LONDON, March 3.—The Daily News this morning, referring to Lord Randolph Churchill's letter, admits that it would be difficult legally to prove the assertion made by the News yesterday, but it says it is significant that the Irish members supported the Conservatives in the election and in the division on the medical relief bill, and that the conference between Mr. Healy and Lord Randolph Churchill resulted in the Parnellites leaving the house to avoid opposing the Conservatives. "Lord Randolph," the News adds, "refers to an old speech, but makes no reference to its utterance since that speech was delivered by the Parnellites accuse him of betrayal. It is impossible to know which side to believe."

LONDON, March 3.—The Parnellites occupied five hours of the time of the House of Commons last night with a question regarding a bill dealing with drainage in Belfast.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, deprecated the raising of questions of public policy on private bills. He strongly urged that domestic affairs should be settled much better in Ireland than in the House of Commons. Ultimately the previous question was voted by 200 to 84. It is rumored that the object of the Parnellites was to shelve the Churchill motion.

FATHER TABARET'S DEATH.

PARTICULARS OF THE SAD EVENT—A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE—PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

OTTAWA, March 2.—The flags floating at half-mast from the main staffs of the College of Ottawa was the first intimation to the public that Rev. Father Tabaret, D.D., M.L., had passed to the life beyond. He was surrounded by his colleagues, and about 300 students under his parental care. A man vigorous of body, sound of mind, high of spirit, and president of one of the greatest educational institutions in the Dominion, was almost instantly swept from life.

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 o'clock Mass he reminded them of the indulgences and graces that were to be derived from the exercises of the month of St. Joseph which opened yesterday evening. He went to bed at 11 o'clock, when he was found dead at 12 o'clock, 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 friend, Father Fallier, gave him the last sacrament. 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 Department 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 follow in their footsteps. After studying at Notre Dame de Orléans, and then at Marseilles, he was raised to the priesthood at Marseilles, by the Rt. Rev. James Gay de Lézard, 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, who was also an Oblate. After three years' missionary 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 building up this college, and how successful he was in this regard is shown by the fact that at the time of his death, the institution had a large and honorable list of students, and he held the presidency of the college, with the exception of a few years, from 1858, when he was Provincial of the Oblate Order in Canada, and the United States. In 1864 the Administrator of the Government appointed him Director of the Seminary of Ottawa. In 1882 Rt. Rev. Dr. Guigues made him Vicar-General of his

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 honorary doctorate 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 sincere friends which his charitable disposition and friendly council have won him will regret his sudden demise.

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 route of the procession was down Cumberland street to St. Patrick and up the latter to the Basilica. Shops along the route were closed out of respect to the deceased's memory. There must have been 2,000 people in the procession, including over 100 priests and ecclesiastics. Among other prominent persons present were His Grace Archbishop Taché, of Boniface; their Lordships Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, and Duhamel of Ottawa; the Very Rev. Vicar-General Marchal, of Montreal; Very Rev. Vicar-General Routhier, of Ottawa; Hon. Messrs. Chapleau and Caron, Ministers of the Cabinet; Hon. Senators Scott, Chaffee, Lacoste, Forcier and Armand; Messrs. Vanasse, Daoust, Curran, Tassé and 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 Church; within the walls of which the deceased divine had often worshipped. His remains were carried in and a Libera sung over them by the Right Rev. Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert. The casket was then placed within a special vault built for the purpose, on the Sacred Heart, or right side of the main altar.

TROWING UP THEIR HANDS.

THE GOVERNMENT GIVES WAY ON ALMOST EVERY POINT TO THE NORTH WEST DELEGATES.

OTTAWA, March 3.—In addition to the concessions 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 right to appoint and remove all territorial officials. The Government has signified 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 Government also assented to the fact that it would use its influence to have freight rates on the Canadian Pacific reduced, especially on lumber from British Columbia. With regard to the request made that no charge be made to settlers for wood or hay privilage on Government lands, and that each homestead be allowed four thousand acres, feet of building material, and a grant of the Cabinet Ministers said that a complete concession would not be made, but intimated that a nominal fee would likely be charged. The construction of a trail to the Peace River was favorably considered, but no definite action has been decided upon. A survey of the route is talked of. The Rogers' land system will be introduced but the right to enter a pre-emption as a homestead was rejected. The Government, however, expressed 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 cabinet has not yet decided if the old numbered sections will be opened for settlement. It is hinted that the Government from the manner in which it received the representations of the delegates for the rapid construction of the Hudson Bay railway, is opposed to the scheme. In future, appointment of residents of the North West to 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 Mounted Police.

THE POPE'S ANNIVERSARY.

ROME, March 2.—Pope Leo XIII. celebrated 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. In this His Holiness eulogized the union existing among Catholics, 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 had 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 melancholy 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 last 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, mother of our esteemed colleague of the press, Mr. Jordan, and 74-year-old niece of the late Mr. Jordan, 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 1829, making Quebec her home as it is now her last resting place. She was twice married—firstly in New York by the late Cardinal, then Father McDonley to the late Mr. Jordan, and secondly, with his father, Hon. John Neilson, who was the founder of the Quebec Gazette (now merged in our contemporary, the Chronicle) and who also held the office of Queen's Printer for the old Province of Lower Canada, and lastly, to the late Mr. Jordan, whom she also survived nearly sixteen years.

PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruptions, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan &c.

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight derangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but 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, mucoous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Are there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent papitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys become more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonizing disorder. The origin of this malady is indigestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipient stage. 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 distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farringdon 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.

THE IRISH PARTY.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY DESCRIBES 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 Belfast. They are used there to such a roaring style of oratory that Lord Randolph Churchill seemed dull, tame and moderate. It seems "sound and sane" in the House of Commons as mere gutted 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 as a New York newsboy sells his papers. Such a career, and many other political careers, too, make one rather doubtful about the blessings of a system of government by party.

MR. GLAISTONE'S SCHEME.

Mr. Gladstone is working hard over his scheme for home rule. He does not intend to proceed by mere resolution, but will introduce 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 News.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

One event of the week in Irish parliamentary affairs was the maiden speech of Sir Thomas Gratton Esmond. He is a descendant of Henry Gratton, 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 Esmond 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 EDUCATION 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 Esmond, Mr. Gray and the two McCarthys.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M.P.

The Willimantic Thread Company some time since accidentally illustrated the influence of plants on the atmosphere. The nature of the operations of this company demand a reasonable and constant humidity of the atmosphere in their shops. To obtain this they had employed two men and a spraying machine, but Col. Barrow, desiring to increase 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 Chertway street, Kansas 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 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. Beside the \$30,000 drawn by Schwartz and Benson, Mr. John W. Barnes, proprietor of the Diamond saloon, held a whole ticket which drew \$6,000. Altogether it was a pretty good month for Kansas City.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times, Jan. 16.

A candidate for a Scottish borough in Parliament, 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 I must give my vote to the rate-payers' money. No; if I must give my vote I will give it to a poor man."

Horstford's Acid Phosphate

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

JUDGE McDUGALL DEAD.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 3.—Judge William McDougall 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 1878 and a judge of the Superior Court in 1878. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Three Rivers in the Canadian Assembly at the general elections of 1868. He 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 a judgeship. He was married to Agnes, 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.

THE ANCIENT GREEKS

THEIR BELIEF CONCERNING THE SEAT OF LOVE AND PASSION.

The liver regarded as the Favored Organ—How could it be so? 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.

NOTICE

W. Felix Brin dit Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife, Antonette Desrochers, under number 785 of the Records of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, at Montreal, 23rd February, 1886.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, In the Superior Court.

No. 581. Dame Corinne Collin, wife of Charles Normandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueville, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

Joseph Vincent, Railway employe, of the Parish of St. Vincent, Plaintiff, and the said Marie Vincent, wife of the said Joseph Vincent, Plaintiff, and the said Marie Vincent, Plaintiff, and the said Marie Vincent, Plaintiff, are summoned to appear in this cause, on the 27th day of February, 1886.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

Dame Isabella Brown, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Walker, Plaintiff, and the said James Walker, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

Dame Ambrose Teller dit Lafontaine, trader, Plaintiff, and the said Ambrose Teller dit Lafontaine, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.

Dame Ambrose Teller dit Lafontaine, trader, Plaintiff, and the said Ambrose Teller dit Lafontaine, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this cause.

PATENTS

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

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPSS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected ingredients, a diet may be prescribed which will ensure the most complete and economical assimilation of food and the consequent attainment of a plump, healthy complexion."—Civil Service Gazette.

JAMES EPSS & CO.,

Homoeopathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

FILES

Instant relief. Final cure in 10 days, and never returns. No purgative, no saline, no suppository. One of the simplest remedies. Free, by addressing C. J. MASON, 135 Nassau St., N. Y.

CORPULENCY

Receipts and notes how to be readily, effectually and rapidly cured of corpulence, indigestion, flatulency, constipation, diarrhoea, etc. European Dietetic System. It is not merely to reduce the amount of food, but by affecting the quality of the food, to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal attack by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame.—Civil Service Gazette.

FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultivation), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Harris, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Grist Mills. TERMS EASY. Particulars at 215 COMMERCIAL STREET.

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 32nd VICT. CAP. 95.

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 DRAWING

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 cent stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.)

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

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

Johnston's Fluid Beef

And don't let extracts of meat which have no nutrition be put on you.

MEN ONLY

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.



DIED IN THE WITNESS BOX.

TERRIBLY SUDDEN DEATH OF THE VETERAN COL. DYDE

While giving Evidence in his Son's Behalf in the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE WIDESPREAD REGRET OCCASIONED 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.

Colonel Dyde entered the witness box and was proceeding to explain the business relations of a business character, existing between his son and Eckersdorff.

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 startled and venerable form so familiar to the oldest of our community, and fell back in his striking the wall between their feet, and the counsel, and the jury, men to whom were free, made a movement towards the old officer, for whom general sympathy has been felt during the two days of the trial.

The sad event, it may be imagined, caused a worthy exhibition of feeling. 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 deceased.

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The late Colonel Dyde was the son of Robert Dyde, Esq., merchant, of London, England, and was born about the 23rd of May, 1756.

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 living in a retired life, and has been a member of the committee 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 militia, numbering 600 strong.

An inquest was not deemed necessary, and the body was this afternoon removed from the Court House to the late residence of the deceased, and was there to be interred 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 dandiac.

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 so ugly 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 replied: "Well, if I thought he had a worse looking man than you have, I'd want to look at him."

This was enough, and Ingalls slipped out, leaving his constituent denouncing door-keepers in general.

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 administration of government in India.

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 trap set for him. He said that he was not such a simpleton as to yield to the artful allurements of his opponents. He had already stated that the Government was considering the question of social order in Ireland, the land question and the question of the future government of Ireland.

Lord Churchill justified the motion on the ground that there was danger that Mr. Gladstone would lull 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.

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.

In an interview to-day, Mr. Healy (Nationalist) said it was evident that Mr. Gladstone was determined to fulfill 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.

PARIS, March 4.—Amid great excitement the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon rejected motion for the immediate expulsion of the French Princes from France.

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Forewarned

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

Rheumatism,

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with Neuralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and have found greater relief from Ayer's Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

sarsaparilla." It instills new life into the blood, and imparts vitality and strength. Being highly concentrated, it is the most economical blood purifier.

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

Forearmed

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

Dyspepsia.

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

HALF A MILLION GARDENS SEEDS AND PLANTS. Our Seed Warehouse, the largest in New York, is fitted up with every appliance for the prompt and careful filling of orders. Our Catalogue for 1886, of 140 pages, containing colored plates, descriptions and illustrations of the NEWEST, BEST and RAREST SEEDS and PLANTS, will be mailed on receipt of 25 cents.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED—A TRAIN JUMPED THE TRACK INTO A RIVER.

BELLEVILLE, March 3.—A serious accident happened on the Grand Junction division of the Grand Trunk railway yesterday. The Peterboro express for Belleville, with a large number of passengers, jumped the track while crossing the bridge over the Ouse river, and 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.

LATER.—It is impossible as yet to obtain the names of those injured in the accident, as 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.

EPISCOPALIANS AND HOME RULE. DUBLIN, March 4.—At the request of the Episcopal bishop 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 Presbyterians to-day presented to the Earl of Aberdeen, the Lord Lieutenant, an address of welcome 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.

PROTECTING THE FISHERIES.

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.

THE MASONIC QUARREL.

LONDON, March 3.—The Prince of Wales, as grand master of the British Freemasons, has withdrawn the protest of appointment made from the representatives of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, the latter having severed formal relations with the English lodges of Montreal.

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 careworn.

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.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope, sent free.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

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

Free Perfumery.

An elegant sample basket of perfumery will be sent to you for 10c in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harvest for you. Write: Geo. F. O. box 338, N. Y. City.

L.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1848 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing in the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16, 1886. Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

2,779 Prizes, amounting to \$522,500. Application for tickets to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

HEALTHY FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. The Great Household Medicine Bank Amongst the Leading Necessaries of Life.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers!

an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

Both Pills and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Brunswick for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES EMIGRANTS.

1886—Winter Arrangements—1886

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Ended, Clyde-built IRON STEAMERS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are arranged for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Table with columns: Vessel, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists ships like Numidian, Capitan, Polynesian, etc.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line

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

FROM HALIFAX:

Capitan, Saturday, Feb. 6. Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 13. Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 20.

FROM PORTLAND TO HALIFAX VIA HALIFAX:

Capitan, Saturday, Feb. 6. Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 13. Polynesian, Saturday, Feb. 20.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.

The S.S. NEWFOUNDLAND intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's, N.B., as follows:—

GLASGOW LINE.

Through the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow, etc.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Scandinavian, About Feb. 4. Norwegian, About Feb. 19.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C.B. & O.R.

It is the only line with its own track from CHICAGO TO DENVER.

Either by way of Omaha, Pacific Junction, St. Joseph, Atchison or Kansas City.

It connects in Union Depots with through trains from NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON and all Eastern Cities. It is the principal line to SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & CITY OF MEXICO.

It traverses all of the six great States of ILLINOIS, IOWA, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA, KANSAS, COLORADO with branch lines to all their important cities and towns.

From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped cars, and on our own track between Chicago and Denver.

Chicago and Omaha, Chicago and Council Bluffs, Chicago and St. Joseph, Chicago and Atchison, Chicago and Kansas City, Chicago and Opeka, Chicago and Cedar Rapids, Chicago and Sioux City, Peoria and Council Bluffs, Peoria and Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Louis and St. Paul, Kansas City and Denver, Kansas City and St. Paul, Kansas City and Omaha.

For all points in Northwest, West and Southwest. Its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all important points interlocking Switches and Signals are used, thus insuring comfort and safety.

For Tickets, Rates, General Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. POTTER, 117 W. W. St., St. Paul, Minn., or HENRY B. STODOLSKY, 117 W. W. St., St. Paul, Minn.

NEW BOOK. MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

By the Rev. Father Northway, C.S.B., author of "The Christian's Guide to the Colonies." It is the most complete and valuable reception and patronage and warm welcome. Letter of Bishop Walsh, London Oct., 1884, pages 7; cloth, 25 cents; paper, 15 cents. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.



IN THE WEST.

Far beyond the rolling river. Glimpsing through the mist of night, From a home of peace and beauty...

In the treasured land of promise We are not in pain or fear. Ever starts the worn heart-string...

GRACE O'DOYLE, Ottawa.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

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

OTTAWA, March 8.—The present condition of affairs in parliament may be described as the proverbial calm which is said to precede the storm. It is not very difficult, however, to see through the calm, and to determine the bent of the session to close as soon as possible.

OF THE REVOLVED BLUES in the line of policy proposed by Mr. Blake. Mr. Couriel in the Commons, Mr. Bellerose in the Senate, have moved forward, as expected, but they have been careful to keep within the bounds which the Opposition leader has laid down for carrying the Ministry on Northwest affairs.

A TERRIBLE INDICTMENT awaits the ministry. It is the most formidable that has ever been known in the parliamentary history of the country. To any that try to trick or dodge a parliamentary sharp practice the demand for investigation can be buried in very characteristic of Sir John, but it will not work.

"SIR JOHN HAS GOT TO THE END OF HIS TRIPPER" is said outright by his opponents, whispered by the hangers on, anxiously repeated in inquiring tones by the fence-jumpers and generally admitted by everybody not directly interested in the maintenance of the government.

Mr. Landry, of Montserrat, has signified his willingness to be hanged, if the Home Office will not let him go. He is the only man in the country who is not a convict, and he is the only man who is not a convict.

There will be, however, a diversion not on the Tory programme.

BORING INQUIRY—THE TORIERS' DEPRE- RATE—THE ULSTER SPIRIT—THE "BOLTERS" INCREASING—ORANGE DOMINATION IN THE CABINET.

OTTAWA, March 4.—It is now evident that Sir John has made up his mind to bring inquiry into the causes of the rebellion as far as he is able. His powers for concealment are of course very great, for he knows the extent of the evidence available, whereas the Opposition is in the dark.

The saying that Sir John is "riding for a fall" on Littlefield's motion may be well founded on fact, but it is an exceedingly dangerous game to play. The result of an appeal to the country at the present time is exceedingly problematical.

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 admission of a loss of a few seats has been a serious matter.

ALREADY I perceive the cry on which the Tories intend to go to the country. It is that of a development of Tory policy, which may be described as a development of Tory policy.

POLITICAL ENCUMBRANCE—MORE TAXATION AFTER RECKLESS EXTRAVAGANCE—THE FLYING COLUMN—SENATOR O'DONOHUE AND SIR JOHN'S CHARGE OF WEAKNESS.

OTTAWA, March 5, 1886. The "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 the party.

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 Inland Revenue taxation.

Perhaps the worst effect of Sir John Macdonald's long course of power has been his pronounced influence on the neutrality of public life. Men who in ordinary social or commercial affairs would not be guilty of a thought of dishonesty, when brought under political influence, are not only guilty of a thought of dishonesty, but are even guilty of accepting money stained by public corruption.

cannot give employment to our own men and women, and it is a disgrace to our country that this should be so. The whole question, therefore, should be brought before Parliament.

Mr. Deslauriers, of Montserrat, will require on Monday whether the Government received any communication, letter or other document from one or more of the jurors in the case of Louis Riel.

Speaking to a gentleman from the Territories new 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 Ireland, the settlers and give some military something to do.

It is stated that Sir John's imputation on the Hon. John G'Donohue 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.

OUR MILITARY SWELL MOB—THE "POST" A MUG THORN IN SIR JOHN'S SIDE—TO STAMM AN OPPOSITION SHEET—AN ORANGEMAN TO RUN IT—FROZEN WHISKY SHIELDS—\$100,000 WANTED—PARLIAMENTS IMMORALITY—THE TORY GRABBERS—THE RIEL QUESTION.

OTTAWA, March 6, 1886. Anyone who thinks Canada is not fast becoming a great military power should come to Ottawa. 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.

By the way, there is considerable talk here of starting a new paper in Montreal to counteract the influence of The Post. Sir John and his foregatherers of that ilk feel that the ability, independence and success of The Post is a terrible bug thorn in their side.

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Townships have been inspected at 170-200. We quote prices here as follows: Groceries, 22c to 25c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 22c; fair to 15c, 15c to 19c; Morriaburg, 15c to 20c; fair to 15c, 15c to 17c; Brockville, 15c to 18c; fair to 15c, 15c to 18c; Western, 15c to 18c; quality. Low grades, 5c to 8c.

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BIRTH. WARD.—At 601 Dorchester street, on March 7th, 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 Longgan, 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. Father O'Malley, uncle of the groom, Mr. Joseph Leblond, of Montreal, to Miss Elsie, daughter of Mr. John O'Malley, Quebec.

McQUILLAN.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Margaret McQuillan, aged 62 years.

HINPHY.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Patrick Hinphy, aged 20 years.

RENNA.—On the 4th inst., James Campbell, aged 14 years, infant son of T. Keenan.

STEWART.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Margaret Stewart, aged 79 years, beloved wife of Wm. Stewart.

CARROLL.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Michael Carroll, aged 82 years, of Pittsburgh, passed peacefully away.

LARBART.—At Ottawa College, on Sunday, February 28th, H. P. Joseph Henri LARBART, Superior, aged 28 years.

McVEY.—In this city, on March 2nd, Michael McVey, a native of the County Antrim, Ireland, aged 44 years.

RANCOUR.—At St. Columba, on March 1st, after a long illness suffered with resignation, Pierre Rancour, aged 60 years.

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

JORDAN.—At Quebec, on the 1st inst., of the late John Jordan, and a native of the County Down, Ireland, R.I.

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

RARUE.—At Quebec, on March 1st, of the age of 57 years, Marie Anne Thibault RARUE, widow of Simeon RARUE, Esq., and mother of the Honorable Isidore and Rosario Thibault.

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

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