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PROMOTED BY PROTESTANTISM

ARISTOCRACY

Scathing Denunciation of Sectarianism.

HOW PROTESTANTISM PUBLICLY REPUDIATES THE POOR.

Grand Tribute to Catholic Charity for God's Beloved Poor.

The following able article from the cur rent issue of the North American Review, requires no words from us to add to the force of its truthful arraignment against Protestantism as the promoter of aristocracy in this country.

When the English first reared an altar beside the James River in the little settle-ment which the fortune hunters of England established with such difficulty, there were no marked differences of rank amongst the men who knelt before it. Few were there who were not of gentle birth when the colony was founded, but, some years later, when the population was less homogenous, we may be very sure that within the sanctu-ary walls regard was held for him who could wear the gay clothing and the gold ring, and after a time Lazarus is made to feel rather than for him whose plain speech and that his rags are out of keeping in so fine a plain garb proclaimed him simple instead of gentle. The men who founded Boston and Plymonth were of a different stamp from their Virginian brethren. Stardy, hard-headed men of the middle class, one might have expected that in the temples which they should build, no artificial distinctions of rank would be allowed. Yet very soon we find them, in their rude meeting houses, exalting the Christian who possessed two cloaks and had everything handsome about him, so far as was possible under existing circumstances, above the Christian who did not possess extraneous advantages.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES DESCRIBED. Two hundred and fifty years have gone by,

and the world have more progress in that time, we are told, than in many cycles of Cathay. Year by year Protestantism has eliminated one harsh feature after another the housemaids and Irish laborers. and the world has made more progress in that from its statements of belief, and has

that "the better class of Methodists" attend one of these churches in preference to the other. The tolerant Presbyterian or Congregationalist will tell you that "really the better class of Methodists are more like ourselves," which he thinks is a very gracious, liberal-minded statement of the case, and 'the better class of Methodists" affect to look down upon the preachers of their plainer co-religionist. Should there be several churches of one faith in any community the scale of respectability may have any numberr of degrees marked upon it, from the Gothic structure in the fashionable quarter to the mission chapel that has for neighbors saloons

and squalid tenements.

HOW ARISTOCRACY IS FOSTERED. The whole fabric of American Protestantism is inwrought with the notion that class distinctions must exist, must be intensified in fact, in the houses it erects to the worship of a Divine Being who is supposed to care nothing for such distinctions and whose Son, when on earth, consorted with fishermen and "the lower classes" generally in preference to the company of "nice peo-ple." Honorable exceptions, exist here and there without doubt, but the great, stubborn fact remains that American Protestantism does foster an exclusive, aristocratic spirit.

The humble mission chapel developes in time into a church. Its settees are replaced at length by cushioned pews; a costly carpet covers the floor that once boasted nothing better than a cocoa matting, an imposing organ succeeds the unpretentious melodeon, the sunlightcomes at last through many-colored panes. All these things are certainly sweet and commendable in their nature, for it is surely right to beautify and enrich His temple to the best of our ability, but along with them the spirit of exclusiveness invariably creeps in, that his rags are out of keeping in so fine a place and he is assured that he will feel much more at home in the new mission which the church has been so good as to build for him. And, once again, gay clothing and gold rings have it all their own way. But all this is not the fault of Uhristianity

or of American Protestantism, it is simply a fault inherent in human nature, it may be urged. Is this indeed so? Let us see.

WHERE TO FIND THE TRUE CHURCH.

A stone's-throw from the Protestant church may often be seen a church surpassing it in beauty, a church whose marbles are carved even more richness of design, whose with windows blaze with even deeper coloring, a church whose existence the Protestant would like to ignore even while he emulates its

"The housemaids' and laborers' church !" adapted itself more and more nearly to Heaven be praised that their is such a church, the needs of humanity, it is claimed. The for Protestantism has little to offer these rude meeting houses of the colonial period members of the community. At the door of have given place to costly churches, it is this despised church is the holy water font, true. Inside of these temples the light, the use of which is common to all the congre passing with difficulty through painted glass, gation, its presence at the entrance serving to emphasize the fact that worldly distinctio: holstered seats, where the foot falls upon the must be left outside the door. The wearer of softest carpets, and where the pealing organ the gay clothing and he of the tattered sleeve swells the note of self gratulation. "The Lord is in His holy temple," says and Lszarus kneeling side by side in a Roman the clergyman, "let all the earth keep silence before Him. But is "all the earth" be seen, but the Protestant church-goer rarely beholds such a spectacle in his own church. Whatever the relative merits of the two to bain the majority here. How should it faiths may be, one must admit that the be otherwise ? Purple and fine linen can Roman communion, in America at least, has readily pay one, two, three, or even four encouraged, in the majority of cases, the thousand dollars for the privilege of present- idea of equality of man in the presence of ing itself before God in what is terined His the Maker he has come to worship, while house, and what fellowship can Christianity the Protestant communion, has from the beginning fostered an aristocratic, exclusive spirit, which has resulted in making its churches but too often religious club houses, and in deepening the caste distinctions which practically deny the brotherhood of man.

from any poor man in order that the face of the Lord may never be turned away from him. Is it any wonder that Lazarus, his soul filled with the scornful reproof of the wealth and with the despitefulnesss of the proud, sometimes fails to perceive the great kindness extended to him, and either turns from religion entirely or enters the church that makes him in his rags as welcome as the sinner who dines sumtuously every day.

ARISTOCRACY THE BACK BONE OF SECTAR-LANISM.

American Protestanism has no acknowledged duties to perform to the poor man who is so unfortunate as to be within Its pale, if we may judge by its bearing toward him. Judged by its works it is no system of faith for the poor man to cling to, whether he be respectably poor or utterly destitute. Whatever gracious message Protestantism may once have had for him it has none now, to all appearances. For years it has steadily turned its face away from the poor man. Its ears have long been dulled to the voice of the poor man asking to be recognized as an equal before God in its temples. Its eyes are too dim to see aught of Lazarus but his

rags. Woe unto that faith that has no care for unto that faith which preaches the gospel of say to English statesmen is this :- "Give pre-eminence to the rich and of humble submission to the poor. Woe unto that faith which gives to him that hath, and from him that hath not taketh away even that which 'he hath ! And woe unto American Protes-tantism because of its pride, its hardness of heart, its "civilized heathenism" that wears the mask of Christianity and crucifies afresh the Master it assumes to adore ! OSCAR FAY ADAMS.

A PRIEST CURES RABIES.

THE EFFECT OF VAPOR BATHS AND THE INHA-LATION OF OXYGEN.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Rev. James J. Curran, of the Catholic Protectory at Arling-ton, N.J., has been credited with curing an authenticated case of rabies, the patient being William Klee, twelve years of age, whose pa-rents reside in Paterson. A reporter called on Father Curran Wednesday and he related the case. He said the lad had been taken away from the institution by his mother, but he had

"Five days afterwards he showed unmistakable symptoms of rables, violent convulsions, and attempted to bite those who tried to hold and attempted to bits those who tried to hold him. There were spasmodic twitchings of the muscles all over the body, enormous dilations of the ouplis of the eyes, the iris looking like a fine drawn line. He suffered from great pain at the pit of the stomach and inability to swallow the saliva, and when in convul-sions he gave vent to violent growlings and continuous barking. The boy had at the same time, disturbances of the bead and seemed to suffer from pains in the back. The least noise would throw him min convulsions. At the same to suffer from pains in the back. The least noise would throw him into convulsions. At the same time his tongue seemed natural and the pulse normal, though slightly irregular. "I ascertained that a large mongrel mastiff had bitten hun on the little finger of the left hand on January 2nd. The local physi-cian had been called in and gave the boy a dose of morphine which seemed to have no effect on him. I instructed the sister who had charge of the domestic arrangements to give the boy a vapor bath. For a long time I have given hydrophobia careful study having had extensive practice in medical matters. I concluded that a vapor bath in conjunc-tion with the inhalation of oxygen would be extremely beneficial in case of rables. "I superintended personally the giving of the bath. A large pan was filled full of water and placed on a gasoline stove which we use for printing purposes in connection with the protectory. When the water began steaming, a chair was placed over the pan. and wrapped in blankets was seated in it the boy and kept there for half an hour. "Then he was incased in dry blankets and placed in bed. This operation had the effect of placed in bed. This operation had the effect of making him perspire very freely, and taking the poison out through the pores of the body. I gave him an inhalation of oxygen, which compelled him to vomit, thereby getting the poison out of the in-terior of the body. After these operations the pain about the pit of the stomach disappeared and the only supprove remaining were the inand the only symptoms remaining were the in-ability to swallow the saliva and a choking sensaability to swallow the saliva and a choking sensa-tion as if there was not enough air in the room. The boy again vomited and then fell into a pro-found sleep and has had no attack since. The present symptoms indicate complete recovery. We have tried everything which hitherto ex-cited him and he does not seem in the least effected " affected." The sick boy was in a neat cot, looking somewhat pale, but with a nealthy appearance. He showed his tinger where the dog had bitten it. The Sister who had esgecial charge of the boy during his attack said his barking and growling wers horrible in the extreme.

IRISH HOME KOLE.

IRELAND WANTS NOT SEPARATION, BUT A THE DOMINION'S-ULSTER NATIONAL-ISTS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Independent of to-day publishes an article by Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, member of Parliament, setting forth in intelligible form for American readers what Mr. Parnell and his confreres include in their demand for Home Rule. The following comprises the essential features :- He begins hy saying that the Nationalists do not

demand separation, but would not be satisfied with mere local boards; that very many Irishmen would be glad of separation, but they recognize that the spirit of the age does not favor small, independent States, but rather an arglomeration of States, and that, therefore, "the question of separation does not come into practical politics now." -Нe

All the Irishmen I know, certainly all the responsible Irishmen, are well content to see Ireland a part of Great Britain, provided she is a partner with England on fair terms. If she is, they are willing that Ireland should

Woe unto that faith that has no care for be in partnership, but they are not willing the feeble folk for whom Christ died. Woe that she should be in subjection. What they Ireland the right to manage her own affairs within the line of the seafoam that washes her shores, give her the right to do for her-self what every State in the American Union has a right to do for itself-what every one of the English colonies in Canada and would be to have a Home Rule Parliament for England, another for Scotland, and, if need were, yet another for Scotland, and, if for Ireland, and an Imperial Parlia-iment, in which all should be repre-sented, for imperial affairs-affairs of common interest. This would be just such a system as you Americans have, as Canada the most and Australia have. But neither Eugland nor Scotland wants a Home Rule Parliament for herself just yet. I say "just yet"

because the demand and the necessity will come some day. Sconer or later England and Scotland will find that it is not possible to get through local, parochial, national and imperial business in one centralized legis-But just yet this is not fully lature. recognized, and, therefore, there is a certain

nor. Every American has heard of these names and knows that they are the names of men absolutely devoted to the Irish national LEGISLATURE, WITH POWERS EQUAL TO cause. These men, and many others like them, are now the chosen representatives of Ulster constituencies. Mr. Sexton went near to carrying a division of Belfast. I was only twenty votes behind my Orange competitor for the representation of the Orange city of Derby. Tell me of the Protestant being op-pressed by his Catholic neighbor in auch a country and under such conditions ! But by all means let the guaranty be given if it is thought necessary. Let it be given in any form that national men can device. I shall make no trouble about that.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE REPUBLIC-THE WORK OF JEWISH ALLIES-HOW THE LATE CIVIL WAR WAS FORCED ON

THE AMERICAN PROPLE.

Prominent members of the Rothschild amily have declared that the people in America do not rule, but that money rules. It is probably not an exaggeration to state that the Rothschilds could concentrate (with six month's notice) five thousand million dollars at any given point. The following is from the Boston Journal, Dec. 23rd, 1884:

"No wonder that Mr. McLean of the Lincinuati Enquirer (Democratic) is disliked Australia can do-give us this much and we by many Democrats, when he says that Sena-are willing to live in friendly partnership tor Bayard as Secretary of the Treasury with you." As to imperial affairs, we could would be the clerk of August Belmont, the by many Democrats, when he says that Senaeasily arrange. A compromise might be agent (in America) of the Rothschilds." The found. My own idea of a satisfactory system head of the Rothschilds banking house has head of the Rothschilds banking house has recently been raised to the British Peerage on account of his eminent service to the

> The above mentioned August Belmont, ever since the Rebellion and until recently, has been Chairman of the National Democratic Executive committee. He offered to defray the most of the campaign expenses if Mr. Bayard was made the Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

In the January number of the North American Review-Mr. Richmond-a Demo-crat and a friend of Mr. Bayard, who is now U. S. Secretary of State, calls his attention to that, and urges him to resign on account of his pro-British sympathizers. The Roths-childs advanced large sums of money to start and uphold the Southern Confederacy. Benjamin D'Israli, the Jewish Premier of

THE CATHULICS OF FRANCE ARE LOYAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, March 1.—The three Cardinals of France have addressed the following protest to M. Grevy :—

To the President of the Republic:

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT-The Ministerial declaration read in the Senate and in the Chamber on January 16th, and now publicly placard-ed in all the communes of France, casts upon ed in all the communes of France, casts upon the clergy accusations of the gravest kind. A few weeks ago the Minister of Instruc-tion and Public Worship incriminated the conduct of the clergy at the election. These incriminations, general-ized and confirmed by the ministerial declaration, compel us to speak. To keep silent and congregation to accusation any longer would be to admit the accusation directed against us. It is true that in France an anti-Christian minority is seeking to identify its hatred of religion with the Government ; but it is also true that the clergy, faithful to the detence of the sacred cause of religion, are more detence of the scred cause of religion, are more and more devoting their energies to separating the latter from the passfons and hatred of politics. It is not the place to enter here into details. If any ecclesistics have, in the elec-toral struggle, forgotten the limits imposed upon them by the character and nature of their func-tions, they form rare exceptions. The respon-sibility of isolated acts cannot with any justice be cast upon the entire clargy, any more than the Government itself could take the responsi-bility of the acts of all its agents. The clergy do not in the least ignore the gravity of the pre-sent situation from the religious point of view. We shall be ready, like our fathers, to suffer all things so long as we are asked for nothing con-trary to our conscience and our honor. We shall not forget the words of authority which lately reminded us that the Church

We shall not forget the words of authority which lately reminded us that the Church does not condenin any form of govern-ment in itself. These words shall always be the rule of our conduct towards the State; nor can we allow our love and devotion to our country to be called in question. We are, therefore, fulfilling a duty, and we are assured of the award of our collegement in the guaragement of the assent of our colleagues in the episcopate in placing in your hands, Monsieur le President, this respectful protest against the unmerited accusations which the ministerial declaration has published against the French clergy. We are, with respect, your humble and devoted servants,

J. H. CARDINAL GUIRERT, Archbishop of Paris. L. M. CARDINAL CAVEROT, Archbishop of Lyons, J. F. CARDINAL DESPREZ. Archbishop of Toulouse.

MR. DAVITT'S WELSH TOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .--- Mr. Michael Davitt oft this afternoon for Dublin. Just previous Dublin about two weeks, after which I shalt visit the southern part of Wales. I am en-tirely satisfied with the development of the land question in Wales, and strongly impressed with the belief that the interests of the Welsh, Irish, and English producers are identical. I could have no more convincing proot of this than is furnished by the fact that between forty and fifty English constituencies, among which my speeches in Wales have had considerable circulation, have invited me to address them upon the land question in Great Britein. All attempts to raise religious issues in Wales have failed so completely that further efforts have been abandoned, and an illustration of their ill success can be found in the fact that in certain Welsh constituencies, where that kind of tactics have been extensively emplyed, the electors have expressed a disposition to offer Mr. Parnell a nomination for Parliament at the next elections, should be wish to stand as a candidate for a Welsh seat. The misery existing in Kerry has made a very much deeper impression upon the people in Wales than one who has not been recently among them can imagine, and the causes which led to that lamentable state of affairs, as well as those which prevent the immediate application of remedies, are well known and carefally considered in Wales. The property of the Earl of Kenmare and other Kerry landlords is being heavily mortgaged to English insurance companies. The needs of the landlords are as pressing as those of their tenants. The clamour of the companies for interest long due forces the landlords to demand of their tenants rent which they cannot pay, and the most merciless evictions follow. distress in the Western islands is more terrible still, as the soil in that region scarcely yields sufficient to supply food, and certainly nothing with which to pay rent. I have written to Mr. Morley an urgent letter to-day, insisting upon immediate action on the part of the Government towards the relief of the distress and oppression to which the people of Ireland are subjected. I am hope-ful of a brighter political future, providing

reveals an interior filled with carefully up-

present in this house of the Lord's ? The wearcrs of gay clothing and gold rings seem in velvet and broadcloth have for Christianity in less seemly garb?

SELFISHNESS AMONG THE SECTS.

But the plain, unfashionable people would not feel at home amongst us, say the wearers of the gay clothing. They naturally prefer to be by themselves. This is true enough, and so fashionable Christianity builds a mission church for unfashionuble Christianity and its Sunday meditations are not therefore disturbed by any Dives and Lazarus contrasts being thrust before it. Of all the Protestant churches in America, the writer's own church, the Episcopal, is gener-ally styled the most aristocratic, but its Ritualistic wing has done and is doing much Ritualistic clergy, as a whole, are little disposed to recognize class distinctions. Next after the Episcopal Church the Uni-tarian is perhaps the most exclusive, the the spiritual needs of the poor. Following this is the Presbyterian Church, and In the light of a poor relation the Episcopal Church is disposed to consider the numwith the exception of one family among the latter. "It must be very trying for the B-'s to attend the Haptist church," was a common saying in the village. It occasionally happens Methodist or Baptist, but in the majority of in a start of the second s

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NO PLACE FOR THE POOR MAN IN PROTESTANT-ISM.

Say what we may, the Protestant Church has no place for the poor man within its pale. The wealthy churches snub him till he leaves them for unfashionable churches or omits to go to church altogether, and the sectarian churches which lay no claim to being fashionable are yet not overgracious to the very poor worshipper who ought to be to relieve it from this imputation, and the content with the religious cold vituals Ritualistic clergy, as a whole, are little proffered his kind at the mission disposed to recognize class distinctions. chapels. It would not be pleasant Next after the Episcopal Church the Uni-tarian is perhaps the most exclusive, the one farthest removed from sympathy with be certainly be out of place there. These comfortable seats be for well-nurtured, welldressed Christians who have listened approvabout on the same line are the Longrega-tionalist Church and, where the German are very far from hungering and thirsting traditions are fading, the Lutheran Church. for the Bread of Life. Away with you LEZITUS, to the mission chapel where you belong! You shall hear a tenth-rate preacher erically great Methodist Church, and the there whom you can better understand, and Unitarian Church regards the Universalist on Sunday afternoons we will graciously Church in a similar way. Viewed from a come there ourselves and question you about social standpoint the Baptist Church is on the Carpenter's Son, who had not where the same plane as the Methodist, and in to lay his head, and the probable distance many cities the worshipper at either of these of Jericho from Jerusalem. We say churches is socially dead. In a certain village to ourselves that the uncomfortable direct in western New York, where the writer once Bible texts relative to the poor and to our lived, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches kinship with them are not intended to be held the balance of social power, and the taken literally. There must first be a care-Methodists and Baptists were socially ignored ful study of surrounding conditions. What was suitable and proper to be done at the opening of the Christian era, and in Judea, is not at all the right thing to do now in these United States, nineteen hundred years that the dominant church in a town is the later, and amongst a wholly different people. And, crowning argument of all, an attempt cases social ostracism awaits the man or to follow out literally the New Testament cases social estraction awaits the man or woman who belongs to either of these respect able bodies. Society practically assumes that all "the nice people" worthing at Episcopal, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregationalist or Lutheran shrines, and no doubt society has legitimate grounds for its assumption if its trade are to be accented. But lat us see all "the nice people" worship at Episcopal, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregationalist or Intheran shrines, and no doubt society has legitimate grounds for its assumption if its standards are to be accepted. But let us see what is the state of affairs in these humbler Protestant Churches. Are there two Baptist Churches in a town? We shall hear Churches in a town? We shall hear

OBITUARY.

THE LATE REV. J. H. TABARET, O.M.I.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2S.—The Rev. Father J. H. Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., the respected Prin-cipal of the College of Ottawa, was struck by heart disease when at dinner to day and expired half an hour afterwards. He was born in the Department of Lisere, France, in April, 1828, and became Principal of the Ottawa College in 1853, since which time be has been the chfef factor in its success. His sudden death has cast a gloom over the College and the city, and his funeral on Wednesday will be enormously attended; he was almost worshipped by those who came into contact with him and his place will not be easily filled. As a scholar he stood in the first rank, as a man he possessed a character of wonderful strength.

RENOUNCING HER RIGHTS.

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we are not to be allowed to have any share in the management of your affairs." I do not think there is much in the objection, but the objection is made, and has to be taken into account; therefore, I at least, should be quite willing to accept a Parliament in College-green, Dublio, and to give up all right to a

seat in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. Some arrangement could easily be made as to Ireland's share in the common taxation and her voice in Imperial affairs. No serious difficulty would arise about that. Give us an Irish Parliament, and we will show that we are ready to meet England on fair and reasonable grounds of compromise and arrangement as to other matiers; but it must be an Irish Parliament, not a system of Local Boards. What is the difference? may be asked. Even in practice the difference would be very great. In principle the dif-

ference is the difference between what we want and what we do not want. We want to have the existence of the Irish nation recognized. We want an Irish National Parliament, free to make what laws it will for the internal administration of Ireland, We could not accept the control of the Parliament at Westminster, or of the Sovereign acting on the suggestions of English advisers. That would be to hand us over to the control of the English majority again; but we should be quite willing to accept the control of the Sovereign acting on the advice Of course it would be merely nominal control : English Ministry over Ireland's domestic us, but promote new ones. parliament would be a very real and alto-it is the unvarying policy of England in gether intolerable control. Ireland would be getting rid of rival powers and making con-

A WRITTEN CONSTITUTION

or otherwise for the protection of the minority in all their freedom of conscience, in all their rights of whatever kind. Nothing she steps in and takes possession. This could be less needed than such a guarantee. Satanic policy laid the foundation of the Nothing is farther from the mind and the British Empire. Every addition to it of heart of Uatholic Ireland than to do the populated lands has been accomplished in slightest wrong to the Protestants of Ireland. With the simple exception of U'Connell, all the great Irish leaders have been keeping them in a weakened condition. By Protestants, and some of O'Connell's most this means she holds the two hundred and powerful supporters were Protestants. See fifty millions of India. what a list it is-Wolfe Tone, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Robert Emmet, Smith O'Brien, Thomas Davis, John Mitchel, Isaac Butt, Charles Stewart Parnell-all Protestants. Among the new members elected to serve Iceland's national cause in the Imperial Parliament are several earnest Protestants, who would be rather amused if they were asked whether they were not afraid of being deprived of their freedom of worship if an Irish Parlia-ment were to be established. What about that northern province of Ireland which we hear of as "Protestant Ulster?" I ask my American readers to get well into their minds the fact that the majority of members returned to Parliament from the Province of Ulster

Mr. Parnell. Let us name some of them :---

The second se

(After the collapse of the rebellion, Mr. Benjamin returned to England and rose to the head of the English Bar). The following is from the speech of General T. W. Sherman on "Forefathers' Day," New York, Dec. 22ad, 1884 :

"I wish to impress upon the young men here that the civil war was imposed upon us; that the people of the South did not want civil war. It was imposed upon us by their leaders who sat in the hulls of Washington. If from the beginning of the world to the present day there ever was a conspiracy, the conspiracy in the Winter of 1860-61 was a damnable conspiracy, and I speak of it with knowledge, because I myself was then a citizen of a Southern State." The facts are clear enough, The instigators

of the rebellion had for their object not so much the establishment of a Southern Confederacy as the destruction of Republican Government in America, the dismemberment of the Union into small parts and their final absorption into the British Empire. Thus a few conspirators well supplied with money excited elements of discord in the Republic and brought on us the terrible slaughter of the civil war, solely that England might make a conquest of the American people for trade and political purposes. The world, and England in particular, is horrified by the blowing up of public buildings in London. Is not the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of her Irish Minister-the same principle as of our citizens, indirectly caused by England, that which prevails in Canada and Australia. a vastly more abominable crime? Whatever may be the chances for success, English just as it is in Canada and Australia, and in politicians will not cease to carry out this England herself. The control of the Sover-eign in these countries never again can be anything but nominal. The control of an not only intensity existing differences among

quite willing to give any requisite guarantee quests, to set their people at variance, by an article in downfall, while she safely looks on and at the opportune moment, with the hypocritical excuse "In the interest of humanity and the stoppage of boodshed, this manner, and she has kept firm hold of them with her blood-sucking trade policy, keeping them in a weakened condition. By

> With one purpose in view since the Ameri can Revolution, she has secretly applied the policy of "divide and conquer" in the United States, never for a moment relinquishing the hope of final success. Every consideration of justice, patriotism and public prosperity demands that this policy be sternly met by American Republicans and Democrats, with the utmost vigilance. It constitutes an ever present menace. Only by making it Ex-TREMELY DANGEBOUS to its authors, the English aristocracy and American monarch-ists. shall we avoid shooting down our own kindred in periodical civil wars.

Adequate power to cope with this alarming evil cannot be secured without an extensive combination of determined Americans with this specific object in view. In the interests are nationalists, and are devoted followers of Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar. Mr. William O'Brien of humanity and our country, the time has Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Arthur O'Cona come to

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THE IRISH PROBLEM.

confidence in his intentions."

that Mr. Gladstone vindicates Mr. Parnell's

LONDON, Feb. 27.-Mr. Biggar, in an interview to-day, stated that he had no quarrel with Mr. Parnell, and that he enjoyed that gentleman's complete confidence. Mr. Biggar declined opening the old Galway sores. During the interview his manner was easy; gay, and sweetly demonical as ever. Mr. Davitt, in an interview, said : "I have the greatest hopes of Mr. Morley. God forbid that the Castle glamour will have influence over him. If he fails, constitutional rule in Ireland will be ended, and blood will be mixed with water in our streets."

SEXTON AND CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Feb. 27.-It is not expected that the Government will give a day for the consideration of Mr. Sexton's censure of Lord Randolph Churchill for his Belfast crusade, The Parnellites will move to adjourn ; and in the discussion on the motion they will likely take an opportunity to give the House of Commons some information concerning the parleying between themselves and Lord Churchill on the question of home rule.

AN ELECTION AT CARDIFF. LCNDON, Feb. 27.—Sir E. J. Reed, lord ; the treasury in the Gladstone Ministry, W. revelected to Parliament from Cardiff to-day, He received 5,708 votes, against 4,845 P Llewellyn, the Conservative candidate. At the general elections the poll stood :---

•

An America Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XVI.-Continued.

Isabelle looked bewildered when her father

petulantly into an casy chair, and burst into

tears, saying : "I won't love you any more. You are

"I'm glad of it, but I can't believe it.

"Wipe your eyes and listen," said Ange-

Angelins told her in a few words that she

"Oh, Angel, dear, I am so sorry I said I

was Mrs. Courtney when she was with her,

and that she must not ask her any questions ;

for I love you so much. Do you forgive me?'

"Shall I tell you what has happened since

you left ? I am engaged to be married, and

I am so happy; and papa is going to be married the same day. This will be better, for I am going to live in Florence, and he

"I am very glad to hear it," said Angelina

"I need not ask you if Mr. Mortimer is the

happy one ?" "Yes; Albert and I are just as happy as

"Do you like the lady your father is going

would be so lonely here without me.

I love everybody, it seems to me.¹

"And your father has gone to see-

" To see Albert's father in England," con-

What a relief the news of Mr. Beauvais

When Mr. Beauvais returned he scarcely

knew Angelina, The sadness so long settled

it was new life to Mrs. Courtney to open her

pleaded for another month.

that he had died after she left Florence.

line,

"Yes dear."

said Angelina.

tinued Isabelle.

kindness to her.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

2

Read this you Canadian tax payers who believe that the Ministers of the Crown are devoted patriots who attend to the business of the people and neglect themselves. Read this and be converted :--

SIR JOHN'S BELATIVES.

«1, Sir John Macdonald's brother-in-law, late Deputy Minister of Justice, draws a pension of \$2,000 a year out of the public purse. "2, J. P. McPherson, his nephw, is a

clerk in the Public Works, at a salary of \$1,000. "3. G. A. Sparks, another near relative,

is a clerk in the Department of the Interior ; salary, \$750. "4. Hugh J. Macdouald, son, is the solicitor of the C.P.R.; receives therefrom

about \$10,000 a year.

MACKENZIE BOWELL'S BELATIVES. "Mackenzie Bowell has managed to secure

"Mackenzie Bowell has managed to secure for his relatives a good many of the crumbs as they fell from the Government kitchen table. "14. Dr. Girr, a cousin, an officer in the hospital. N.B.—Salary unknown. "15 Carvell, a nephew, Senator in 1881,

"1. His son, John Bowell, is appraiser of customs at Winnipeg; salary, \$1,800 a year.

"2. Thomas Patterson, bis son's father-inlaw, is customs appraiser at Ottawa; salary unknown.

"3. J. C. Jamieson, his son-in law, holds a blind share in the Prince Albert Colonization Company.

"4. This same J. C. Jamieson also is a large stockholder in the Shell River Colonizaship." tion Company.

"5. A brother in law is in the Manitoba postal service ; salary unknown.

"6. Another brother in-law is in the Belleville postal service ; salary unknown. "7. A brother is the P. M. Tweed post

office; salary unknown. MR. CHAPLEAU S RELATIVES.

"Mr. Chapleau is a man of enterprise and always on the 'look out.'

"I. He has secured for a railway, of which he is the head, middle and tail, a bonus of \$272,000.

of Public Works ; salary \$1,800.

"3. Dr. Chapleau, another brother, is clerk in the House of Commons, salary S1.800.

"4. Chapleau, another brother, is clerk in Department of State; salary unknown.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN'S RELATIVES. are also provided for at the public expense.

"1. E. J. Langevin, his brother, draws \$3,480 as Clerk of the Senate. \$1,200 as customs of the Senave. \$1,200 as customs officer at Quebec.

3. A. R. McDonell, his brother-in-law,

captures \$2,000 as divisional superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway.

"4. -- Langevin, another brother, is a cus-toms officer at Quebec, and as such pockets out of the public funds \$900 a year. MR. THOS, WHITE'S RELATIVES.

"Hon. Thos. White is not quite satisfied with his \$5,000 a year as Minister of the Interior, \$19,000 for his paper, the Montreal Gazette, and a few timber limits for self and friends; his sons and relatives must also feed

at the public crib, and so "1. Young White, his son, is clerk in the Militia Department ; salary, \$500.

"2. Robert Roman, his brother in-law, is settled as stationery clerk for the House of Commons, and as such draws \$1,200 a

year. "3. Thomas Ryan, his cousin, holds an office in the customs at Montreal, and draws his \$600.

"You can readily appreciate the value in dollars and cents of Mr. Thomas White's natriotism.

MR. M'LELAN'S RELATIVES.

"A. W. McLelan, Minister of Marine, does not believe that his Tory colleagues

collector of customs at Shediac, N. B.; salary \$1,200. "5. H. P. Sandal, bis consin, cierk in the

Customs, St. John, N. B. ; salary \$800. 6. T. O. Sandal, cousin, tide waiter salary \$650.

"7. N. B. Jones, cousin, collector of customs at Weymouth, \$600 salary. "8. D. E. Hannington, uncle, collector of

customs at Shediac, now pensioned on the public purse at \$650 a year, and his son reigns

in his stead at \$1,200 a year. "9. T. Burpee, a son-in-law, was in the Department of Railways and Canals; salary, addressed Augelina as Mrs. Courtney. They left the library, and neither spoke again till they were in Isabella's room, next to the blue room. Then Isabelle flung herself \$2,000.

"10. T. B. Hannington, a brother in law, concus commissioner; salary, \$977. "11. Mr. Benford, another brother-in-law,

in the Inland Revenue Department; salary,

naughty and cruel. You've gone and mar-ried Mr. Courtney, and never told me any-thing about it. You don't love me now." son, is the \$1,704 a year. ves therefrom '12. Louis Burpee, a son in law, in the office of the Privy Council; salary, \$1.100. "13. Mr. Purdy, a brother of his son's

Angelina went to the child, and, putting her arm around her, whispered: "Bells, dear, Mr. Courtney is dead. Do not cry." wife, shipping mester at St. John, N.B.;

How could it be all so soon ?"

salary \$1,000 a year. "And so on to the end of the chapter; like the auctioneer'sschedule, the articles are too numerous to mention. One drops the enumeration of the scandalous nepotism with supreme disgust, satisfied that Ministers look upon the public purse as their legitimate spoils on which they can pension their rela-tives within every known degree of relationwas glad. Do you forgive me? But I am dreadfully glad he is dead, and how wicked it is, for now I hope you will love me more,

THE FIGHT AGAINST ORANGEISM.

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS :

SIR,-It is greatly to be regretted that the TRUE WITNESS has not a wider circulation amongst the Catholics of this section of Ontario. The few who take it, compared with the many who should avail themselves of the opportunity, is but small, considering the amount of able and well selected matter especially suitable for the party. No other paper in the Dominion comes out so boldly in detence of the rights to marry?" said Angelina. "I never saw her, but I know I will love anyone papa loves. I am so happy now that "2. St. Unge Chapleau, his brother, is comes out so boldly in defence of the rights Sbariff of the N. W. T. and Superintendent a specific functions of Irishmen. Any man with a speck of patriotism in his heart would be disgusted with some of the so-called Catholic papers of the day. So little indeed is written by some of them in defence of the wise and self sucrificing party who are now battling for the just claims and rights of our country-men. I am very much surplued at the course engagement was to Mrs. Courtney. Now she could throw off all restraint, and show him how grateful she felt for his pursued by one editor particularly as he has the prefix "O" to his name that he has by his silence and duplicity written the rusty chains once more on his co-religionists. Does he not see as clear as noonday that if the Orangemen succeed in their presupon her face had partially disappeared, and she was interested in the household. She and Isabelle were like sisters. Mr. Beauvais ent efforts, not only will Ireland but Canada be disgraced and defeated in their just struggles for freedom and liberty of conscience. consulted Angelina about all the arrange-At the present day, even at the present hour, ments for the marriage of his daughter; and meetings are held by the Orange order to crush out all hopes of Mr. Parnell in his unswreving efforts to obtain for Irishmen the heart to the warmth of friendship, without disguise or fear of embarrassing herself or others by so doing. This franknets gave a new charm to her life, and she began to feel rights and freedom designed by the laws of nature and nations. How long is this to be tolerated by the so-called wise and liberal its invigorating effects upon her health. A legislators of the British Empire ? Even at month passed so rapidly she could scarcely believe it possible that it had gone, and now the present time the Lower Province is threatened by their unplacable enemies, the Orangemen of Ontario. The Frenchmen,

> when the necessity of the case require it. Roman Catholics should therefore now or never unite in one strong effort to overthrow any government who would countenance the appeal or sanction the dark doings of the Orange fraternity. We have (thanks to your energy) an able and unflinching advocate in the TRUE WITNESS, who exposes all the lying and false promises made to our co-religionists, and deals with the leading and important

however, may, with certainty, rely on the Irishmen to be their allies and warm friends

questions of the day in a fair and impartial manner. Let us not forget that we owe you a debt of gratitude in bringing in review the knavish and deceptive course pursued by the present Government towards O'Donohoe and other members, dignitaries of our church in this Province.

a generous nature. Angelina welcomed the doctor with the

warmth of a daughter's love, and now more than ever she showed him how sincerely she was attached to him. Poor Dr. Fleury, he had given her his

whole heart, and was sickened at the thought that the dream of his life must end in bitter disappointment. He saw that it was simple madness to look for anything more from Angelina than the warmest friendship; but his life would have been brightened, his home would have been warmed, and his years lengthened, if he could have been granted the love of such an angel. So he reasoned when alone in his comfortless house. But he braved the inevitable, and went out daily laden with blessings to bestow upon the sick, the dying, and the despondent. the was God's ministering angel to every household he entered and he must "Learn to labor and to wait.".

Another, and another month had passed. Angelina had been persuaded to remain. The time had come now, however, when she could no longer postpone the parting from these dear and excellent friends. Isabelie had cried all night, and could not be reconciled. Mr. Beauvais did not dare to promise her that he could again prevail upon Angelina to remain for the wedding. She thought, and he said, wisely, that considering Isabelle's excitable tempcrament, it would be better and more agreeable to Mr. Mortimer that his bride should not be gloomy on so happy a day. It was better for all parties that the good-bye" should be said between them a

few days before the wedding. A secret regret lurked in the heart of Angelina, when she thought the good by must be for ever to Mr. Beauvais; for it was not likely that his wife would wish a stranger and a former governess should ever claim more than a reserved acquaintance in the family; and it would not be unnatural if even Isabelle, little by little, became so far removed from her that it would be pleasanter to her to forget her childish affection. After all, it was only the forerunner of that other deeper love for her husband. Angelina was very and that morning. She made up her mind to delay no longer, and fearing that Mr. Beauvais would urgo her in isabelie's presence more than would be agreeable to her in her present state of dejection, she decided to see him in the library, and lay before him the advantages it would be to Isabelle to part with her a week at least before her marriage. She was sure of his consent to this. But how her heart beat at the thought of leaving this Eden, in which she had for a

short time of late found such sweet rest. "Again in the cold, dark world !" she thought, and burst into tears. "How can I go? Where can I go? I must, I must !" she said, recovering her brave spirit. "I must, and that need will help me, No, God help me ! Now that I go, no one must know that I feel pain. I'll go to Mrs. Hart's, and from there I'll look for a new place. May 1 ever call a place my home, or must I for ever be a wanderer?

Tears were filling her eyes again, and she brushed them away. She knelt a moment by her table over which hung a picture of our Lord in the garden, then she went to the library. Mr. Beauvais was surprised at this visit,

she must no longer remain in this sunlight, but be away about her own business, upon for it had been an invariable rule with Mrs. Courtney not to go alone to see him, or to which her support depended. Isabelle remain in the room if he came in when she was alone. She always made an excuse to "Angel, dear, one more month ! I can't go for Isabelle, as if she supposed he had

part with you;" and Mr. Beauvais added gentle persuasion, but with no rersistency. come to find her. She was very calm, and in a subdued voice, said she had come to speak "If it be possible to persuade you, Mrs. to him alone on the subject of her leaving Courtney, to remain another month, I am immediately. selfish enough to urge you to do so, for I hope "It will save Isabelle the excitement then to introduce to you a lady whom I will have the great happiness of calling my wife." our parting on the day of her marriage," she said Angelina could not look surprised, because

Mr. Beauvais thanked her for her kind Mr. Beauvais thanked her to remain a few consideration, and asked her to remain a few moments, as his own marriage was a subject Isabelle had told her that her father would be married the same day of her own wedding; which he privately. He walked to the door and closed it. This

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? but it rather beightened her beauty, for it wing and for several days he looked like one too twing; but, unlike the generality of twing there was a mark of her depth of feeling, and of sick to take care of his patients.

"It was my wish, Dr. Fleury," she said, "It was my wish, Dr. Fleury," she said, "that you should be the first person told of my new feeling and my new life; after Captain and Mrs. Hart, I owed it to you. I asked Mrs. Hart to tall you."

asked Mrs. Hart to tell you." "Yes-yes, child, they did. You will be happier with Mr. Beauvais. He is a good man, and I know he loves you !" was all he

could say. Isabelle's marriage was celebrated with all due joy and magnificence, and two months after, Captain Hart, in his sunny but humble home, gave away to Mr. Beauvais the good, the lovely Angelina. The officiating priest who performed the ceremony of their marriage, pronounced in the most solemn manner, "What God hath jointd to-gether, let no man put assurd?" due joy and magnificence, and two months gether, let no man put asunder."

WHAT DID THE WORLD SAY ?



CHAPTER I.

THE NIGHT BEFORE THE SHOT WAS FIRED. poor-God help them !-who had scant cover-ing, crept shivering to their straw beds; the of Dablin, two people were sitting countenance was rendered indistinct by dis-silently reading in a spacious and luxuri tance, was remarkably like that of his brother. antly furnished apartment. It was near You have have not heard much of Edward the lapse of many years, the date was the 14th of December. Visitors were expected the following day, and the household were occupied with those friendly, bustling opera-tions which in every family seem a necessary his appearance as well as in him other in preliminary to the close of the divergence of the sector of the s preliminary to the close of the old year and the advent of the new.

Lord Elmsdale was leaving against a richlycarved marble statue which stood near the ample hearth. There was a strange look of rich prize were to be the guerdon of its care in his face-astrange, wandering, asking efforts. He looked up to Harry: even look, as if some dim foreshadowing of coming evil had cast a spell over him; and yet he had not the faintest of birthright, the priority was on his brother's presentiment of the future. No thought, no side, who had entered this lower world just apprehension of coming ill, troubled him. How, indeed, could it? For who could have anticipated that, before twelve hours had tolled, he would have looked his last on earth and sea and skies !

He moved over slowly to the large bay window, and lifted the heavy curtains. It was a peculiarity of Elmsdale Castle that there were no window shutters. Lord Elmadale had built the place himself, and had his own plans, which were carried out, as the plans of rich men will be. As he turned back to the fireplace, after a cursory glance Lady Elmsdale spoke.

"They cannot be here before to morrow evening.

Lord Elmsdale smiled ; but his smile was sad and weird. His wife fancied she knew what had prompted his last movement; but what had prompted his how mith as much every lineament; and the thought of it pleasure as their mother expected them, but a all long and long afterwards. Her man's love and a woman's are very different quick eye fancied that Harry had he hair in their modes of exterior expression.

appearance. The strong, remarkable bond of she said to herself that to marry him, feeling as she did towards him, would have been more cruel. After a week or two he found They were relationship, was, however, a marked feature in the character of each. attachment, which seems to be an instinct They were rarely seen apart ; their hopes and fears were confided to each other without the shadow of reserve. They could scarcely be said to have separate sorrows or separate joys; their love for their gentle mother had hitherto been the all-absorbing passion of their young lives.

But their personal appearance must be carefully noted, for this had an important bearing on the events which are about to be recorded.

It is past midnight now. A heavy, sudden butler had opened the door and announced that supper was ready for them. Barnes had grown gray in the service of the family; and the boys bounded after him down the long gallery and the marble stairs which led to the dining room.

Lady Elmsdale followed slowly ; Lord Elmsdale rung for his personal attendant, and retired to his dressing room.

WHO FIRED THE FIRST SHOT? Fred had already made acquaintance with the contents of a cold grouse-pie when his mother entered the apartment. Harry was talking to Barnes, apparently more interested in the remote prospect of shooting game than in the immediate one of eating it. He was inquiring for Ned Rusheen, and requesting A keen, cold, clear moonlight night. The Barnes to see that he came up to the castle as early as possible next morning. Harry was very much taller than his brother. For his rich stirred up their bright fires, threw on more coals, and made themselves comfortable. In a noble, old castellated building, some figure was manly, and his appearance, par-five miles to the scuth of the city ticularly when the youthful expression of his christmas. As well as I can remember after yet, but it takes time to become acquainted the lapse of many years, the date was the with the different members of a family. might suppose, as she sat quietly at the eide of the long dining table, that he was one who enjoyed the dolce far nicht, who would rather yield than strive, even if a strangers noticed this after a short acquaintance: and as far as twins can have priority half an hour before Fred.

The boys were not long at the supper table. Healthy lads seldom linger over their meals, or care much what their fare may be. It requires training and years to become un epicure.

Fred knelt on the rug leside his mother, his hands clasped in hers. Harry stood leaning carelessly against the mantlepiece, his very attitude, the turn of his head, the bend of his knee, his smile, the way his hair lay in thick masses thrown back from his high, square forehead—all were so like his father. The mother seemed to take a mental photograph of the two. Years and years after. when her hair was white with the braiding of sorrow rather than with the snow of age, she remembered that night.

Mother-like, and almost unconsciously, arranged differently to the way in which he Half an hour passed. No other word was spoken, and Lady Elmsdele appeared as if if he had used some strong mixture to keep it she had not observed that the only reply to her observation had been a smile. But she to wear it brushed back. Unintentionally, iked to provoke these smiles. It was many a long year now since she had seen them for the first time, and she did not desire them for sudden, so impulsive, so natural, that Harry sudden, so impulsive, so natural, that Harry had only time to exclaim-" O mother !" Lady Elmsdale looked very pale for a moment; she was not a strong-minded woman. I doubt if her boys would have loved her so dearly if she had been. But she wasnot a fool, as women who are not strongminded are sometimes, not very logically, supposed to be.

MARCH 3, 1886

should capture the whole of the spon so his son,

"1. Thomas McLclan, is made clerk of the Department at a salary of \$1,000 a year. "2. He has, 1 am told, another son, a nephew and a brother-in-law in the Marine

and Fisheries service, at salaries at present unknown. "3. Captain McEthenay, another relative,

is nautical inspector, salary \$1,800.

MR. JOHN COSTIGAN'S BELATIVES. "The Irish Canadian patriot believes in John Costigan first and 'Irish Canadian' patriotism second, and so John get permits to cut timber in the disjuted territory, strips 50 square miles of Ontario lands of its timber, absorbs of the 'Public Loot' 59,000 acres of grazing lands, captures a bonus of \$490,-000 of the people's money for his railway, and has

"1. Ilis son John appointed Crown Prosecutor at Calgary ; salary unlimited.

"2. His other son, W. A. Costigan, appointed Inland Revenue Collector at Winnipeg ; salary, \$1,200, and gives him a share in 32,000 acres of timber limits in the disputed territory. "3. He has a brother appointed a clerk in

the House of Cormons, salary \$1,100."

Besides this, the Hon. John has managed to become the possessor of a valuable phosphate mine, which we believe was given to him by the Quebec government, and which we are informed is likely to turn out a bonanza.

He has, too, had a house fully furnished presented to him by his friends, and ell this with his salary and indemnity amounting to \$8000 a year, should leave Mr. Costigan independent of politics.

ANOTHER OFFICIAL FAMILY. "Hon. J. C. Pope, lato Minister of Marine, certainly made hay while the sun shone.

"I Percy Pope, his son, was appointed manager of the Charlottetown Savings Bank, and Dominion auditor; salary, \$1,800.

"2, Joseph Pope, his father, was appointed manager of the Charlottetown Savings Bank in 1850, when over 75 years of age, was superannuated in three years and pensioned on the public at \$1,200 a year.

"3. Joseph Pope, his nephew, was ap-pointed a clerk in the Privy Council; salary, \$1,700 a year.

"4. Thomas A. Fope, his nephew, in the auditor's office ; salary, \$800. "And when the line of Popes came to an

end other and more distant relatives were selected as the effects of Canadian bounty

und so "5. Lestock Des Miran, a cousin, WBS given a position worth \$900 a year, and

"i. Pope Walsh, a son-in-law, was ap pointed a port warden, worth \$1,500 a year.

THE TILLEY FAMILY.

"Sir Samuel L. Tilley, late Minister of Finance, now Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, has managed to foist on the public parse his own and his wife's relatives, his sons and sons-in-law, and all their relatives of the male gonder to the tenth genera-

tion. We have : "1. Fred. Toller, his brother-in-law, comptroller' of the Dominion currency;

salary \$2 500 a year. "2. A. F. Street, his son-in-law, collector of senstoms ut Fredericton, N. B.; salary \$1,500.

NORTH VICTORIA. THE WORK OF ORANGEMAN.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS :

I wrote to you some time ago about the Orangemen hanging an effigy of Riel, at the Catholic church door, on a Saturday night, in the Townshipe of Eardly Co. of Ottawa, with those words written : "We hang Riel for the murder of Scott." Dear sir you can com-ment on the above over my name, if you think proper.

HENRY CRILLY Mountain Glen., Feb. 21, 1886.

A PRISON SUBSTITUTE.

PARIS, Feb. 24.-A man named Noiret was PARIS, Feb. 24.—A man named Norret was sentenced some months ago to a year's im-prisonment for a petty larceny. He managed to keep out of the way of the police, but find-ing the continuous lying *perdu* monotonous he hit upon a plan by which he hoped to secure his liberty. He made a bargain with a companion named Duron, who was to assume Noiret's name and surrender himself to the police. For taking upon himself the punish-ment of his friend he was to have five frances down, and a similar sum and a half a pound of tobacco every month while he was incarcerated. The scheme worked admirably, Duron went to prison and Noiret returned to his haunts. After a short experience, how-ever, Duron got tired of prison life and revealed his identity. Instead of being released as he expected, he was condemned to two years' in-prisonment for having signed a false name in the prison register, and Noiret was promptly arrested and sentenced to a similar term for con-nivance in deceiving the authorities.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CURE.

HE OPPOSES EMIGRATION TO RELIEVE DIS-

TRESS, AND PROMISES LAND LAW REFORM. LONDON, Feb. 23.-Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was visited to day by a deputation of unemployed workingmen, who stated their grievances and asked what the Government meant to do to relieve the prevailing distress. Mr. Chamberlain deprecated riot and all similar forms of disturbance to manifest the need for help. He said he was opposed to emigration as a means of relief unless the distress were chronic. This supposition was based upon many grounds, not the least among which was the fact that the colonies would refuse to welcome a large number of paupers, because, among other reasons, their influx would cheapen the labor market. Mr. Chamberlain hoped the Government would soon be able to establish the British laborer upon the soil he tilled. Pending the accom-plishment of this, he would not cease urging the local boards to start relief works, such as paving and improving the streets, to furnish means of subsistence to such as were in abso-Inte need.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a tree 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 Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration

and she was galled by the heavy chains of mystery of the past two and three years, that her freedom from it made her delight in perfect sincerity now."

"Mr. Beauvais," she replied, "let me congratulate you with all my heart." "My dear Mrs. Courtney, not yet. I have

been so many times disappointed in my life, particularly when I have been most sanguine in my anticipations, that I dare not accept congratulations till I am in full possession of the promised happiness. I thank you-and still more, for remaining with Isabelle. She is like a bird in her joy. I am a happy father. You have been instrumental in giving me all the peace that there is in my fatherly heart to-day. Can I ever repay you ?" "The obligation is mine, Mr. Beauvais,

not yours," replied Angelina. "Your home and your kindness saved me, when I most needed it, from utter despair. Had I fallen into other hands at that time of my depend ence and bewildered state of sorrow, what would have become of me? Isabelle's love was the first ray of light that dawned upon

me." "And your patient tenderness brought back to her mind the first ray of its lost reason '

The entrance of Isabelle interrupted the conversation. She came from the greenhouse with her arms full of flowers.

"Well, papa, have you succeeded? Will Angel stay

"Yes, a little while longer," replied Angelina.

Away went the flowers down on the carpet. Isabelle forgot everything but to rush to her Angel, and throwing her arms around her neck, she nearly smothered her with kisses. Mr. Beauvais laughed with delight. His darling Isabelle was a picture of innocent happiness. Her beauty, her youth, her en-

thusiasm, and loving heart, made him proud. How he wished it could be youth and joy for ever with her, but something whispered-not in this life !

"Now, I'll leave you," he said, and he

went back to his library. Isabelle turned around and looked at the scattered roses, lilies, and geraniums on the floor.

"Poor things," she said, in mock sym pathy. "A moment ago f was admiring and loving you, and how soon I flung you away !"

Then she gathered them up, and they were putin vases, filling the room with their periume. Who that loves flowers does not know how the sight of them and their perfume can lift up the soul to the Creator of so much beauty and loveliness? What heart that has bee elevated by a sense of their influence ca help being grateful to God, who has so beautified the earth for our enjoyment ?

The room, the flowers, Angelina and Isabelle, were a pretty picture at that moment, when they stood in the centre of the apart ment hand in hand, looking around to admire the many precious things Mr. Beauvais had gathered there, and the flowers that gave the light and color to the whole. What a pity that the sky is ever changing, the clouds ever shifting, and that night must fall, and darken even the brightest sunset !

Dr. Fleury came to visit Mr. Beauvais' family as often as his business would allow him this gratification. No one watched so tenderly and so closely as he did the gradual return of a healthful glow in the face of Angelina, and the coming of a more peaceful

was a sign to all the servants of the house. and to Isabelle, that no one must intrude. His library door closed, indicated private business, and Mr. Beauvais must not be disturbed.

A half hour, and longer, perhaps, had passed. Isabelle was searching everywhere for her Angel. It could not occur to her that she was in the library, and she was becoming half frantic with fear that Angelina had gone away to avoid saying good bye. She knew that she was going that day. The poor child's eyes were ewollen from crying. was just going to tell her papa her trouble when the library door opened and Mr. Beauvais came out leading Angelina by the hand. "My dear Bella," he said, "I'v. persuaded our Angel to remain to your marrange.'

"" Oh, papa, papa, how good you are!" said Isabelle, kissing him, and then Argelina. Angelina looked up into Mr. Beauvais"

face, inquiringly ; he added : " Isabelle, Angelina is never going to leave

me. She will be my wife when you have to to away from me with your husband." Isabelle was nearly fainting from the sudden

news. Nothing could have surprised her more; a little jealousy crept into her heart, and she thought papa will love her more than me. She burst into tears that saved her from fainting.

You are not happy ?" asked Angelina.

"Oh, yes, Angel; yes, indeed I am. I am so glad, papa, it makes me cry for joy. Only for just a moment I was jealous. But, papa, where is the other lady ?"

"There was no 'other lady,' Bella, dear. I meant Angelina all the time. I hoped, but I dared not tell even you till I was blessed : now she is our Angel.'

How it came about the reader need not he told. Angelina was led unexpectedly to the rest and peace so long denied to her; how she came to accept it, she could not tell. She only new that Mr. Beauvais was all goodness, and loved her; and and she believed him, and she did not know that she loved him till the hour of parting had come "Man proposes-and God dis-

poses." Everything that Angelina could do for Isabelle's wedding had been done, now discretion suggested that it would be wiser to return to the house of Captain and Mrs. Hart, and remain there till her own marriage took place.

It was arranged that two months after Isabelle's departure it should take place privately in the house of these good friends. She would attend Isabelle's wedding, but she asked that her engagement to Mr. Beauvais should not be known until it became necessary to account for Mr. Beauvais' visits to the house of Captain Hart.

To the Captain and Mrs. Hart, Angelina's return and the news she gave to them were subjects of great happiness. With sincere hearts they rejoiced at her prospect of a home and a fond husband who knew how to prize

her worth. To good Dr. Fleury the news was otherwise in its effect. It fell like ice upon his heart.

For a few hours he thought he could bear it. All the color and warmth of his life 3. C. M. Gire, his, cousin, collector of to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. Sl.200. (4. W. L. C. Hannington, his cousin (4. W. L. C. Hannington, his cousin

less. If she had known how few there were left for her !

The timepiece rung out its chimes for eleven and a half. It was one of Lord Elmadale's fancies to have musical clocks all through the castle. Visitors did not always like them, though it was no noisy carillon they chimed. Their music was some solemn sir, or a few bars of some quaint old melody. It was the first three bars of the · Land o' the Leal" that rang out now-

> "There is no sorrow there, There's neither cold nor care-But it's all, all fair In the land o' the leal."

A strange, wild rush of sound, half-melody half-discord, and wholly unearthly, followed. It seemed a continuation of the chimes as it died away. Lady Elmsdale started, and laid down the book she had been reading. "What a strange noise !" she exclaimed.

"If any accident happened the boys to-morrow, we might get up a ghost story, and say we had heard the banshee."

"It was only the sough of the wind," replied her husband; "but I confess it did startle me for the moment."

They were silent for a little while, and then he spoke again.

"Have you said anything to Edward?" "No; it seems so difficult to know what to say. If I tax him with it openly, it may put an idea into his mind which is not there aiready, and that would probably be the very means of accomplishing what we most tried to prevent. I have thought of speaking to Ellie." "I would not advise that-the girl, teo

may have no idea of what we suspect ; and, after all, we have only suspicion to guide

"I wish we could know the trath."

" It is always most difficult in such cases but did you not tell me some of the servants said sho was engaged to Ned Rusheen?" "My maid told me, or hinted it to me, but

l did not enter on the subject, doubting what to do. I thought the less we allowed to be said the botter.

"I suppose Ned would be a good match for her; he seems very steady. James is getting too old for the post of head-keeper, and I would be inclined to pension him off and pro-

mote Rusheen." "The boys like him, and I always feel safe when he is with them; but I must confeas 1 dread to see them handling fire arms so young, and then one reads such fearful things in the

papers." "Poor mamma !" and the smile broke over "the depth of the noble face once more, with a depth of tenderness more often felt than shown ; " but

you should remember " What Lady Elmsdale was to remember cannot now be recorded, for a loud peal of the bell, a noisy rush up the marble stairs, and a shout when the door was flung open of -" I say. Fred, this is jolly !" put an abrupt termination to her husband's observations. "My dear, dear boys ! you are unexpected,

bat none the less welcome."

"There Fred, Harry, pray remember your mother is made of flesh and blood, and that it would be possible to smother her !" exclaimed Lord Elmsdale, his volce sounding as if he were trying 'to reprove, while his look of gratification showed his pleasure at the boys' londness for their mother.

hands, the men dug him out, not much hurt, They were two noble fellows, of whom any father might well be proud. They were but very badly scared.

"My dear boy, how did this happen?"

"'Twas not Harry's fault, mamma," exclaimed Fred, impetuously; "it was I that

did it." "Nonsense, Fred ; you"-

"But I tell you, mamma, it was; or if 1 didn't do it," he continued, with boy-like disregard for accuracy of explanation, "it was all the same, for Harry got it defending me from that blackguard fellow Morris, who had nearly thrashed another fellow to death—a little boy too—and he a great bullying brute, that could beat six of us by sheer size and fists; but Harry did tor him; and it was a jolly row after all, and the boys like fair play in the end."

It was destined to be a night of interrup tions. Lady Elmsdale was endeavoring to make what sense she could out of Fred's incoherent explanation, and wondering how boys could think rows jolly that cut their heads open, when the door softly opened, and another member of the family made his

appearance. There are certain persons who have the power, voluntarily or involuntarily, probably involuntarily, of acting as a kind of moral douche-bath-the moment they enter a room conversation is either stopped or changed. If we were asked, or if we usked ourselves the reason, except in some peculiar, marked cases, we should be perplexed to assign a cause. But the fact remains the same. The cold-water distributors are out of harmony with nature generally, and you feel it.

There was an awkward pause.

(To be continued.)

Finley Latta, who died in Cincinnati last week, was the first paid engineer of the first paid fire department in the world, organized in Cincinnati.

The Harvard College catalogue says the expenses of a student there are : Least, \$484; economical, \$592; .noderate, \$812; and very liberal, \$1,360.

The transposition of quotation marks in a recent musical catalogue caused the following "She Heaved a astounding announcement : Sigh in E flat for 35 cents."

The difficulty experienced in soldering

pieces of aluminum together, or with other metals, has been removed in France by the

use of an alloy of tin and aluminum instead

working in the gravel pit of Biddeford, Me., when a cave-in began. All managed to jump

out except Rowley, who, as he was caught by the falling gravel; threw his shovel as far as he obuild. The act saved his life, for every

other shovel was buried by the slide; but,

working with Rowley's shovel and their

William Rowley and a gang of men were

of pure tin.

AND COMMUNISM.

An Enemy to Intemperance.

THE PROTECTOR OF THE WIDOW AND

THE ORPHAN.

The True Friend of Capital as

well as of Labor.

An Instructive Lecture by Mr. O'Donoghue in Nordheimer's Buil.

to a lecture on the great question of the day,

viz. : "Labor, its rights and the necessity of

the representatives of the numerous assem-

to rescue the toiler from the grasp of the

selfish, to abolish child labor, and to improve

workingman.

newspapers.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

3

WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS

COMING UPON US.

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the ches and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sucky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted ona feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, glocmy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become cos-tive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-coloured, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a apitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is fro sometimes with a sweetish taste ; this is fro quently attended with palpitation of the heart the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-thir of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medica. men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for a liver complaint, others or kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well ; for iu Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Segel's Currative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediato relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. [Branch office, 67 St. James street, Montreal.

RICHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886.

HOTMOND CONNERS, N. U., JAR. 10, 1880. Dear Sie, -- I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Symp has done me. I thought at one time I would be better dead than alive, but had the luck to find one of your almanaes and after reading it concluded to try your remedy. I tried one bothle and found my health so much im-proved that I continued it used in now if seel like a new mum. I have taken altogether 5 bothles. Every body here speaks well of it. JOSEPH WARD,

JOSEPH WARD, Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPIKLD, N.B., Oct. 15, 1455.

A. J. Whire, Limited, Gente - Scigel's Symp gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the ener-of Dyspepsis sceneed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine. r medicine. - Ye**urs respectfally.** - JNO. G. MORAISOS

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

FREDERICTON, N.I.

A. J. WIIITS, Limited, h medicine **has** done more for me than any doctor ever did, and 1 would not be without

A. J. WHITE, Limited, Gentlemen-Yeur medicine is just what is needed here for disordered liver. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came neroes Seigel's Syrup, which evered me entirely by continued

KNICHTS OF LABOR. Society's Strongest Safeguard.

on national, state and municipal works. X. The enactment of Ihwa providing for THE FOES OF SOCIALISM, ANARCHISM

and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators. NI. The prohibition by law of the employ-

ment of children under 15 years of age in workshops, mines and factories. XII. To prohibit the hiring out of convict

labor. XIII. That a graduated income tax be levied.

XIV. To establish co-operative institutions, such as will tend to supersede the wage system, by the introduction of co-operative

industrial systems. XVL That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

And while making the foregoing demands upon the State and national Govern

ment, we will endeavor to associate our own Labors : XX. To secure for both sexes equal pay for

equal work. XXI. To shorten the hours of labor by a

general refusal to work for more than eight hours.

XXII. To persuade employers to agree to arbitrate all differences which may arise between them and their employes, in order that the bonds of sympathy between them may be strengthened, and that strikes may be

A large and intelligent andience assembled in the Nordheimer's Hall last evening to listen rendered unnecessary. (Loud applause). The lecturer said these objects were founded on the principles of justice. The order would viz.: "Labor, is rights and the necessity of out the principles of justice. The order would organization," by the veteran labor reformer, Mr. O'Donohue, of Toronto. Mr. Gec. Clarke occupied the chair; Mayor Besugrand, with principles were not worthy the concern of only be responsible for what was done by the order itself. Who could say that those every man in the community ? The man blies of the Knights of Labor, also had seats who was not willing to be a subscriber to those rules wanted to be a slave owner. No man living to day could perform on the platform. The leaturer put before the public, in plain and unequivocal terms, what the Knights of Labor, as an organization, were founded for and what they were doing any kind of labor that would not him in a lifetime 200 million dollars, and the man who for the capitalist and society as well as for the had such wealth, in plain Saxon words, must have robbed somebody. Corporations had no souls or no charity, and they were only The chairman enumerated the objects of the Knights, who, he said, meant no antagon-ism to necessary capital, but they did mean just when they were compelled to be just (cheers). No one in the hall knew of a corperation whose motto was "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you." "Rob when you can" would suit them better the sanitary condition of the dwellings of (laughter). He showed how men lost their the working classes, so that if an epidemic visited the city again the working classes manhood and identity by the slave system, would not be the sufferers. They meant to adopted in many factories, of numbering the men and actually making them a part of the machinery. abolish the statute labor tax, to wipe out the

system of open voting, and to return men to the Legislature, so that if a factory act was again introduced the men who opposed it The lecturer then named the classes o people who were refused admittance to the would be elected to stop at home. He further | Knights of Labor. First on the list were whiskey manufacturers and sellers. These could not become members of the order, and stated that the Knights of Labor organization had nothing to do with the reported interviews which appeared in some of the city rightly so; because he who were the cause of so much human misery, both to soul and body ; men who were the cause of suicides, of Mr. O'Donohue, in the course of a speech barefooted children, abused wives and of desolate homes, were not fit to mingle with of two and a half hours' duration, said he apologized for any shortcomings there might be in the style of his address, on the grounds that a man who worked from 7 o'clock in the honest workingmen. (Loud cheers.) He denounced saloon keepers as stumbling blocks to humanity during six days of the week, and pictured them walking up the centre sisle of the church on Sunday with a morning until 6 or later at night had no time for studying elocution or philosophy. The number of people present proved conclusively prayer book as big as a city directory under that there was a light bursting through the cloud which so long had hung over the city their arm, as if the bishop and clergy should of Montreal, and that the workingmon were come down and show him to his pew (loud awaking to the necessity for organization. laughter).

The order, he said, had done more to which, he said, although good in their own way, were not so effective as a general orpreach temperance than any other. The way, were not no clicetive as a general of-genizzition such as the Knights of Labor was founded fourteen years ago by Urish Stevens, of luitaciplis. The would not here as you would do unto your-soft, "there would be only one lowyer in Cas-bas, and then there would be only one lowyer in Cas-tio basis the street as the area of the child for the rules and application of the basis as then there would be only one lowyer in Cas-bas, and then there would be only one lowyer in Cas-tio as the street as the area of the child for the rules and the street as the workingmen were actually afraid to the lowyer, but in which there was into the street working that the workingmen were actually afraid to the lowyer stried to the kerging and the low as a street and the workingmen were actually afraid to the lowyer stried to the kerging and the low as a street and the workingmen were actually afraid to attend the low and in a will emain the best of the string the workingmen were working that the workingmen were actually afraid to the lowyer, if the destroying angel came down in the morning to stay unjuut men there would not heave the workingmen were actually afraid to the proving angel came down in the morning to stay unjuut men there would not heave the workingmen were actually afraid to the proving angel came down in the morning to stay unjuut men there would be fow lot to kerging angel came down in the morning to stay unjuut men there would be fow lot to kerging angel came down in the morning to stay unjuut men there would be fow lot to kerging angel came down in the morning to stay unjuut men there would be fow lot to be and unjuut men there would be fow lot to be and unjut to stay unjuut men there would be fow lot to be workingmen were would not however that the stand in the morning to stay unjuut men there would be fow lot to be workingmen were would be fow lot to be workingmen were would be fow lot to be workingmen were would be fow lot fow heat and may be realized, but in and take bas is and. To wink a stanger thow wo order would not allow a lawyer into it, ganization such as the Knights of Labor was.

vill. The enactment of laws to competinterating to stay about ten minutes, as he cold within F. Kend, of Chicago-has lately corporations to pay their employes weekly in had important engagements elsewhere; but, lawful money, for labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lice was convinced that he had much to upon the product of their laber to the full learn about the aims and methods extent of their wages. IX. The abalition of the contract system not know before; although he was free to as the true remady, carries on its face the on national, state and municipal works. journalist in the United States he had learned arbitration between employers and employed, they were peaceable men, trying to better their condition by association and mutual prounds of general usefulness and benevolence. After what he had heard from Mr. O'Donoghue he had discovered that they had a great moral purpose, beside maintaining a good standard of wages. It was a grand idea to teach each other to carry home the dollars for the benefit of wives and children, and to provide for the widows and orphans by an insurance fund. It was a great step foward o persuade each other that our interests were identical, without regard to creed, nationality or color. He was sorry their aims were not better understood, and hoped every employer of labor would get better posted in the organization of the Knights of Labor. He wished them success, and resumed his seat amid hearty cheers.

Mr. Keys was slso loudly called on to speak. He protested against the misropresentations by a certain press of the aims and workings of the Knights of Labor. He de nounced the actions of the politicians in attempting to compass the ruin of the order, but they would not succeed (cheers). He warned the public to put no faith in what appeared in public print against the Knights. Their objects were lauduble and they meant no injustice to anyone, simply protection for the working classes against unjust aggression.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

WILLIAM J. ONAHAN, IN "SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL.

What the land question was to the agricultural population of Ireland, the labor question is to the toiling masses of this countrywho, in one or another form of manufacturing industry-in mines or shops, or public employment-are honestly striving to "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."

In the case of the Irish people, the ques-tion was one of life and death, or, what was practically the same, starvation or exile. An alternative so monstrous and so pitiful is not presented in America to those who toil; but the conditions and prospects presented to them are often harsh and bitter.

It does not require that one should be either a philosopher or a communist to see the prevailing condition of the labor element in the United States, that something is seriously out of gcar. With capital everywhere concentrating in the form of mono-polies, - whether it be in the consolidation of railroads and telegraphs, or in mills or mines where products are "pooled," or yet in the colossal stores and factories; on every hand is seen the strengthening and solidifying of capital in the hands of the few. And this consolidation, it is plain, is only effected by sweeping out, or swallowing up smaller enterprises. This is the logical, and, perhaps, inevitable result of our modern social system-in which wealth and "greed of gain" are held to be the chief end of life. But with this visible agglomeration of wealth in the hands of the comparatively few, what is to be said of the conditions and prospects of the laboring masses ? If, happily, in the acquisition and

masses to improve their condition and protect and repeated calls for "Beangrand." The tical sympathy with his operatives, and for their rights. VIII. The enactment of laws to compel intending to stay about ten minutes, as he Col. William P. Rend, of Chicago-has lately It is not necessary to suggest details. The fundamental idea is that all differences may and ought to be reconciled by frank and help, and he was in sympathy with them on | honest arbitration. Where employers will meet operatives on this half-way neutral ground, an adjustment may be confidently looked for in most cases. The arts of the demagogue and the threats of the socialista will no longer be effective with the laboring masses. Where arbitration by mutual agree meut is not practicable, legislative "Boards of Arbitration" could be appealed to ; and

these should be provided for by law in every State. Wiwn corporations and individual employers consideration for the rights and necessities of fear of the sceptre of communistic disorder | deprived of their licenses. in the United States. Our mechanics and workingmen are instinctively conservative,

and cannot be led away permanently into dangerous societies and combinations, if only capital will join in promoting the adoption of "arbitration" as the true solution of the labor

FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.

problem.

To the VERY REV. P. O'CONNELL, P.P., Richmond, Co. Carleton, Ont., on the occusion of his golden jubilee:

We wish you loy, we wish you joy, our Rev. Father With truthful tongues we wish you joy in this your blessed year. And we will praise our Lord, to-day, for, indeed, right For the may; For the mas kept fills servant strong to see his happiest absolute prohibition against allowing children day. And we'l may be be mindful of the promises made of old i When, by the voice of His prophets, the will of the Lord suggests that the British workman join these When, by the voice of His prophets, the will of the Lord Was told:
The fract shall be renewed in youth, noble as esgle wild:
And long in the land and happy will be the life of the loving child.
And fresh and hale you can count to-day your four secore years and three, And fifty years the pleat of God, your GOLDEX JUBLES:
We have been
The fair blue hills of the saintly land, the land of the Shanrock green.

The fair blue hills of the saintly land, the land of the Shamrock green. Where first you lipsed at a mother's knee, a mother so meek and mild. And heard of fathers who shed their blood because of that holy name. And prayed in the fire of your youthful heart that you might suffer the same. Where, kuzhing long on the sacred rains and the lyield tweer in relief. You heard the rish of the massing men as they pathered the same of the massing men as they pathered the same of the charmer of the same. Where, kuzhing long on the sacred rains and the lyield to wer in relief. You heard the rush of the massing men as they gathered round the chief: And the woodlands hushed in their native song to echo the voice of man-A shout the chief: Through him to-day, your name and kiu, old Ireland's Faith is free; >nd on this day our hearts are gay on your Golder JUB the the tool to the the was a soldier, who had, been so ill-treated by his JUBILER. The green old isle will ever be dear to every faithful BOD,-O'Connell fought for his mother land, and tighting fell, O'Conner rought for his mouth have, and the bright and public woo;
Yet plancing afar at the Promised Land, the bright and public bones they lie 'neath the native so's his heart he bequathed to Rome.
And worthy the name of that chieftain bold, another has made his cherce;
Though lowing the land of his birth as well, he'd list to the Saveour's voice. Erin's sons were roaming sfar in sorrow, and want and give the Government the names of the Finit's sons wire roaming star in sorrow, and want and carr. Where the forest pine in the blizzard lands, the home of the northern bear. And the verdant value and the home so sweet to never and the verdant value and the home so sweet to never revisit addit; Leaving, in love of the Great High Friest, you chose to bushephord of men. And who will revise the breaking hearts, the souls you healed, and the tears You have wiped away from the exile's brow through all those fifty years?

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

an immense tract of territory, and which is

esteemed and respected by all classes and

Father O'Connell, besides being a zealous

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an an an an

the action of a privy councillor in making speeches in Ireland tending to incite rehellion. Lord Churchill, against whom Mr. Sexton's resolution was directed, stated that he would ask that an early day be set for discussion of the recolution. AN AUSTRIAN ANTI-SOCIALITS' BILL VIENNA, Feb. 25.-A committee of the

Hungarian Diet has given its approval to a bill for the suppression of Socialism. Under the provisions of this measure summary dealings with all Socialists are authorized and severe punishment will be visited upon any persons having letters in his possession deshal:--as very many, to their honor be it claring Socialistic tendencies or on any one said, undoubtedly do--show due regard and providing rooms for meetings of Socialists. Keepers of public houses allowing Socialists workmen and operatives, there need be no to hold sessions on their premises will be

SEXTON AND CHURCHILL LONDON, Feb. 25.-In the House of Com-

nons to-day the Home Secretary said that he was unable to consider Lord Churchill'a

speeches in Ireland. Mr. Sexton, Nationalist, gave notice that he would move a resolu-

tion to the effect that the House condemned

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKING-MEN.

PARIS, Fob. 25.-The Socialist members of

the Chamber of Deputies have taken active interest in the case of the Socialist leaders who incited the London riots, and to-day these deputies joined in sending a telegram to the British workmen in the House of Commons proposing a joint international movement in the interest of the laboring men. The main object of the proposed movement are to be the securing of a reduction in the hours of labor, improvement in the sanitary condition of the workshops, proper limits to work obtained of women and minors, and

and then coolly threw a letter toward M. coldier, who had, been so ill-treated by his superiors and ignored by the officers of justice that he resorted to the desperate expedient of creating a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies to secure attention to his grievances. He gave his name as Poirier and said he was an officer in the French army. He ascerted that the letter which he threw toward Clemenceau contained an offer to

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND CO., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884.

edicine, Yours, te., Manassen E. Bram.

Yours truly, PATRICK MCLUSET, TEOUT LABE, ONT., May 12, 1885] A. J. WHITE, Limited.

complete harmony, cohesion and determination to attain the object. They should not be accompanied by any display of violence or interference with the rights of others. (Applause). The lecturer then quoted the Declaration of Principles of the Knights of Labor, which ran as follows :--

He reviewed the history of trades unions,

The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, un-less checked, will inevitably lead to the pauperization and hopeless degradation of the toiling masses.

It is imperative, if we desire to enjoy the full blessings of life, that a check be put upon unjust accumulation, and the power for evil of aggregated wealth.

This much desired object can be accom-plished only by the united efforts of those and kill the Knights and Socialism would who obey the divine injunction, " In the sweat of thy face shalt thou est bread."

declare to the world that our aims are :--

wealth, the true standard of individual and excuse for being outside of the order. national greatness.

and honors of advancing civilization. -

In order to secure these results we demand

at the hands of the State, . III. The establishment of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, that we may arrive at a correct knowledge of the educational, moral and financial condition of the laboring masses.

 1∇ . That the public land, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settiers ; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands now held for speculative purposes be taxed to their full value, V. The abrogation of all laws that do not

bear equally upon capital and labor, and the removal of unjust technicalities, delays and discriminations in the administration of jus

for the health and safety of those engaged in to join the order. He denounced the Assomining, manufacturing and building indus. | clated press as an enemy to the cause, and tries, and for indemnification to those engaged cautioned the workingmen not to believe the therein for injuries received through lack of

necessary safeguards. VI1. The recognition by incorporation of trades' unions, orders, and such other associations as may be organized by the working

аларана Алтрания (С. 1997) Алтрания (С. 1997)

Those who condemn the Knights of Labor do so without knowing what they condemn. (Applause.)

(Applause.) The greatest enemy modern socialism, anarchism and communism had were the Knights of Labor. The socialists dreaded the order because this latter was based on

right and justice, and would protect the rights of society against all corners (tremend-ous cheering). The order had unfortunately not only to light the hostility of the socialists but had to contend agalust the hostility of those who considered themselves the guard-

ians of society. He said that there was a powder magazine under the base of society and the only thing that stood between the magazine

to obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat thy face shalt thou eat bread." Therefore we have formed the Order of to society, but we will live down the igno-

Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizirance or malice of those who say so. (Cheers.) ing and directing the power of the industrial The end aimed at by the revolution of the masses, not as a political party, for it is more Socialists, the Knights of Labor felt they —in it are crystalized sentiments and meas- could achieve by the exercise of the franchise. ures for the benefit of the whole people, but The lecturer proceeded to read from a it should be borne in mind, when exercising Socialist pamphiet which advocated the right of suffrage, that must of the objects anarchy, and the "quick taking herein set forth can only be obtained off" of opponents. These he denounced. through legislation, and that it is The Knights, he said, were hated the duty of all to assist in nominat-ing and supporting with their votes only such cundidates as will pledge their support to could not be bought at elections, and there those measures, regardless of party. But no was a cry that the Knights were had because one shall, however, be compelled to vote with they kept their secrets from the politician. the majority, and calling upon all who be- (Applause). The Knights of Labor, he lieve in securing "the greatest good to the said. was a new party, and that was greatest number," to join and assist us, we the party of honesty and justice. They

They did not deal with the question of national greatness. II. To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient letsure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of associations : in they should have a fair proportion of the a word, to enable them to share in the gains profit from labor. They wanted to rub out the wage system by co-operative associations. In the matter of working for themselves rather than for others, the order held out a bright future for the Knights of Labor. He also spoke warmly and most appropriately on the subject of female labor, stating that if the women got paid for their work to the extent men did they would be in their proper place, "at home," and their places supplied by the unemployed workmen. Child labor must be abolished and female labor restricted. Female virtue, modesty and health were sacrificed in the unhealthy atmosphere of factories (cheers). He spoke of joint stock insurance companies who paid big salaries to cashiers as "fleecing companies," and he appealed to the Knights VI. The adoption of measures providing In conclusion, he appealed to all workingmen

news about the Knights which was circulated. (Loud applause,)

A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered o she lecturer. At the close of the address there were loud

ditions of our or any other known civilization. It can and may be realized, but in a form and fashion outside the ken of the modern "philosopher,"—and that will be and summers, fitty, bleached the hills, bleaching them by the universal acceptance of Divine law and the general practice of the Divine com-

mands. The Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount contain the solution of all the problems with which we are concerned in the discussion of this question. When capital recognizes and acts up to the duties involved in, and implied by, the possession of wealth, labor will recognize and respect the rights of capital.

The philosophy of the question turns upon these two simple words " RIGHTS" and DUTIES."

Adam Smith says :- "The property which every man has in his own labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolable. The patrimony of a poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands; and to binder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of this most sacred property." A distinguished Catholic authority—Cardinal Manning-gives a more concise definition-"The honest exertion of the powers of our minds and of our body for our own good, and for the good of our neighbors."

The rights of the workman to dispose of his own toil on his own terms cannot be on the 29th of February, 1836. Father disputed, nor can his right to combine and unite with other toilers for purposes of mutual protection be seriously questioned. Indeed, such unions and combinations may be said to be a necessity in the existing order. How is it possible, except through such union and combination, to resist the power of great corporations and exacting monopolies, which, as a rule, little regard the rights of the day-laborer. Capital is protected by its own innate power, by its in-fluence over legislation and legislative bodies, and by the readiness with which "pools" and "combinations" are formed to its bidding; but in its control over labor it is more powerful still by reason of the helplessness of the working masses, who must work in order to live. An autocratic order from the chief of some great corporation will sometimes reduce the wages of tens of thousands of employes from ten to twenty per cent in one swoop. And the tens of thousands have no redress or alternative unless to "strike."

And here lies the difficulty. The public, as a rule, do not sympathize with "strikes" and "strikers." Strikes are always incon-

cannot be disputed, the equal rights of the general health. The ready means of cure count; on the contrary, it is inclined to employers to fix the terms and price to be are found in Holloway's Ointment and Pills, gramble at its peculiar distinction. Between these, often which heal the sores and expel their cause.

Sorri Bar, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885. LORD RANDOLPH'S LATE ATTITUDE, LONDON, Feb. 25.—The reports that the Parnellites possess compromising letters from Lord Randolph Churchill pledging bimself in favor of home rule are declared to be untrue. Lord Churchill, it is asserted, never commit-ted his offers to writing. The Parnellites assert that Lord Churchill had a personal interview with the Irish leaders and offered them home rule. Thirteen weeks ago Charles Albright, ot and dying. For this you bid adieu to the land you ever will count yeit now it with the church of Lara, the friends of sweet Stradena lost and won, and many a throne gave way. sweet Stradens 1 And many a diadum lost and won, and many a throne gave way. Before the block of the living tides that you have scon in your day ! And God has spared to His altar still, His pastor zealous

and strong; And strong; And forvent prayers we lift to-day that your years be happy and long; And, when the "veni serae bono" is issued by our dear Lord, Oh i high the throno, and bright the crown, for ever your just reward; Thirteen weeks ago Charles Albright, of Cincinnati, picked up a big stray cat that was wandering around his store. The cat bit him in the right hand. A few weeks ago blotches broke out on his right arm, and now they nearly cover his body, and the doctors say that he is suffering from blood poisoning The Rev. Father O'Connell, parish priest of Richmond, in the County of Carleton, Ont., is probably the oldest priest in active service to-day in the Dominion of Canada. tresl. and will die.

He was born in the year 1803, in Ireland, Housekeeping in Japan has few trials, according to a lady writing from that country. where he passed the first twenty-nine years of his life. In 1832 he came to Canada and She says : "I do not visit my kitchen ence a pursued his classical and theological studies. month, never give an order outside of a first at the college in the historic town of spoken wish, yet the domestic machinery Chambly, then at the old St. James Seminary moves with an ease and perfection unattain-able at home by almost any effort on the part of the mistress. The manners of the servants that used to exist in the East End of the city. Four years after his arrival in Montreal he was raised to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. are amusing, not to say startling. Every Dr. Lartigue, the first Bishop of Montreal, night at bedtime our five retainers appear, prostrate themselves in succession to the earth, and retire. This is to wish me good O'Connell was assigned to the parish church of Notre Dame in this city, and passed ten night and to renew their testimony of proyears in the exercise of his sacerdotal func- found respect and pleasure over the privilege tions. In 1846 he was called to take charge of serving me." of the mission of Richmond, which covered

to day divided into six large parishes, viz. : Speaking of superstitions a writer says the Huntley, Ramsey, Almonte, Packingham, Fitzroy and Nepean. Since 1851 he has been old notion that there is luck in a horseshoe finds support in one case at least. When parish priest of Richmond, where he is greatly did her first really fast mile in Maud S. Cleveland in 2.101, Captain Stone, of Cincinnati, who owned her, pulled off her shoes and stored them in his desk, and sold the mare to worker in the vineyard of the Lord, is a true Vanderbilt for a snug price. He has been and staunch Irishman, and has always stood making money ever since, and capturing the by the cause and the old land. Notwithby the cause and the old land. Notwith-standing the weight of his four score and one of the shoes. He gave one to Mrs. Swain, three years, he is still hale and hearty, with and she gave it to her larger brokher. He solid prospects of assisting at the birth of the hadn't had it a week before he was married to one of the most charming ladies in New Father O'Connell is at present in the city, York. He has been prospering like a green and is a guest of the Rev. Father Dowd's, bay tree eversince,

Holloway's Ointment and Pills .- Old Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. - Daily experi-Kingston on the Hudson is a well-known ence confirms the fact which has triumphed town to theatrical people, for it is very often over opposition for thirty years-viz., that and "strikers." Strikes are always incon-venient. They upset the existing order, dis-turb business, and sometimes lead to destruc-tion of property. There is, and can be, of course, no justifica-tion for lawlessness. If the rights of the workman to fix a price for his labor, and other conditions as to the hours of his service, computed the destruc-tion for lawlessness of the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities workman to fix a price for his labor, and other conditions as to the hours of his service, computed the destruc-tion for lawlessness. If the rights of the the skin is broken. To cure these infirmities workman to fix a price for his labor, and other conditions as to the hours of his service, computed the aconal rights of the aco selected as the place where new plays are

or an attempt at murder in France.

1.00000000000

stomach complaints. I can give you the names of several others if you

Wish. You may print this if you wish, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer. LEWIS M. WALEANE

outh Bay, Ontario. Branch office, 67 St. James street, Mon-

THE QUEEN AT A CIRCUS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.-Yesterday was the first birthday of the late Duke of Albany's son, and Hengler's circus was commanded to appear at Windsor castle for a performance at the Royal riding school. A special train of horse boxes and saloon carriages took the company and equipment from London. On its arrival, by the Queen's invitation, conveyed through Sir Henry Ponsonby, the entire company lunched in the castle. The Queen's health was proposed by Mr. Albert Hengler. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and family, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Chris-tian and family, Princess Beatrice, Prince Battenberg and the court circle were present. After the performance the Queen, who looked ill and worn, inspected the circus stud in the royal mews. Miss May Villion, the bicycle rider, aged four years and a half, the Queen ordered to be presented to her. The chi'd made a curtsey, and the Queen spoke German to her. The child was ccol and collected, and the Queen was astonished at her precocity and cleverness. The Queen is to be at the Albert hall concert to morrow. The general query is, does this mean the return of the monarch to social life in England, and the end of her nunlike seclusion ?

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, in-vigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

SHAW-LEFEBVRE'S PLAN.

Mr. Shaw-Lefebvre, ex-postmaster-general, in an article in the Nineteenth Century, advocates the federal principle for Ireland, with large powers of autonomy, retaining representation in the Imperial Parliament, He indicates that this is Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

reconcilable, conditions he only submission, strikes, or arbitration. The former is often expedient, the second sometimes necessary, the last is always wise. A leading mine owner, widely known for his uniform prac-tives. do good.

. . .

irreconcilable, conditions lie only submission, In the very worst cases the Ointment has

creeds.

next century.

MARCH 3, 1886.

66 THE TRU WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY	MARCH 3, 1886

A Tory organ charges Hon. Mr. Mowat with surely and steadily leading Ontario into bankruptcy. There is absolutely no ground for such an accusation against the government of the sister province. The Montreal Herald, shocked at the unfairness of the charge, asks what is to be gained by the circulation of trash such as that, and adds that, "asnearly everybody knows, the Mowat Government, as far as administration goes, of modern thought, were anticipated by La is the best managed of all the local Governments in the Dominion. If other Provincial Governments could show as good a record in this respect, some of them would enjoy more of popular confidence than they do at present."

A CHALLENGE.

The Huntingdon Gleaner says that the English speaking Protestants who live in the Province of Quebec are deprived of the rights of British subjects. Here are its own words : "There are scattered communities of English speaking farmers in this Province who are being crushed to the wall-robbed of their rights as British subjects, threatened and insulted." That is a serious charge against the Catholic majority of Quebec. But it is a charge and nothing more. It is a statement made by the Gleaner, that is all. Lot our contemporary now come down to dull, cold facts and tell us bow, or by whom, "the English speaking farmers are being against the wall." Let crushed it show us where and under what circumstances they are "robbed of their rights as British subjects;" let them point out by whom they are "threatened and insulted," and we cheerfully promise the aid of our editorial columns to expose their grievances and do what we can to amend their wrongs. We cannot expect the Catholic minority in Ontario to get fair play, unless we are willing to champion the rights of the | to the non-Catholic gentleman who prepared Protestant minority here. This we are willing to do, and we invite the Gleaner to state its case, particularise the "items" in its charge so that we may understand what we have to do. But the Gleaner may as well know that if it fails to give us reasons for the extraordinary statement it makes, a statement which we believe to be as singular as we believe it to be incapable of proof, then our contemporary must be prepared to be classed among those journals that throw dirt for no other reason than the hope that some of it will leave a stain.

Quebec: the French Canadians and Irish Catholics will help them to win Ontario, and Sir John will have to fall back on the "lodges" for his main support. He may gain in Manitoba, because Manitoba is in-

tensely Orange, and how he will fare in the Maritime Provinces is a question we cannot at present guess ; but we believe he is doomed. and then the Catholic Orangemen may expect

THE CHRISTAIN BROTHERS AND

EDUCATION. In a recent issue of Education, an international publication, devoted to the science, art, philosophy and literature of education, there appears a report from Dr. M. A. Newell, on the Christian Brothers' ex hibit at the New Orleans Exposition. The report has attracted considerable attention in educational circles, as its conclusions, drawn by the most competent of authorities, place the "Christian Brothers" in the foremost rank of public teachers on this continent. "Of the many thousands," writes Dr. Newell, "who visited the Educational Department of the Exposition at New Orleans, very tew had heard of the 'Christian Brothers:' and not one of these few was prepared to find under this title an exhibit so extensive, so varied so systematic, so complete, so suggestive, so instructive." This is high praise coming from so well qualified an official and a thoroughly experienced teacher as Dr. Newell. The method and system of the Christian Brothers, as laid down by the Venerable La Salle. their illustrious founder, and closely adhered to by his children, are productive of the best educational results. Many educational ideas, which are popularly regarded as the product

Salle. And to this fact Dr. Newell honestly testifies when he writes : "Exact gradations, simultaneous rehearsals, object lessons, normal schools, polytechnic schools, reformatory schools, all had a place in his inventive and capacious mind, and all were realized by his constructive genius." Unlike some schoo reformers of the present day, La Salle did not limit himself to destructive criticism. His mission was to build ; and, as Dr. Newell

well observes, he laid his foundations so deep and broad and firm that "after many storms and sieges, after some alterations and additions, it is still a noble, commanding, and symmetrical structure."

Among the colleges that furnished the exhibits which won such high tributes of praise may be named Manhattan College, N.Y.; Rock Hill College, Md.; De La Salle College. Philadelphia : Christian Brothers College, St. Louis, and Christian Brothers' College, Memphis.

That the parochial schools are capable of doing the very best educational work, Dr. Newell's report also bears testimony. The New York Catholic Protector

cause his administration is under the thumb controls the Monde, and he was not willing and triends must be rescued from financial of Orangeism, and that to them is enough, to part with power and self for the sake of disaster at all costs to the people. So the and every paid and expectant place the dead man, Riel, or any principle his \$300,000 of our money, of your money, of hunter in the Dominion will not ghostly shadow might throw across his path. be able to do enough to wipe Money did it because Tarte's Canadian wants it, and got it, and will get more of it, and reputation. The Reformers will sweep with the three of them it is Money that the bank soon after this closed its doors. anonymous complainant naturally shrinks one would suspect Frank Smith of being "a speaks from the press room, while Principle is strangled in the editorial sanctum. It "pays," or it will "pay," and that is all there is about it."

1 . .

THE POLITICIANS AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The base and indefensible mancuvring of certain politicians and others to cripple the Knights of Labor by appealing to the religious convictions, and by misrepresenting the aims and workings of the organization to acclesiastical authorities, appears to react in a manner which is tar from serving the miserable designs of these enemies of the working classes and of the rights of labor. The opposition of the politicians and capitalists to the Knights of Labor only emphasizes the necessity and usefulness of the organization. The Montreal Daily Slar, which is doing the dirty work of the enemies of labor, has been trying to impress upon the public that His Lordship Bishop Fabre had yielded to the dark anti-labor influences, and "was "about to take some steps to condemn the " order." In fact it made the statement that ' the Executive Council of the diocese had 'counselled His Lordship to abolish the "order, and that a mandement to that effect would be shortly issued."

On the strength of this or some other foolish and sensational report the news was des patched to the domestic and foreign press that the "Archbishop of Quebec had "issued a mandement condemning the "Knights of Labor." This was a startling piece of news for the American people, with whom the Knights are in high favor, but especially for the authorities of the Catholio Church, who have given their sanction and andorsation to the order.

Among other ecclesiastical digoitaries who gave their opinion regarding the above a ege con emnation o the Kn ghts, is the Vic", General of the Diocese of Chicago. Interviewed on the subject the Rev. Father Conway said :--"I doubt the authenticity of the report. If the Archrishop found fault with the Knights of Labor he would not refuse Mr. Powderly's offer to eliminate the objectionable features. We see nothing reprehensible in the Knights of Labor or other trade unions as we have them here. They are no worse, no more oath bound than our flibernians or Foresters, and I am chaplain myself in several such orders. There are few priests in the diocese who are not. Their secresy is for business strictly, and intended for no evil purpose. They are a labor organization believing in settling their troubles by arbitration. They do not teach the destruction of property. I think workingmen are made better by such organizations. There may be local abuses in the orders as known to the Archbishop of Quebec, of which I know nothing. In any event his jurisdiction does not extend to the United States. Were we to pronounce against such societies it would affect 10,000 of our members in Chicage alone but as I said before, we'see nothing repreheasible in labor organizations, but feel rather like encouraging them. So far as I know there is not the least clash between | played an honorable role in Canadian affairs their principles and our church teachings," We sincerely hope that the game of the Montreal Daily Star, of the politicians and of the other anti-labor wire-pullers against the Knights of Labor will meet with the ignominous failure it deserves. It is an odious conspiracy to rob the working man of the only effective weapon that he can wield for the protection of his labor, of himself and of his family against injustice and oppres-

your neighbor's money, and of all our money, were given to the Tory Directors of the Exchange Bank prior to its fall. Of course Craig left the country, the Tory Directors people lost about one-balf of this \$300,000, or long to jingle all that is left of it on a tombstone. And that is one way the people's money goes.

SNAKES IN THE GRASS.

The Catholic who, for personal gain, supports an administration that is hostile to Catholic interests is as much the enemy of killbullabolloo, or any other Orange fanatic in Ireland or in Canada. What does it personal emoluments in office, the other is a natural enemy whose intolerance is his creed, his politics, his social life, and all. Of the two, the Catholic Orangemen is the worst because he is a hidden foe, a snake in the grass, who will defend the Government, aye, even if it pulled the altar about our cars. "There is no cause so bad," says Talleyrand, "that a good case cannot be made in its defense," and to the Orangemen-Catholic and True Bluethere is no crime that Sir John A. Macdonald can commit that will not be, by his supporters, excused or explained away. And why ? That is the question. Why do they do this ! Why but because the timber limits, the bench, coal lands, corruption, scark naked path to follow than the thorny road of duty.

But the people are not the fools these Catholic Orangemen take them to be. Now a-days the people know what is what as well as many of the more pretentions politiciane. They know who are "on the make" and who are giving their time, and brains, and energy to bolster up an administration that is seething with rottenness, and all to benefit them selves. They know that the "people" are used like pawns on a chess board by those Catholic Orangemen, who are day by day praying for the time when place and emoluments will reward them for their

HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS.

treachery.

Souvenirs d'un Demi-Siecle or Fifty Years Reminiscences is the title of a work from the pen of a distinguished French Canadian writer, Mr. J. G. Barthe. It is a most valuable contribution to the contemporaneous history of Canada, written in a free and easy style, full of picturesque descriptions, interesting incidents and anecdotes and valuable private memoirs about men and things since the first quarter of a century. What pleases us exceedingly in this work is not merely the spirit of fairness displayed by the author towards the men of Irish descent whom he has met with in public life in Canada, but the warm friendship he shows for them extolling them in the warmest lang and giving them credit for every quality of head and heart. The names of O'Callaghan, Tracy and Waller, three talented Irishmen who and labored in the cause of Canadian freedom occur in every chapter, and nowhere are they mentioned without praise. It has often been erroncously stated that during the troubles of '37.38 all the Irish took sides against the French-Canadians, their natural allies ; that they were willing to support in Canada, in their oppression of the French Canadians, the tyrants whom their own people were combatting in Ireland. How tar this opinion is mistaken the author amply demonstrates. No doubt where the difference of language intervened to prevent community of thought among the Irish and French-Canadians, there was not that alliance which the history of the two peoples rendered logical and necessary, but where that obstacle did not exist there ever

P.O. box he may engage. In the present case | Sir John and his Cabinet determined to bow the matter is rather one of social law and order than departmental administration. The Catholics overboard, But Frank Smith was rascal should be placed in the public pillory, just the man to meet the aituation, for under the circumstances it is to be feared No one could charge him with that he could not otherwise be reached. The being too much of an Irishman. No from further publicity, and she has, in fact, Fenisa" or "anything of that kind, you were in some measure "saved," but the done good public service by her courage in know," He was and is a come day-go-day going as far as she has in a very unpleasant God-send. Sunday bless Sir-John-A. Maodon. at least so much of it that it would not take business. The public would, however, like to ald kind of a man, and pleased the know something as to the course pursued by Orangemen "down to the ground." O'Donthe Postmaster in the matter. We know onhoe was "weak" because of Urange that Detective Cullen was engaged in the matter, but what of the result ? There can | because of Orange sympathy, and it was the be little doubt that the person is known. Orangemen who dictated the name of the There can certainly be no doubt of his evil intent, and the public have a right to know who the offender is in order that they may be the Catholic people as Johnson of Bally. protected from his evil practices. Red tapeism should not stand in the way of

such an imperatively necessary matter. matter to us whether such a man calls If it does, all we can say is that the postal himself a Catholic or an Orangeman ? | regulations must be amended if they can Not a bit. The one allows himself to facilitate the crimes of evil doing and act as a be used in order that he may gain, shield to it. No violation of proper secrecy would be made by the exposure of the rascally fellow who leased or used box 189.

"THE CHURCH AND THE KNIGHTS."

Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Daily Witness would be less liable to err if it only kept a prudent silence on subjects on which it was not adequately posted. Commenting on the relations between the Church and the Knights of Labor, as set forth in a recent interview by Vicar General Conway of Chicago, the Daily Witness erroneously remarks :---

The Chicago bishop will probably be nonplussed when he learns that the decree which he has been criticising is not that of a Canadian brother, but is from His Holiness and deformed, is for them a more profitable | the Pope himself, and that it was directed specifically against the Knights of Labor whose constitution had been submitted to him. The Pope, perhaps, did not know what big thing he was attacking, but unless he finds means to explain away his decree of the Knights or makes some change in their constitution, or both, there seems to be prospect of an interesting stand up fight.'

> The decree to which the Witness refers as 'coming from His Holiness the Pope" is not directed against the Knights of Labor. We hope our contemporary understands the full import of this contradiction of its assertion. upon them, there would not be one bishop or priest that would lift their voice to approve of the Knights or advise their flocks to join against them the bishops would have promulgated it long before now.

Therefore do wo say that there can be no Knights of Labor.

What has led the Daily Witness into error is its want of knowledge regarding "a decree" from Rome, directed against a constitution which was alleged to have been that of the Kuights of Labor. Such constitution, however, is not that of the Knights of Labor, consequently the decree directed against it cannot affect them. That is logically as well | did it in 1883, and we can prove it, and the as theologically clear. The Daily Witness also exhibits ignorance, if nothing worse, when it insinuates that the Pope would not have attacked the order if he knew beforehand it was such a big thing. This appreciation of the Pope'e motives is to the size of a thing ; His Holiness acts on principle and sanctions or condemns according to merit. He has consequently no necesdecree away. And as the Knights of Labor are neither a revolutionary nor a socialist organization, opposed to law and order, but are, on the contrary, anxious to strengthen the hands of religious as well as civil society against the terrible wils of socialism and anarchism, there must be and there will be no " prospect of an interesting stand up fight between the knight and the church," although we are sure nothing would bring so much comfort and satisfaction to the " only religious daily" as such a stand up fight, which it would look upon as "interesting."

what one might expect from the "only reli | political offices. One thing is certain-we gious daily." But we might tell it, that the know, and wa can establish the fact, that Sir Pone does not exercise his powers according John A. Macdonald had a hand in the filthy sity to look around for means to explain his his knowledge and consent. But we shall

to Orange influence and pitch the Irish antagonism; Frank Smith was strong man who represent the Irish Catholics of Ontario in the Cabinet of the Dominion !

ANOTHER SECRET EXPOSED.

The Tories are at their dirty work again. Some of their political scavengers have been once more raking up filthy quotations from the Globe, which were written twenty or thirty years ago. It is an old trick and a disreputable one. The last time they did it way during the Ontario elections of 1883, Some journalist was engaged by the Conservatives to hant up all the hostile expressions towards Catholics for twenty or thirty years. That paper was prepared by a journalist who was engaged by the Conservative party to do the work, which he has often regretted having anything to do with. But what are we to think of Sir John A. Macdonald, who saw and corrected the proof of that document! And a somewhat simalar sheet has, we learn, been circulated at Ottawa, and is it not likely that Sir John A. Macdonald knows all about it. It does not matter that the Globe to day is as warm a friend to the Catholic people a any leading political journal on the continent of America. It does not matter that not one of its old time proprietors are now connected with it; that George Brown is dead; that Gordon Brown is in no way associated with it; that the paper has changed hands, changed editors, and changed its policy. All these count for nothing; and its quotation of two and three decades ago are held up as if they were of yesterday. The Globe is our friend-our fast and warm friend. What the Globe was in the past the Mail is to-day. We must take the living If the Papal decree was directed against the present. The dead past has gone. We must Knights of Labor, and condemnation passed look the situation in the face as we find it. and we see that the Globe and Mr. Blake and the Reform party are not friendly to Orange ism ; that they are all sincere advocates of the order. If such a Papal decree was issued | Home Rule for Ireland ; and that they do not want to rob the Catholics of this Province of their rights. But the Mail is not our friend. It sucers at Home Rule for Ireland. decree from Rome which can affect the It advocates Orange incorporation. It threatens to recorquer this Province, and almost to tear down the altars of the people, and all the stale garbage now raked up against the Globe of the dead past can be applied to the Mail of the living present. But think of Sir John A. Macdonald, the leader of a people, stooping to such a work as correcting the proofs of these appeals to sectional hatred. He chances are that he did it the other day at

Ottawa too. He does the same thing for the

THE REWARD OF TREACHERY.

The next general elections in Canada will witness the most wholesale bribery that this his weakness among the people, will attempt to win the voters over hy a system of corruption that will be without a parallel in the history of even his corrupt career. In his efforts to retain the power he feels to be slipping from his hands, he will "go it blind" in his attempt to demoralize the electors. Every man that is suspected to have any influence will be bought up, and that too without regard to decency, law, or morality. The Irish tell the honest Irish Catholic people of the censured ; that he is "their friend ;" and all that ingenious falsehoods and an unlimited supply of money can do will be done to appease their indignation. The French Canadians will be cajoled and, when practicable, bribed. Money will by equandered in all directions. Religion, nationality, fear, prejudice and ignorance will all be invoked to aid Sir John in holding on to power. The Irish Catholic who wants to sell his nationality and his creed should "hurrah" for Sir John at once and keep ou "hurrshing" for him until the elections are over. It will be an excellent investment. It will cost him nothing but wind power and-the self-respect of his neighbors. Aud yet with all this the Tory administraion will, we believe, be defeated at the next general election. We say this because Quebec is in arms against Sir John for his oppression of the half-breeds and for hanging a man for a political offence. The French Canadians had enough of that in '37. They have not forgotten the military executions of General Clitheron and Sir John Coleburn.

Westchester, N.Y., sent a "wonderful collection" in the words of the report, from its factorics and shops, as well as from its schools : shoes, clothing, books, chairs, stockings, besides maps, drainage and class work. The examination of these exhibits suggested the report the ideas of completeness, systematic arrangement and excellence in the work turned out by the pupils.

Among the causes which have produced such gratifying results Dr. Newell sets down the following :-- " The Brothers are devoted exclusively to the work of education as the sole business of their lives. This absolute consecration to a single aim, which, in other sion. spheres, sometimes degenerates into fanatioism, seems with them to produce only an enthusiasm which at once increases and lightens their labors, giving the power to work while it stimulates to action."

That the Brothers are alive to every change in the popular phase of education, the author of the report freely confesses. They are read in all the churches and chapels of the country has ever seen. Sir John, knowing | ready to try every novelty, and to adopt it, | diocese. This report was quite a surprise. stands the test of experience. "LaSalle himself," write Dr. Newell, "could not have | His Lordship had really pronounced against been at the same time more conservative, the order. It was nothing but the invention more observant, and more originative than his successors.'

This high praise is neither unduly nor undeservedly accorded to this self-sacrificing and noble body of Christian teachers. The Christian Brothers have merited it all, and it is a matter for congratulation that the eyes "Cawtholic" Conservative will be paid to of the American public have thus been opened by anthorities no less disinterested as Dominion that Sir John has been unjustly they are competent to the excellence and completeness of the educational work performed by the children of La Salle.

PRINCIPLE AND PELF.

At the commencement of the Riel agitation, Le Monde and La Minerve of this city, and at home? Le Canadien of Quebec, were with the people. They "hounded on" the multitude like other papers, and they were, in some measure, responsible for the proportions which the agitation assumed. But where are they now? After preaching the gospel of Justice to the Halfbreeds; after telling the people to look on Riel as the martyr hero | pression that the Exchange Bank was a Con. | are making more " post office " out of the day; after doing everything in their power to force the French Canadians to look on the death of Riel as the triumph of Orangeism, those three papers have crash." And true enough, when the crash being made known. The why and wherefore abandoned the position they previously was threatened Sir Leonard Tilley advanced of this is not easy of explanation. Before took, and excuse, and plead, and justify the \$300,000 to the bank. There was not a man the days of general delivery of letters there very thing they three or four months ago condemned. Now, why is this? We answer- that the bank was solid, and no now it is as easy for a person to write directly would like to know why O'Donohoe' would Money did it. Money did it because it is institution in Canada would lend it to a person at his cresidence and he is Chapleau rules the Minerve, and he would a dollar. But Ogilvie, Green, Craig, "public" so far as postal facilities are connot give up his grip on the Government purse Gaul Buntin and Co. should be saved, if cerned. It would, we think, make little did not want O'Donohoe? that he was. The Irish Catholics will voto against him be. strings. Money did it because Langevin possible, for they were Sir John s friends, difference if his name was on the front of the by them, considered "a Fenian;" and that the acholars of the institution.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS LIE.

ON Monday last the Associated Press telegraphed far and wide from Ottawa that His Lordship Bishop Duhamel had issued a mandement condemning the Knights of Labor, and that the mandement had been and few could be found who believed that of newspaper reporters and correspondents, for this morning the following contradiction was sent from Ottawa :----

"Mgr. Duhamel, in view of the appear ance of an erroneous statement in the Free Press, has announced that no mandement of his has been read in the Catholic churches of Ottawa referring to the Knights of ' Labor."

It is really a pity that the Associated Press does not take more precautions against disseminating false statements which are calculated to cause so much vexation and mjustice. Why cannot the Associated Press exact truth and impartiality from its employés in the reports sent to the papers, both abroad and

LOST \$300,000.

The directors of the Exchange Bank were scoundrel who utilized it in his design to Tories to a man-Ogilvie, Green, Craig, entrap young women from the right path. Gault and Buntin were all believers in Sir Since then other journals have taken the John A. Macdonald. In fact the Toryism of matter up with more or less zeal. But in the directors left the people under the im. Fassing it may be remarked that one or two servative institution, and depositors used to of the matter than offence against say, "Ob, the bank is all right; Sir John morality. At present the rules of will stand to it if there is any danger of a the office prevent the names of box holders in ontreal who believed, at that time, may have been some reason for secresy, but

was a warm attachment between the two people, and there were no brayer champions of the Canadian cause than the Irishmen whom our authors praise so generously.

Since that time the two people have learned to understand and speak each other's language, and all observers attest that when an Irishman speaks the French language he becomes an ardent defender of provincial rights and said :-

claims; and these develop between him and his Irish Canadian fellow citizens; bonds of friendship and union, which their common origin, their religion, and, to a great extent, their national characteristics, naturally tend

to create. We strongly recommend this book to all who can read the French language. The encouraged.

BOX 189.

We were able some time ago to call atten tion to the use made of a post office box by some

BLAKE AND SIR JOHN ON THE CABINET SECRET.

During the debate on the Address from the Throne in the Dominion House of Commons. the Hon. Mr. Blake is reported to have

"Since last session the Cabinet had been reconstructed. Mr. O'Donobce, who was not quite in nor yet quite out, had not been men-tioned as having been appointed. He would like to know what had become of him."

That will do for a commencement. Before this business is all over, we are of opinion that Mr. Blake will be able to get such proof of Mr. O'Donchoe's appointment as would ald promised that he would take Mr. John author has done a good work and should be satisfy the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. The Marquis of Lorne will, no doubt, remember all about it. But in reply to Mr. Blake Sir John A. Macdonald

fenced the question by saying :-

"The hon. gentleman has gone into the ques-tion of the reconstruction of the Government, and has talked about Mr. O'Donohoe. Mr. O'Donohoe is a very good man, and is now a senator. He was very near being in the Govern-ment, but I will say this for Mr. O'Donohoe, that he did not desire to be a weakness to the Government, and when, at the time that he really might claim a seat in the Cabinet, he found there was such a hostile feeling towards him that instead of being a strength to the Government he would be a weakness, he admitted the fact, stood aside and took a seat in the Senate, where he now is,"

That was sailing pretty near the wind, Sir John could not have hauled any closer unless he told the truth, and for want of practice that might choke him. But we have been a "weakness" to Sir John. Was it not because the Orangemen

Orange lodges, and he probably knew all about the insult the Mail flung at the Irish Catholics the other day, when it told them that they were too ignorant to hold sheet scattered over Ontario in 1883, and the chances are that a somewhat similar sheet has not been distributed at Ottawa without hear more of this, for Sir John must bear the odium of what he did in 1883, for we can produce the journalist who can affirm, or awear if necessary, that the proofs of the filthy sheet then distributed over the province were corrected by the Premier of the Dominion. This is our way of replying to this attempt to rake up the sour garbage again.

"THE O'DONOHOE DEAL."

Under the above heading the Toronto Globe returns to revelations made by THE POST concerning the new famous " Cabinet Secret. and says :---

The Tory organs are silent respecting the exposure made by THE MONTREAL POST. They do not venture to deny what they know or fear is true, or to justify what they know everybody condemns. They have often proved themselves ready to contradict much that was indisputable, to distort and misrepresent, to meet charges with counter charges of the most absurd character, and to drown truth in clamour. In this case they evidently believe that silence is the best policy. They have often been put to silence of late. They are paid enormous prices out of the treasury for endeavoring to defend or excuse what is disgraceful or criminal, but Sir John, it appears, can do some things that even these well-paid mercenaries are ashamed to make mention of.

According to the statement of THE POST, O'Donohoe into his Government as a second representative of the Irish Catholics, and at a subsequent meeting told him that he had been appointed, that the Orangemen objected to the appointment of Mr. O'Donohoe, and Sir John found it necessary to yield to their objections and look for a man who would be acceptable to the Orangemen as a representative of Irish Catholics, and that the Hon. Frank Smith was chosen as the Orange Catholic member of the Cabinet. The whole transaction as described was discreditable to all concerned. In it we see was discreditable to all concerned. In it we see the method by which Sir John purchases sup-port; we see how completely he has fallen under the control of the Orange Association since the death of Sir George E. Cartier, and we see fur-ther proof that he can be false to principle and the most tract the value during and his most honor and treat his pledged word and his most solemn promises as of no value, when breach of faith, and treachery, and falsehood seem to him necessary to the maintenance of his power.

On Sunday His Lordship Bishop Grandin of St. Albert, paid a visit to St. Anicet, and was cordially received by the Rev. Father Beaulieu, curć of the parish. His Lordship delivered the sermon at Grand Mass, and spoke on his missions in the Northwest. A collection was taken up, and amounted to \$90. Before Vespers His Lordship visited the Convent of the Sisters of Jesus and Mary, where he was presented with an address by

MARCH 3, 1886.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

GENERAL MIDDLETON.

ي المراجع المعام وي المراجع الم

DID HE ORDER THE ADVANCE AT BATOCHE ! -HOW HE EXAGGERATED THE NUMBER OF KILLED AND WOUNDED-HIS INSULT TO THE LATE COL. WILLIAMS --- " A FOOL OR A D-D FOOL."

Some time after the conclusion of the North-West campaign, Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton issued an official report of the military operations of the column that served under his direct command in the field. The report is long and it purports to be exhanstive. Up to the present time, however, that report has never been criticised, and, in the interest of historical truth, we think the time has come to review that document with cool impartiality. This is a task that few men acquainted with the occurrences, with which the report deals, could undertake. which the report deals, could undertake. Nearly all the men who were with General Middleton's column are still either in the Middleton tell us that he "countregular services, in the militia, in receipt ed," or authoritively heard, that there were regular services, in the minute, in reactive ed, or authomively itsard, that include which of pensions for wounds received in action, or dead. The few who [are at liberty to speak, and they are very.] say he "found" so many. But in order to at liberty to speak, and they are very, very few indeed, are prevented by considerations, of one kind or another, from telling all they know, and so the ' official report" is in danger of being received without question, in in the vicinity of the houses and two dead men all its details and for all time to come. It is, perhaps, a fortunate thing for Major General Middleton that the late gallant and respected Lieut. Col. Williams, of the Midland Battalion, is dead, or the report in question, as well as some other incidents of the campaign, might be brought to the notice of the Dominion House of Commons, of which the deceased officer was a member. But, in justice to his memory and for truth's sake ; in proof of the danger which even Major Gener als commanding run in departing from the strict line of official exactness in their reports, now-a-days, we submit this criticism to the scruteny of the men who were at the front on the now famous day of May 12th, ISS5, at Batoche. Here it is :- Ou page 5 of General Middleton's report, he says that, " after the men had had their dinners, they were moved down to take up the old positions and press on " Now we must remember that the men had been three days at these "old positions" and by the words "press on," General Middleton implies that he ordered them to charge the pits and drive the rebels from their stronghold. If he does not mean this, what does he mean by the words "press on ?" There is but one interpretation to be given to these words, and that is, that the General ordered them to take up their old position first and then "press on." If this is true, bow does it happen that the skirmish line was not supported by artillery at the commence-ment of the fight, or how does it happen that the gunners, who remained in the corral, got no orders good, bad, or indifferent, to support the men who were, as they all believed, going to a charge ! According to the only intelligable merning that can be taken from these words "press on," that day was to witness the serious struggle for the pits, and yet General Middleton allowed the skirmish line to go at the concealed enemy without a gun to cover their advance and to keep down the fire of the enemy! We cannot ask Lieut.-Col. Montezambert, who had command of the guns, to give us his version of the affair, but we know, beyond all cavil, that Lieut. Col. Montezambert got no orders from General Middleton to have his guns ready, and yet the General says that he emmanded the troops to move down to their "old positions and press on !" If General Middleton did intend to take the pits and press on," why was Captain Howard or Lieut.-Col. Montezambert, or the mounted nen, not told to get ready to help the skirmish ino that was about to make what was, that morning, thought might be a serious charge well concessed enemy But that is l ot all. It he intended to take Batoche, how it that he ordered the men to get 30 rounds of ammunition only. On the first day the roops had an unlimited supply of cartridges, 10, 50, 60 rounds, all they wanted, but on he next day they were confined to 30 rounds. proof positive that he never intended to press on," but that he merely sent the men own to while away their time, waiting for which, we think we the " regulars," can circumstantially prove, he sent Lord Melgund to order to his rescue. Which horn of this dilemma will General Middleton refer ? On the other hand, is it not true hat the General was cating his dinner when It is idle to call it by any other name. We he advance on the pits was made? Is not true that his horse was not even addled? Is it not true that one of his A.D.C.'s (Lieut. Freer) left the General in e corral and came down to the skirmish ne, half a mile away, when he heard the lidlanders and afterwards the Grenadiers heer as they advanced on, and then over. he rifle pits in front of them ? Is it not rue that not one of his staff can truthfully ay, or has said, that he ordered an advance n Batoche that day, or can deny that it was only when the Midlandors and the renadiers were over the pits, and had driven e enemy to the houses, that Majoreneral Middleton appeared on the scene at 11? Batoche was a small affair. It was all even for a skirmish, but that morning, when the skirmish line of about 250 men alvanced on those rifle pits, the enemy in which for three days balled Major-General liddleton and 900 men of all arms, the Midanders and Grenadiers had reason to believe that the risk might be a desperate one, and whatever credit is due to the officers who ande that advance, let us give it to those who deserve it-Lieut. Col. Van Straubenzie, who pushed on the brigade, and the gallant Williams who pushed on the Mid-landers. These are the two men who first led the advance, and these two were a short time afterwards assisted by Col. Grassett, of the Grenadiers. So far as we could see, or so far as we could learn, General Middleton had nothing to do with it, and the "press on" was on after consideration written in order to eprive those entitled to the credit their share whatever honor was going. We doubt if eir was a man present at that affair who will deny the truth of this statement, or if there is such a man we want to hear from him, and if he can throw any light on hat event, which will be favorable to General Middleton, the columns of THE POST are open to his reply. And we wish to emphasize this wint in the Major.General's report, because t was principally owing to his supposed manection with the attack on the pits that lay that he received his K. C. M. G. and was oted \$20,000 by the Parliament of Canada. But, let us continue. Aiter describing the hight of the few rebels, who were in the pits, and the "route" of the enemy, the general in ais report says : " As it was getting dark, and my men were tired out, I did not attempt " persue." Well, to this statement we would the question-What was the matter with the mounted men? Why were Boulton's couts, and French's sconts, and the Intelli-tence Corps not out cutting off the retreat along he trail leading over the prairie to Gardiboy's reasing ? That some of the rebels retreated a that direction we know, for one of them ras found dead two miles, or thereabouts, om Batoche, two days afterwards, when the olumn was again en route. Bat no prepara-

tions of any kind were made for cutting off the retreat of the enemy. The mounted men were allowed to leave the corral, and wander down, as spectators, to the rear of the skirmish line, and it was thus that that gallant Irishman, Captain French, came to be In the affair at all, If General Middleton had intended to take Batoche, he should have ordered his gunners out to support the sttack, and he should have ordered his mounted men to be in their saddles either to cut off the retreat, if he succeeded, or if the nature of the ground did not warrant such an operation, they should have been used to make a demonstration on the right that would

have prevented any of the enemy from retreating along the trail which leads acres the prairie. Instead of that the mounted men left their horses in the corral, wandered down to see the show, and, so far as the General was concerned, the affair was a go asvon-nlease for them and all concerned,

And, still following the official report, we find in the next paragraph these words :-"We found 21 of the rebels dead on the ground in the vicinity of the houses, and two add importance to the event General Middleton not only discovered some "we" who "found 21 of the rebels dead on the ground on the river bank below the cemetery," but he quotes " a Catholic priest" as " reporting the following morning that the loss of the rebels in the four days was—"Ist day, 4 killed and 5 wonnded, 2nd day, 2 wounded, 3rd day, 3 wounded, 4th day 47 killed, and 163 wounded." Up to the present we do not think that we have exceeded the bounds of legitimate criticism, but when we see a statement like this we feel inclined to allow our pen to have play. Let us see, the figures, alleged to have been given by a "Catholic priest," are, "total 51 killed, and 173 wounded." That is a whopper ! Or if not wounded." That is a whopper! Or if not as they have, the power to do as, they were perhaps General Middleton will be good bound to use all possible elemency towards enough to tell us the name of the "Catholic Riel and his people. priest" who "reported " so serious a loss to the coumy at Batoche and we will write to him at once and ask him what he knows declared upon their oath that Riel deserved about it. This alleged " report " was certainiy not made by the Catholic priest who had charge of the mission at the Batoche, and who remained in his home, between the two fires, during the four days fighting, for in his published diary he made particular mention of the immense amount of ammunition wasted and the very small numbers of casualties on [ing a general rule and a well known principle either side! Who then was it ! Or was it a that the accused party has a right to have magnified delusion of some one who, like the General himself, wished to exaggerate the importance of the affair and make tens out of units and units out of nothing at all ? The highest figures we ever heard given as the number killed the last day at Batoche were 18, and as for wounded, no man who was present ever saw half a dozen. In fect, all the wounded men that were found in the Halfbreed camp at Batoche were two. One dying, the other was sitting in a Red River over and compared every part of it with the "51 killed and 173 wounded" for the "four to the conclusion that the government had days," and "47 killed and 163 wound of !" no good reasons to act as they did. That for the last day is gross exaggeration. We Riel was sacrificed to a cry of hatred and of do not believe that there were "47" and vengeance, and consequently that the govern-"163" Holfbreeds and Indians, all told, in the pits at Batoche on the last day of the fighting. General Middleton further on in troubles of last year. his report says there were "at least 600 of them, many of whom were which all spread not only in the province of a compliment to the French Canadians, and armed with long range rifles," present Quebec, but also throughout the American said that articles had been published in Eng-during the last day's skirmish. He goes continent, and even across the Atlantic. No last that articles had been published in Eng-from bad to worse. Numbers come to him with doubt these and any other reasons which may which it was altempted to raise in the minds numerical case. To pile up the dead and have been given are open to discussion. To of the English people, a feeling of distrust exaggerate the number of the living enemy discussing them I can have no objection. But regarding the people of Canada, and when

THE RIEL AGITATION.

SENATOR BRLLEROSE EXPLAINS ITS FULL BIGNIFICANCE AND RAISON D'ETBE,

To the Editor of THE POST :

SIB,-The Montreal Daily Star having refused to publish the following letter, which dress, referred to the generally prosperous con-dition of the country, and attributed any failures, not to the N.P., but to the fact that in is an answer to an attack made by that newspaper against French Canadians, I beg many cases manufactories had been started without sufficient capital. Having referred in of you the favor to insert the same in your first issue, and by so doing show to the public the great independence of that journal and complimentary terms to the services of the militia in the North-West, he said that the rebellion would have the effect of raising our national sentiment. With regard its spirit of fairness.

Jos, H. BELLROSE. St. Vincent de Paul, Feb. 24.

To the Editor of the Montreal Daily Star :

SIR,-1 much regret to find in your issue he felt that the time was coming when our people would be unwilling to return to the state of of the 13th inst., amongst many other incorrect statements, the following :-

.... The movement that was to have awept Sir John from power for the crime of not remembering that Louis Riel was of French-Canadian race....

A statement which is well calculated to atir up feelings of races. I was surprised to see you following such a course, when you could not ignore the divers reasons given over and over again, in support of the views held by those who have and are still charging the government with the murder of Riel, and when you know that the question of nation ality had nothing to do in the present case. Among the many newspapers who have pubished these reasons THE POST (Montreal) of the 20th January ultimo has done so. These reasons are :

lst.-That according to moral laws, any party who may be the cause of why a crime is committed is himselt a criminal, and consensently that the government of the day, having by their bad administration of the Northwest territories during the past eight years provoked the people of that country by starving them and otherwise, they are reaponsibile for the rebellion, and as a logical consequence of such a responsibility, having,

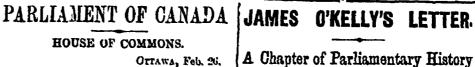
2nd.-That the jury, though composed of mon adverse to Rich and his people, having mercy, the government, responsible as they are for the rise of this quiet people, were in duty bound to grant such mercy. 3rd.—That considering the whole evidence

as it now stands before the public, the least such information as was at their that can be inferred is that there is a strong doubt as to Riel's mental capacity, and it be 'Catholic priest" at all? Was it not the the benefit of any doubt which may crist, he could not be put to death.

4th .- That the government during last session and during the troubles, having refused to alter the oid laws of the North-West Territories, and make them somewhat uniform with the laws of the provinces, have shown a determination to deal unjustly with those people.

amendment on the address. As an humble member of the house, interested in the regular 5th.-That the memorandum of the late course of its proceedings, he would deprecate any such step. He believed the proper course minister of justice, Sir A. Campbell, is such of these was found in a tent and he was that any honest man, after having read it question could be intelligently discussed. In conclusion, Mr. Blake said the ministry was one appeal to the country and he hoped a gene-ral election would come soon. Sir John Macdonald replied, and said he did ment is responsible for the death of the halfnot think the leader of the Opposition was so anxious for a general election as he pretended breed chief and of all the other victims of the to be. Having proceeded to justify his recent

Such are some of the causes of the sgitation speeches in England, the Prime Minister raid a compliment to the French Canadians, and said that articles had been published in Engwould be to increase his own importance. for a journal who seems to put a pride in its he got to England he was asked was it Now, there was not a man at Batoche who can independence and in its dealing fairly with true that the French Canadians were truthing the that the French Canadians were truthjully say that he saw twenty licing public matters generally, I fail to understand foing, and that no dependence could be placed half-breeds or Indians during the last day's how it can venture to convey to its readers in them. He had denied this statement, and



THE ADDRESS TO THE CROWN,

waters to supply their own demands were they

from them on a single question, proposed to challenge the judgement of the house by an

would be to give the administration an oppor-

tunity to produce information, after which the

unworthy of confidence, though there was only

tant particulars provide for a free

terchange between the two countries. The right hon, gentleman concluded by a refe

Mitchell, the address was carried and ordered

Replying to Sir R. Cartwright, Mr. Mc.

Lelan said that, without deducting the

assets of the Dominion, amounting to \$72,

791,837, the gross debt at date is \$281,314,-532. Of this amount \$14,862,869 is

represented by temporary loans from banks or

In answer to Mr. Coursel Sir John Mao-

donald said in consequence of certain repre-

sentations the Government caused an enquiry

to be made by two medical practitioners as to

Mr. Coursol moved that the reports referred

The reports of the Department of Marine,

Inland Revenue, Department of Justice,

Trade and Navigation Returns and Auditor

Seneral's report were brought down.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

other parties in Canada or elsewhere.

the House at once, if moved for.

to be brought down.

OTTAWA, March 1.

The House adjourned at 10.45 p.m.

Shrusra

this question.

Mr. Everett (St. John city) in moving the ad-Doings in Westminster-The Business and Debates of the Week Described by an Irish M.P.

HOUSE OF COMMONS LIBRARY. WESTMINSTER, March 1, 1886,

Parliament opened its proceedings last week to the fisheries, he said that since the closing of United States ports against them they had commenced to learn that the people of Western Canada were fish eating people, and he fail that the time way coming upon our secundertaken for the benefit of British trade, the British taxpayer should pay for it. The House refused to accept such a Quixotic view and solemnly voted that the Indian people should pay. A new member, Mr. L. M'lver, a retired Induan civil servant, had the bad taste affairs which existed up to a year or two ago. He did not believe, either, that the people of the United States had sufficient fish in their own to allege that the Indian people were very poor, and to recall the unpleasant fact that five nil-lions died of starvation while Lord Baconsfield was spending thousands in organizing files in honor of the newly invented Empress-Queen. honor of the newly invented Empress-Queen. The House consoled itself with the reflection that the Indians must die anyhow. Better they

debarred from extering our harbors, Mr. Ward (Durham) seconded the address, traversing its terms in somewhat similar should die paying to support the British En Mr. Blake complained of the late meeting of pire.

LORD BANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

the House, and criticised the reference in the speech to the possible necessity for increasing the marine police in the event of the failure of The debate lacked fire owing to the absence of the fishery negotiations with the United States, the late Secretary for India. Lord Randolph was absent in Ireland preparing the Orange and compared this announcement with the pledge he understood to have been given by the army to cross the Boyne as soon as home rule was granted. On Wednesday His Lordship re-Government last year that a satisfac-tory arrangement would be made with regard turned from the Ulster expedition looking He denied the truth of washed cut, more like a seasick girl than a military hero. Orange whiskey evidently did the clause in the which speech stated that the country was in a prosperous condition, and exnot agree with his frail Lordship. He tried to slip into his seat unobserved, but pressed the belief that the existing commercial the Parnellites, who refute to take Lord Randolph seriously, greeted him with ironi-cal cheers. The demonstration was received by the Houss with discret laughter. Lord Randepression was large'y brought about by the operation of the fiscal policy of the Govern-ment. With reference to North-West development, he regretted that various railway lines constructed in the North-West had been allowed dolph put on a bold face, smiled at his cuemier in rather a sickly way and devoted himself to create enormous capital accounts, far in exvigorously to training his mustaches, which grow with an equal curl at either end. Wrapped cess of their value or of the cost of construction, and upon which the people would have to pay taxes and tolls in future, and he hoped that the serious attention of the Government in silence, he sat out the day's proceedings, pon-dering gravely, no doubt, whether or not some would be directed to this, in respect to those Irish members would unkindly publish certain roads to which charters may be granted in letters and memoranda on home rule, written in the future. The proposal to grant representa-tion to the North-West Territories was only in a handwriting which common people might as sume to be Lord Randolph's. accordance with the policy the Opposition had for years advocated. With reference to the pro-

THE ORANGE PARTY

position in the speech to send a force to main-tain order he did not, at the present moment, The proceedings of the House are constantly enlivened by an uncivil way, waged between wish to express an opinion. It was for the Gov the Orange Irish and the Parcellites. The Orange group are a lively set. They enter the ernment, who were supposed to be possessed of the best information on the subject, to arena like young colts, plunging and kicking present to the house at the proper time all around. They frequently come to grief at question time. They have organized a daily duposal and as the public interest would permit. Having renewed the Indian question, Mr. Blake referred to the punishments the government had found necessary to htany of outrages, with responses, evidently modelled on church procedure. Major Saunderson gets up and asks about the woes of a boycotted widow, as told in a lotter written to inflict to restore order in that country. He an Orange paper. Mr. Johnston, of Ballykil b-lieved the circumstances justified, if they did beg, asks the House in his most solemn tones to not demand, such information, but he believed pity the condition of the noor Irish farmer, burning with a desire to pay rack rents to his good and virtuous landlord, only the villainous also that a fair opportunity ought to be given to the administration to produce the necessary papers. It had been runnored that some of the League won't allow him. supporters of the government, who differed

A WORDY WAR.

The House listens attentively, looks grave for a minute or two, finally sees the joke, and Ballykilbeg sits down amid ironical laughter, wondering, poor man, what has so tickled the honorable members. Then Colonel Warinz-the Drange leaders affect the militin-comes to the rercue with a notice of some offersive disorderly question. The Parnellites cap these questions with others still more offensive, and then Mr. Sexton or Mr. O'Connor appeals to the Chair if Orange questions are not disorderly and in-admissable. In such cases the Speaker rises and censures the over-ardent patrict from Ulster amid the cheers and jibes of the Parnellites and Radicals. Bowled over on the unaccustomed ports of order, the Grangemen grad-ually subside, but the next day up they come ually subside, but the next day up they could absence of pledges which the trovernment me suiling and the conflict is renewed. The new absence of pledges which the trovernment me men are gradually getting to know the rules of unable to give. The Welsh members of the Liberal party debate, thereby becoming more formidable, and a wordy war between Orangemen and Parcellites is carried on.

GOOD TEMPER.

Good temper is displayed, both sides taking hard knocks philosophically and enjoying a good hit, whoever makes it. Nothing like the

MAYORALTY. Ward. Beaugrand. Decary. St. Antoine..... 1,918 St. Ann's..... St. Lawrenco 475 671 122 West 13 62 389 Centre 195 93 130 349 756 750 78 487 372 St. James St. Mary's 229 Hochelaga 41 3,141 5,698 Majority for Beaugrand...... .1.95 The following are the returns of the Aldermanic electiona :---CENTRE WARD. Hamelin 255 Perrault 243 Majority for Hamelia WEST WARD. White 425 Stroud . - 194 Majority for White 31 ST. ANN'S WARD. Kennedy...... 548 ST. MARY'S WARD, Martíneau..... - 518 Roy 413 Granger..... 118 Majority for Martineau..... ST, JEAN BAPTISTE WARD, amontagne. 531 frenier 475 Majority for Lamontagne.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITY OF THE

MAYOR -THE WARD CONTESTS.

The following are the official returns of the

elections yesterday :---

5

BRITISH POLITICS IN PARLIA MENT.

A FIELD DAY EXPLOTED ON BEATON'S MOTION TO CENSURE CHURCHILL-OF-POSED TO HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 2 .- As a result of the recont Conservative meeting at the Carleton Ctub, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Common last night pressed Gladstone to allow the dis-cussion of Sexton's motion against Lord Basdolph Churchill to take place on Tuesday night, Gladstone reglied that the course suggested would be most unfair; that the House should first consider motions that have precedence over Sexton's. Gladstone was not inclined to yield. A strong whip has been issued urging Conservative members to bo present to-night in event of discussion of the motion, which Tory leaders hope will attain the importance of de bate on the Government's Itish policy. The Parcellites doubt whether the motion will be reached to-night. In case it is reached it is thought that it will be postponed indefinitely. Sir Henry James (Liberal), formerly Attorney General, speaking at Lancashire last night, said the creation of the Irish Parliament would call into existence a power, the fear of whose hostil-into existence a power, the fear of whose hostil-ity Eugland would ever resist. Neither he nor Lord Hartington intended to form a new party, but would lovally support Gladstone's general policy. "Mr. Gladstone' added Sir Henry, generously efferted me the Lord Chancellowhip, and afterward an im-portant office in the House of Commons. I was goompelled to decline both these offers in the absence of pledges which the Government was

have united in intimating to Gladstone that it will be impossible for them to support any proposal tending to the establishment of a separate parliament in Ireland.

fighting. We were there and we only saw aix or seven, one or two of whom were a mile off, on the other side of the river, and the cost tails of the remainder were all we could see as they were running through the bluffs. We have put this question to scores of men who were present, and in every case the answer was the same, "I did not see a soul," or "I saw two." or "I saw four," and only in one case did we ever hear & man say that he saw more than a dozen. And yet there were, according to the "Catholic pricet," no less than "47 killed and 163 wounded !" This is a fiction. deny that any "Catholic priest" ever said anything of the kind. "Catholic priests," like all other clergymen, are not habitual liars, and no "priest" or no "parson" ever said that there were "47 killed and 163 wounded" on the fourth day of fighting at Batoche on May 12th, 1885. Now, all we have said to-day has reference to facts within our own knowledge. We are not circulating "hearsays" or "rumors," but we are stating facts with which every man who was at Batoche that day is acquainted. And if Major General Middleton's official report

contains so many doubtful statements, or wilful and mischievous exaggeration of the occurrences of one dayhow many equally doubtful statements and how many other mischievous exaggerations is it likely to contain through all its pages One thing we know for certain, that at the front every officer under his command was either "a fool" or a "d----d fool," just like "our troops in Flauders." The very men whom he mentions in his despatches as having distinguished themselves he insulted every day in the week. He insulted Col. Williams in presence of the day in the week. writer of this article, and we know too well that if that gallant gentleman had lived that Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton would have to walk the plank or the Canadiau people would at least know the reason why. But we have said enough for one day. Some other time we shall tell something more and help to still further enable the Canadian public to better understand the class of man the Parliament of Canada voted \$20,000 to, and the British Government made a K.C.M.G., and granted a pension of \$500 a year. No soldier ever earned his titles and his money casier, or deserved them less.

OBSEQUIES.

The funeral of the late Mr. Patrick Sharkey took place this morning and was largely attended. The cortege left the deceased's late residence, 1340 Notre Dame street, shortly after 7.30 o'clock, and wended its way to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn requiem Mass was chanted, Kev. Father Quinlivan celebrant, after which the procession reformed and proceeded to the Cote dee Neiges cemetery, The chief mourners were Mr. Michael Sharkey, son of the deceased, and several nephews. The deceased was a native of the County Rescommon, Ireland, and was greatly respected by all who knew him. The family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends.

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

how it can venture to convey to its readers in them. He had ordieu tors statements of assertions which facts do not back him when he said that. There was no portion of Her Majesty's subjects, no matter statements or assertions which facts do not bear out.

The present agitation is nothing but a movement in favor of justice and humanity. Whether the victim is an Englishman, a Scotchinan, an Irishinan or a French Canadian will surely not change the issue. Why then should you indulge in such a work as that of stirring up such feelings of races. Is the cause you are advocating such a bad one in your own estimation, that you believe you could not defend it if you should use proper means.

I am a constant reader of your journal. 1 was induced some years ago to do so on account of its independence. I would be very sorry, indeed, if it should turn out that I was mistaken.

Jos. H. Bellerose, St. Vincent de Paul, Feb. 15.

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.

AN ORDINATION SERVICE.

Last week a grand and impressive cere rony was held at the chapel of the Providence Convent, St. Catherine street, the occasion being the ordination of two priests. The ser-vice commenced at So'clock, and was celebrated by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. The chape, was crowded with priests from the Seminary and different parishes of the city, as well as the many friends of the ecclesiastics. Among the many clergymen present were the Rev. Fathers Troje, Filiatrault, Moreau, Frechette, Therian, Chaput. chaplain of the convent, Reid, Dagenais, Dupuis. Morin, Doucet, Meunier, S. Laporte, C. Laporte, O. M. S. Bouin, Decells, Guertin, Dion, Lavallée, Saillout, Donnelly, of the Bishop's Palace, Kelly, L. S. Casabon, L. E. Casabon, Forest, and many others. The two young ecclesinstics who were ordained priests were Messrs. Denis Casabon and N. Haque, from the Grand Seminary. The former will take the position of curate in one of the parish churches of St. Hyacinthe.

An ordination took place at St. Michael's col. lege, Toronto, Sunday morning, Rev. Thomas Lucey being raised to the priesthood by Arch-bishop Lynch. Father Lucey comes from Holyoke, Mass., and received his theological training at the seminary, Montreal, and St. Michael's college.

"COERCION CHILDERS."

THE LONDON SOCIALISTS

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- Hyndmann, Williams Burns and Champion, the Socialist leaders, were again brought before Sir John Ingram, at Bow street police court, to-day. Hyndmann complained of the course of the magistrate and Mr. Childers, the home secretary, declaring that they were prejudiced against the defend-ants, and exhibited that prejudice. He dubbed Mr. Childers "Coercion Childers." Colonel Henderson, who was at the head of the police at the time of the riots, testified that he saw no signs at the meeting of a premeditated attack

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

The latest fashionable amusement for young volve separation of Ireland from Great Briwomen is painting harlequin chairs. tain.

intense bitterness of the struggle between the English Liberals and Parnellites during the Forster regunc has yet appeared, in spite of the wild talk about lining hedges with titlemen and repeating the glories of the Boyne. Since the what their language or what their origin, more loyal to the Empire or to the Crown of England than the French Cauadians. This was his language, and he would ask his French Cana-Orange party appeared in the House English opinion has visibly inclined toward the Parnell ites. The narrow bigotry and political inteler-ance of Orangeism has aroued a feeling of aversion among Englishmen of all parties. They dian triends-those who opposed as well as those who supported the Government-if they were not the sentiments of the French Canadian people of Canada. He complained begin to understand how intolerable life must that the leader of the Opposition during his visit to England had said nothing in favor of be in a country where such men have absolute control over the machinery of government. Canada. Yet American land sgents published his speeches in pamphlet form. Touching upon

A STRANGE FRATERNIZATION.

the fishery question, the Prime Minister said The week's Irish business closed with an extraordinary scene of fraternization between the the Opposition censured the Government for not having, two years ago, opened negotiations for a Orange group and the Parnellites. M O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, made Mr. renewal of reciprocal relations. But there was a depth of degradation involved in that pro-O'Brien, motion in favor of the purchasers of glebe lands getting the advantages allowed other tenant position, which would have met with an indif ferent refusal from the United States Governpurchasers under the recent land legislation. Colonel Waring serzed the opportunity, which he said might nener recur again, of acting with the Pernellites on this occasion ment. But he had glowing hopes that unless frustrated by unwise and factious expressions of hon. gentlemen opposite and their friends, the Morrison bill would in many impor-Mr. Dillou was followed by Lord Ernist only. Hamilton in a clever maiden speech, in which he referred in a very friendly way to his nation-alist countrymen. Wonderful to relate, the Secretary of the Treasury rose to complete countries ence to the Indian question and deprecated th After a few words from Sir R. Cartwright, who condemned the appointment of the Minister this marvellous exhibition of harmony by agreeing on behalf of the Treasury that the desired reforms should be granted by Parliament. of Justice, Mr. White, Mr. Davis and Mr.

UNLUCKY MR. CHILDERS.

to be engrossed and presented to the Governor General by members of the Privy Council. The purely English business has developed little interest or excitement, notwithstanding the efforts made to turn the recent riots to poli tical account. Poor, good-natured Mr. Childer cems born under an unlucky star. He wrecked Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) introduced a the last Sovernment on his whisky budget and bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal s scarcely twenty four hours in office when his cases, so as to allow prrties, who have objecdepartment comes within an ace of destroying tions to taking the ordinary oath, to give Mr. Gladstone's new government. However, the attack on Mr. Childers was manifestly un their evidence on atfirmation, and Mr. Mulock one further to amend the Consolidated Act. fair and it came to nothing.

CONVENIENTLY DEAD.

The Conservatives discovered another mare's nest in the hissing of the Queen at a banquet to the workingmen members of Parliament. This attack was directed against the Attorney Gen? eral, Mr. Charles Russell, for not protesting against the insult offered to the Queen. Mr. Russell, however, was conveniently deaf and did not hear the hissing. Lord Hobbouse, who acled as chairman, was equally deaf, so the House wa asked to announce that the hissing was only partial and did not amount to a demonstration requiring signal reproof on the part of Her the accountability of Louis Riel since his Majesty's Attorney-General. There are a good conviction, and also procured a report from many English members willing to hiss a king or queen, but they do not think the time has come to show their hands. Royalty 13 slowly the visiting surgeon of the prison on this subject. These reports will be laid before but surely losing ground in England. The Prince of Wales thinks it will last his time, but His Royal Highness may be mistaken.

JAMES O'KELLY, M.P.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Feb. 27.-M. Rousseau, delegate ap pointed by the government to inspect work on the Panama canal and to report as to the feasi-bility of the construction, telegraphs that he is on his return homeward, in company with the chief engineer. It is reported he apprised the Government that it was useless for him to await the arrival of the Count DeLesseps, and that the French delegates are not in accord with the views of Charles DeLesseps on the questions of cost and time in which it is possible to construct the canal. The report of M. Roussean, and also that of M. Jacquet, are said to be adverse, and that the Government has decided to refuso authorize the emission of lottery obligations in declaring that the concession would not inconnection with the canal construction.

MADRID EXCITED.

PTRAORDINARY RUMORS CONCERNING THE **OUEEN REGENT'S CONDITION-POSSIBILITY** OF A POSTHUMOUS MALE HERE TO THE THRONE -AN " AUSTRIAN CONSPIRACY,"

MADRID, March I -There is a great deal of excitement here over the conflicting reports of the condition of Queen Christina. Last week it was rumored that the Queen Regent had had a premature childbirth. To day it is positively asserted by the Regent's adhorents that no such mishap has occurred, that sho still oxpects to be accouched next month, and that there is as sold a chance as over that the will present to Spain a posthumous male here to the throno, which event will do away with many of the complications_surrounding the question of the succession. These latter statements are strengthened by the fact that, although eleven days have classed since the Regent's alleged fausse couche, no preparations are making for he coronation of Princess Mercedes as Queen of Spain. If Queen Christina had had a fause couche, it is probable, in the present critical state of Spanish politics, that Mercodes would be crowned with all possible spead.

AN "AUSTRIAN CONSPIRACY."

There is a wild rumor in Republican sircles to the effect that the Queen Regent did have a funse couche on the 15th inst., but that this fact is denied in pursuance of what is called an "Austrian conspiracy" to produce a false heir to the throne next month with the claim that he was born to Queen Christina and is the son of the late King. This appears to be a most absurd slander, but its authors speak of the great mystery now surrounding all the occurrences in the palace, the Regent's refusal to see the Spanish physicians attached to the royal house old and her sole reliance upon Dr. Riedel, a physician whom she brought from the Austrian Court.

CHRISTINA'S PRECABOUS CONDITION.

They say that Queen Christian well knows the Spanish people will not tolerate the long Regency that must elapse before Mercedes, who is not yet six years old, becomes of age, espe-cially as the Regency would only be followed by the reign of a woman, and that the Regent, seeing that her tenure is so precarious, is inclined to adopt any expedient, however derper ate to strongthen her position.

ST. JOHNS ELECTION.

Sr. JOHNS, Que., Feb. 27.-The municipal elections were held here on Thursday and Friday. There was a lively contest, three can-Friday. There was a lively contest, three cal-didates for the mayoral being in the field, Messrs. Duncan McDonald, W. Bresseau and John Black. Mr. Bresseau resigned after the first day, and at the close of the poll Mr. Mo-Donald was declared elected by a majority of 23 votes. Brief addresses were made by both can-didates, after which there was an imposing demonstration in favor of the mayor elect.

Alongside the main Mersey tunnel a unaller one, seven feet in diameter, is carried. This exists solely for the sake of ventilating the larger one, and out of it the air is sucked by exhants fans with such force that it is said the whole body of the atmosphere is changed every seven minutes.

It is calculated that the disestablishment of the Church of England would set free fundis equal to \$917,500,000, of which, after the payment of all claims by the clergy for compensation and similar demands, there would remain a net gain of \$300,000,000.

In answer to Mr. Cameron (Huron), Mr. Chapleau said only the evidence had been published in the Riel blue book, but if it was desired the argument could be printed. The house adjourned at 4.20. IN FAVOR OF HOME RULE.

1879.

on property. LONDON, Feb. 27 .- The Cork corporation, by a vote of 31 to 10, has adopted a resolution favoring an Irish parliament in Dablin, and

OUR IKISH LETTER.

-GI AUSTON & AND CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS-THE NEW VICEROY-DAVITT AND HOME BULE-MORLEY'S SPEECH-THE GAL-WAY ELECTION.

Special Correspondence of THE POST and TEUE WITNESS)

DUBLIN, Feb. 14 .- On hursday we were wored with a manifesto from Mr. Gladstone. n another from Mr. Chamberlain, each anouncing their acceptance of office, solicit ing again the suffrages of their respective constituencies, and making short pronounce-ments. Mr. Gladstone says : "There are three great Irish questions demanding our eare, social order, the settlement of the land question, and a widely prevalent desire for self-government, extending beyond what is felt in Great Britain as to local affairs, but Recessarily subject in all respects to the law of Imperial unity. It will be among the very first duties of the new Government to use its official opportunities for forming such an estimate as only a Ministry can form of the social state of Ireland, especially with regard to crime, to the fulfilment of legal contracts, to the pressure of low prices of agriculture, and to personal liberty of action." The first paragraph is luvid, and needs no comment; but from the second it is evident that we shall be made the subject of "special commissions" to no end, as if the Irish members in the House of Commons, who represent the country, and who alone are competent to furnish the information which is sought to be elicited by those commissions, were unworthy of credence. In view of the recent general election in this country I should have thought it absolutely unnecessory and inconsistent to make inquiries over the head of the Irish members before moving in the direction of a settlement of any Irish grievance. It seems, however, that much valuable time is to be frittered away before a serious definite step will be taken by the Gladstone ministry, and this is highly unsatisfactory.

Mr. Chamberlain says, " I am ready to give an unprejudice | consideration to the claims and wishes of the majority of Irish people, etc. I am prej ared to support any just and reasonable final settlement of the Land and Education questions. I am convinced that it will be necessary to concede a much more extended control of their (the Irish people) own domestic business, but with the firm intention to consent to no plan which will not sufficiently guarantee the supremacy of the Crown and the integrity of the Empire." Considering that Mr. Chamberlain was never asked to do otherwise this cant might rather be expected to emanate from an Orange-Irish Tory of the Bally kilbeg Johnston type. On the whole, we are not to expect much for some time, perhaps, indeed, until it is con sidered necessary by Parnell to exert his entire strength and declare that he will stand no monsense from any English party.

Lord Aberdeen, a Scotch peer, without any record whatsoever, is to be our new Viceroy, and, though nominally the first fiddle in the land, will in reality play second to Mr. Maley. It is said that Lord Northbrook de lined the office on account of its not carry in scat in the Cabinet, and this is additional proof that Mr. Morley is to be the man. Lord Averdeen is, or was, a High Church of S otherd Commissioner, and is said to be of a com. e disposition, but more than this of him s difficult to ascertain, and as the I play will be very insignificant, I role he may dia iss him.

A great effort was made by Mr. Davitt on Home Rule on Friday night in Lonbehalf c the enthusiastic reception he got don: w "loud and prolonged" applause and th which 1 I how his arguments were appreis Euglish audience, may be taken ation of the feeling of the democeisted 1 as an in gland with regard to Home Rule. TACY of I a was, though temperate, yet His at forcible

people of Galway borough in the British Parliament as against those of Captain O'Shea, who, it subscuently transpired, had the approval of Mr. Parnell was magnified by the anti-National and English press into a case of open mutiny against Mr. Parnell's authority, and consequently such a clapping of hands has not been heard amongst our enemics for many a long day, not even when the arrest of Davitt or Parnell was proclaimed. The fact of the matter is simply this : Regarding the selection of a representative for Galway nothing was definitely known till the last moment, when two candidates suddenly appeared on the scene-Michael Lynch, Esq., and Capt. O'Shea, cx-M.P. for County Clare, in the Home Rule interest. Capt. O'Shea was elected as a Home Ruler, not as a Parnellite, in 1880. At the meeting of the Irish members and Parnellites, two distinct bodies at the time, Capt. O'Shea attended and voted for Parnell as leader of the party as against sincere and uncompromising Nationalists as Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, ignorant of Mr. Parnall's or the party's views in consequence of their being dispersed all over the entropy of the sunouncement that it during the Parliamentary recess, but confi-dent that in following the dictates of their patriotic souls they were adopting the proper course, went down to Galway, and spoke strongly in favor of a man whom everyone in Ireland knows to be a stirling Nationaliet, and spoke just as strongly against Capt. O'Shea. However, on Mr. Pamell's arrival in Galway, when it became evident that it was his desire that Capt. O'Shea should be returned, Mr. Lynch unhesitatingly and patriotically withdrew from the contest, and not only withdrew but advised the electors to record their votes solid for his opponent, as did also Mr. Healy himself. It appears that Mr. Parnell, on the assurance of Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., that there was no local caudidate forthcoming, selected Capt. O'Shes, who promised to sigu the pledge to sit, act and vote with the Irish party. No apology is needed from Mr. Parnell for adopting O'Shea as his candidate, as like many others-Mr. Blake, M.P., for example -: his gentleman may no doubt have seen his previous error, and arrived now at a true conception of the state of silairs. Of one thing we may be sure, Capt. O'Shea can do little harm if he be ever so much inclined ; and every confidence should be reposed in Mr. Parnell, who has never yet made a serious mistake, politically speaking. Capt. O'Shea, though he sat on the Government side of the House, always voted with the party, his coercion record being 116 times against the the bill, and absent from only 28 divisions (Mr. Healy's own record being about the same, 119 against, and absent 25) Besides this, Le

did very serviceable work in connexion with the Laborers, Fishery, Arrears and Redis tribution acts, as well as in securing the release of the political prisoners in 1882. That he will be returned there will be no doubt. The news has just arrived that Mr. Pat O'Brien, of Liverpool, has beaten his Tory opponent by a majority of 1,464. The foilowing is the telegram :---

P. O'Brien (Nationalist) 4,015 Dr. Hall (Conservative). 2,551

Majority 1,464

At the general election Mr. Healy polled 40 votes more than his new colleague, and Dr. Hall pulled less by 135 than Sir J. Luslie, This slight falling off is due to the fact that many voters of both sides have since disqualified either by death or removal. On the other hand, many Tories came from England to vote for Hall, whilst the Nationalists voted their full strength. Mr. O'Brien is a hardworking, sincere and thoroughgoing Nationalist, and his accession to the party convincing, and one calculated will be hailed with joy. One other member elected yet, Mr. O'Meara, mayor of the Divine blessing, the city of the violated treaty. He will ment and prosperity of Canada. occupy the seat in the Ossory division of Queen's Co., vacated by Mr. A. O'Connor, M.P., who now represents Donegal. By this the Eag h Tory party has tried to prevent function will have been returned, the existent of social or political time Capt. O'Shea will have been returned, and lord. have voted in the Lords and Cerm as against the rights of British working 1. Take the latest instance of security offered on bohalf of Phil. Callan was insufficient, and that if the petitioner failed to lodge £1,000 before next Saturday (after tomorrow) the case would fall to the ground. Up to the present no step has been taken in this direction.

A MEAGRE DOCUMENT.

A Bare Allusion to the Northwest Rebellion.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate : Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In meeting you again I have the pleasing duty to perform of congratulating you on the suffi-cient harvest of last year and on the prosperity and substantial progress of the country since the suppression of the insurrection in the Northwest territories. Peace and order have Shaw, who succeeded Butt in that capacity for a short period. He also promised to sit with the party, whose place is always on the Opposition side of the House. This promise, however, he did not keen but on the meeting in the section of the section of the section of the recurrence of these disorders may naturally be expected to linger, and it will be the duty of my Government to make such precautionary in section of the party as against Northwest territories. For the sections an outbreak some disquiet and apprehension of the recurrence of these disorders may naturally be expected to linger, and it will be the duty of my Government to make such precautionary however, he did not keep, but on the meeting arrangements as will assure the present inhabi-of Parliament took a seat on the Liberal tants, as well as intending settlers, of effi-Railway and the announcement that it will be open for the daily carriage of passengers and freight from ocean to ocean in the month of June next. This great work, so important alike to the Empire and the Dominion, cannot fail to increase the trade between British Columbia and the other provinces, to ensure the early de-velopment and settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest and greatly to add to the Northwest and greatly to add to the commercial prosperity of the whole country. Should the negotiations be-tween Her Majesty's Government and that of the United States for the appointment of a joint commission to adjust what is known as

THE FISHERY OUESTION.

and to consider the best means of developing our international commerce, fail to secure any satisfactory result, you will be asked to make provision for the protection of our fisheries by the extension of our present system of marine rates. The measure submitted to you last session for the consolidation of the statutes and for the in-troduction into the North-West Territories of a more simple and ec nomical system for the more simple and ec nomical system for the transfer of land will be again laid before you for consideration and levislative action. The acts of last session will be found to be included in the first of these measures. You will also be asked to consider the expedi-ency of improving the judiciary system which obtains in those territories. Your atten-tion will be invited to the monomists to amend. tion will be invited to the propriety to amend-ing the law relating to the business of the office of Queen's printer and of providing for the once satisfactory working of the present system of Government and Parliamentary printing. A num-rical census of the Northwest territories has been taken and a measure based thereon for

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE

in Paritament will be laid before you. Other measures will be laid before you, and among them will be found bills for providing for a betre mode of trial of claims against the Crown, for regulating post office savings banks in Bri-tish Columbia and the North-West Territories, for extenting the issue of patents for Indian lands, for the administration of the rights of the Crown in the foreshores of the Dominion, for the establishment of an experiment farm, and for the amendment of the Chinese immigration act.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The accounts for the past year will be laid before you; you will find that the estimate of receipts have been furly realized, but I regret to say that the outbreak in the North-West has added

LARGELY TO THE EXPENDITURE OF THE COUNTRY. The estimates for the ensuing year will be sulmitted to you. They have been prepared with dus regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

Honorable Cientlemen of the Senate, Cientlemen of the House of Commons :

I recommond these several subjects and the others which may engage your attention, to your best consideration, and I carnestly trust that the result of your deliberations may, under

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. Nictaux and Atlantic Central railway, which HANCOCK for some time was prosecuted with a vigor that gave promise of an early completion of the road, has not made satisfactory progress during the past year, and at present but few men are employed. The obligations of the company and the contracts to laborers and suppliers have been satisfactorily met. If further time is to be allowed the company to complete the railway, it is hoped that some quarantee may be obtained for a more vigorous prosecution of the undertaking. Seven bills will be submit-ted to you to amend the laws in relation to olections, public charitics, the independence of Parliament and other matters.

The address in reply was moved by Mr. McCoy, of Shelburne, and seconded by Mr. Fraser, of Guysboro. Referring to the fishery question, Mr. McCoy declared that if the Dominion Government did not protect the Canadian fisheries, the fishermen would protect their own interests.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS-ARRIVAL OF

THE PROVINCES --- PROSPECTS OF A MO-MENTOUS SESSION.

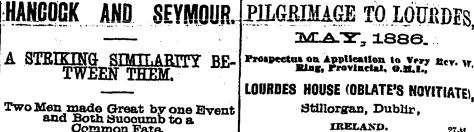
LEGISLATORS-STATE OF FEELING IN

(Special Correspondence of The Post.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 25 .- The usual rush for the opening of Parliament is now in full force. Every train brings fresh batches of legislators, all looking a little more important, perhaps, than usual. One other familiarity is also quite marked. Almost every one of them has a grievance or a complaint to make. Nova Scotians ire protesting against intercolonial mismanagement, discriminating tariffs, decression, etc New Brunswickers make similar complaints with the addition of unsettled claims. Prince Edward Islanders are very loud against the Government for not fulfilling the terms of Confederation as regards winter navigation of Nor-thumberland Straits. They intend to demand au indemnity. But the main trouble with all the representatives of the Maritime Provinces is concerning the fisheries. The closing of the American market against Canadian fish placed our people at the mercy of the Yankees, they say, while the culpable apathy of the Government gives them little hope for the future. One gentleman indulged in the remark that if Peter Slitchell was Minister of Marine and Fisheries there would be a different story to tell.

Maritime members also take a gloomy view of the outlook otherwise. Shipbuilding, mining and general business is flat with no prospect of improvement. Some gentleman go so far as to assert that the Provinces have actually retrograded since the N. P. was established. Without reciprocity they have no hope of a change for the better. Indeed, it would be scretching a point to say that annexation is regarded by most of these Maritime members as about the only scheme that offers salvation iron accumulated and accumulating difficulties. Conversing with Quebec representatives I discovered a general admission that the Blow question was a decided blue one for the ministry. One thing is evident the Government is prepared to go to any length to prevent a rupture. The recusarts, I am told, have only to name their price and they can have it. very open manner in which hon, gentlemen discuss the matter of bribery shows that the estimate of political morality is pretty low. But despite these innendoes, I am glad to learn that the feeling against the ministry on account of its red-handed policy in the North-West has lost none of its intensive. This, too, in spite of the constantly reiterored attempts of the organs of the government and their friends to throw cold waters on the movement. Nobody who mixes among these representatives can avoid the conclusion that a repprochement between a majority from Quebec, and the Liberals of Ontario is regarded one of the political certainties of the near future. Our old timer, who takes a philantrophical view of things parliamentary, expressed the conviction that the movement

towards a change is already very well advanced. The Cabinet is confessedly the weakest Sir John ever had about him in influence and ability. The evident anxiety of his followers to secure themselves before next election is also construed as a significant indication. Among the Upposition from Ontario Among the Opposition from Ontario the feeling is one of hopeful anticipation for the session Among the Tories the sentiment is very bitter. The less cautious openly talk, after the style of the *Mail*, as if a civil war were impending between the two races in Canada. Really representa-tive men from the North-West are not in par-liament The memory of the ministry form liament. The supporters of the ministry from Manitoba appear to be bent solely on securing personal objects, and say nothing of the popular feeling of their constituents. Take it altorether, the materials for a lively, if not a momentous, session, are plentiful, and Russia. no one knows the moment there may be " wigs on the green.' I learn on pretty good authority that Hon. J B. Robinson is likely to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Untario for a second term. He has already been a year over his time and his continuance in office is probably on account of himself, his family and his record as Governor. The fact, however, would seem to indicate that Sir John is rather embarrassed to find a successor. There are plenty to choose from, but the right one is the difficulty.



Common Fate.

General Hancock, the pride of the army of splendid physique, martial bearing ; the obedient soldier, whom war made famous, --WFellx Drien di Desrochers, trader, of Montreal, has been this day sued for separation of property by his wife, Alphensine Gauvreau, under Number 785 of the Records of the Superior Coart sitting in Montreal. Montreal, 23rd February, 1888. LONGPER & DAVID, 30-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Gov. Saymonr, the old time gentleman, the pacific statesman, the idol of a great narty,-Both men standard bearers of the Democ-

racy, the one as a soldier, the other as a statesman in a presidential contest-both dead ; both dead almost the same hour !

There is a remarkable parallel and contrast between these two men. The war period made both famous. Both were patriots; both yielded to the same ambition ; both succumbed to the same fate!

Hancock apparently well one day, the next, says the World, "is sinking step by step, like a person descending a pair of staïrs !"

Governor Seymour, says the associated press, has been gradually failing for eight years. Both men, though of entirely differ-ent temperament, yielded to a common fate. Hancock's case was discovered by an eninent physician at the very last moment to be beyond help, because, back of the malignant ulcer in his neck, was a disorder which made living impossible.

Governor Seymour's life for cight years has been feeble, as the associated press says, because of a serious attack of renal inflammation some time ago, and his death therefrom has only a question of time !

Both Hauccek and Seymour might have lived many years had they known and recognized the fact that they were each of them victims of a dangerous kidney disorder, and treated themselves successfully as they might have done by that great scientific specific. Warner's safe cure. Well might a well known physician exclaim : "I sometimes think people would never die if their kidneys were always sound."

An eminent New York physician says "Hancock's kidneys stopped excreting urea." No wonder he died, for 400 grains of this horrible blood poisoner should be passed out by the kidneys every day ; if they fail, disease runs riot through the whole system and death is inevitable. Deaths from kidney disorders are of the commonest occurrence among all classes, but are more noticeable in these two cases, because of the prominence of the victims. Thousands of cases of needless deaths, aye, of actual suicide and homicide occur every year, because people and physicians fail to give proper attention to the only blood purifiers in the system.

These two cases, occuring so strikingly near each other, originated in a common zource, and eventuating in a common fate, ought to arouse the people to the necessity of allowing no season to pass without taking a few bottles of the great specific alluded to, which is the only remedy known that has direct power and control over these great organs, not only preventing and curing the discusses to which they are subject, but also preventing and curing the many, many diseases which would never exist if these organa "were always sound.

A URUEL WOMAN.

HORRIBLE TALE OF INHUMANITY IN RUS-SIA-DECISION IN A CELEBRATED CASE CHARGE OF MURDER-THE STORY OF HER CRIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 24.-A despatch from Odessa states that the Criminal Con

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 531. Dame Corine Collin, wife of Charles Nor-mandin, hotel-kcoper, of the Town of Longucul, in the District of Monircel, duly anthorized, Flaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defendant. An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause. Monircel, 1st February, 1886. JODOIN & JODOIN, 27-5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

TROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF

Мавси 3, 1886.

27-11

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Rallway employee, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, Petitioner for enroi en possession. The peti-tioner hereby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his late wife, hume Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Pirish of Vaudreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to exer-class said claims within two mofilis from date. Montroal, February fith, 1886. ARCHAMBALLT & ST. LOUIS, 27-10 Attorneys for Petitioner.

DAME SARAH ANNIE BABER, OF THE DAMLE SARAH ANNIE DAMLK, OF THE Gity and Districtof Montreal, has insti-tated, on this Ninetcenth day of January, 1886 an action for separation as to property against her hus-band, Louis Charles Leopold Goullioud, of the same

CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabifel, District of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, against her husband, Cyprien Turcot, of the same place. CALINTE INHEUR, 26-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Isabella Brown. of the City and District of Mont-treal, wife of James Walker, of the same place, trader, to the effect hereof duly authorized *en justice*, Flaintiff. vs. the said James Walker, Defendant. An action *en separation* de biens has been instituted in this cause.

An action en er er this cause. Montreal, 23rd Feb., 1886. CRUIKSHANK & CRESSE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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

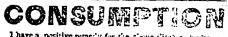
GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST,

BREAK FAST. "By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of disestion and nutri-tics of well-selected Occos, Mr. Eyps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored bev-erage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of dise that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. If any do attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well frame." Circl Service Gaustic.

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



1 have a positive remedy for the above disched by its up thousands of cases of the work thind and of the my standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong in my futh is its officiary, that will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, boother with a VAL UABLE TREATISE on this discusse, in any sufferer. Give Ex-mess and P. O. address. DL. T. A. BLOUELI, sign Pearl St., N.Y.

22-26cow

to work w aders of good for the cause. It many facts which impressed the containe. English 🕖 id, such, for instance, as the fol-'On every single occasion when lowing : " Tory party has tried to prevent the Eng this host When the now famous 'cow y. eres' walked into the division and three veek, where were the 19 Loyallobby las he ranks of the enemies of Relats ? 1. formers, ('),"

"What is you think of Morley's speech, asked a v ry prominent Irish Nationalist of one of M . Parnell's chief lieutenants, and the reply as, "By Jove, neither Paruell nor id have done better." The speech is the excellent emanation of Mr. Sexton (in quest John M entire at ject matter of which has reference to Irelan h go to make a noble pronouncesages wi best disgnose the whole and the ment wi man, l. respond > a well meant invitation to make a plain de. aration of Government policy : but tell them what he was persuaded he woul they (t) Government) would not do. They would not go to Parliament and say, "We have nothing to offer you (the lrish) but a policy of repression, restriction, and coercion. It would be their aim, not merely to restore a superfibial order, but to build up a social state that that order should be based upon the affections of the people of Ireland. Even amongst the Irishmen of America they had to discriminate between the sound and the unsound portion, and he believed it was not at all beyond the reach of English sistesmanship, and the fortitude of English citizenship, to set up a system which should draw out the sting even from the hatred of those who were now opposing them across the Atlantic. He coucluded his peroration with those words :--He believed the people of Newcastle would give the Government their sympathy and judge them considerately, and, if clouds came in the sky, he should always know that at Newcastle at any rate their hearts were beating in sympathy with their aspiration, and that their hands were willing to help them in the great task they were about to undertake. These utterances, considered with the consistent course which Mr. Morley has pursued since he was first heard of in politics, and notwithstanding fhat the Irish vote was cast solid against him, by diretion of Mr. Parnell at the general election, incline us to believe that he is a man who wishes well to this country, and to nope for good from his position in the ministry as Chief Secretary for Ireland. It is my opinion that Mr. Gladstone has endeavored to make his cabinet as strong as possible to deal with the Irish questions by the selection for office of such men as Mr. Morley, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Childers, Mr. Mundells, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Collings, Mr. H. Trevelyan, otc., etc., and the rejection of Lord Hartington and such like.

The selection of " the man for Galway" has been the cause of more excitement than anything that occurred in Ireland since Mr. Parnell took charge of the fortunes of the country. The fact that Messrs. Healy and O'Shea's position in oproving Mr. Healy's

10.1 HOW THE MORRISON BILL WOULD AFFECT THE REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.-The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics estimates that the annual reduction of revenue under the Morrison ley, our new chief secretary, the tariff bill will be \$20,170,000. Of the 2,548, 000,000 pounds of sugar imported into the A few of the many choice pas- United States during the last fiscal year 74 per cent came from Cuba, Porto Rico, Brazil, and the British West Indies. These countries, was too new a minister, he said, to according to the latest advices, impose an export duty on sugar. If such is the fact it is probable that SO per cent. of the sugar imported last year came from countries imposing an export duty thereon. This would change the estimated reduction on sugar from \$10,000,000 to \$2,000,000, and the aggregate reduction of duty from \$20,000,000 to \$12,000,000. The imports of articles of timber and lumber named in the bill as affected by the proviso as to export duty are imported from Canada, which country, so far as learned, imposes no export duty on the articles specified. Therefore the proviso has little or no effect. The chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, explaining his computations, says that the effect which this bill will have upon the volume of imports is a matter of speculation and conjecture, but that the general effect of a reduction in duty is, of course, to increase importation. There are, however, so many elements in the problem that it would be hazardous to venture an opinion on the subject.

> Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out ? Hall's Hair Renewer will re-store it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

THE NORTHWEST MEDALS.

HEALY OPPOSES THE IMPERIAL GRANT. LONDON, Feb. 25 .- In the House of Com mons this evening in committee of supply, Mr. Healy, Nationalist, opposed a grant of £1,200 for medals for the volunteers who took part in the compaign against Louis Rial. He said that if Canada chose to go to war with Riel she ought to pay for the medals. Right Hop. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill denounced Healy's action and praised the Canadian volunteers, Mr. Gladstone urged that the rejection of the proposal might possibly create a bad feeling in Canada. The sum for the medals was agreed to by a vote of 209 to 66.

Biggar advocated the claims of a sterling position on the question of granting medals to be able to communicate its results to you flow of blood followed, and before it could be application to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, Nationalist named Lynch, to represent the to the Canadian volunteers.

conduce to

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE. GOV. RICHEY'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING

OF THE SESSION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 25 .- The Provincial Legislature opened to day. Governor Richey's speech was an unusually lengthy one. Its principal points were: 1. Reference to the abundant harvests, the large output of coal and gold, and the rapid extension of the fruit growing industry; 2. The Dominion Government have refused the request of the Legislature for an increase of the provincial subsidy; 2. The work of the public schools is being carried on with increasing efficiency and success. Last year it attained its highest expansion, the number of schools in operation, of teachers employed and of pupils enrolled being considerably in excess of the returns of any previous year. While such enlargement of educational operations involves an increased draft on the provincial treasury the people themselves have been found willing to contribute more liberally than ever before to maintenance and spread of common school education. 4. A commission was appointed to enquire into the alleged cruelty to panpers in Digby, and the charges were not sustained. 5. Our fishermen have been placed at a disadvantage by the free admission of the fishermen of the United States to our valuable fishing grounds, while the products of these fisheries, when taken by our own people, have been subjected to heavy duties in the republic. This matter comes more directly under the control of the Federal Government and Parliament, but in view of its paramount importance to Nova Scotia, it may be properly referred to here. It is desirable, in the interest of both countries, that the fishery question be settled by a treaty which shall include arrangements for the largest practicable measure of reciprocal trade between the United States and the provinces, but if such a settlement cannot he obtained on terms fair to the two countries, it is of the highest importance that the rights of our fishermen in their coast waters be effectively protected. 6. Regard. ing the railway problem, the speech says :-"I regret that the provision made by the Federal Parliament for a railway through Cape Breton has failed to bring about the construction of the work. The present financial position of the province is not such as to warrant very large expenditures on rail-ways; nevertheless the claims of Cape Breton are such that if any aid within the means of the province will secure the construction of the road through the island it should be cheerfully granted. A measure will be sub-mitted to provide assistance to this enterprise. My Government have, for a long time, been endeavoring to devise means to secure completion of a railway between Digby and Annapolis and the consolidation of lines he-tween Halifax and Yarmouth, with a view to producing more satisfactory results than have hitherto been obtained from the very large sums of public money which have been ex pended on these roads. Negotiations, which were making satisfactory progress, were lately interrupted in consequence of unexpected obstacles at Ottawa. Correspondence on this subject is still in progress and I hope

RIDEAU.

The newest Paris sport is snail racing. The race course is a smooth board, at the end of which is a lighted candle, toward which the snalls begin to creep when the room is daskened. There are miniature hurdles on the course and a river, and the famous raciog snails are handicapped with pellets of clay.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oll, with Hypophosphites, Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. ENOCH CALLOWAY, LaGrange, Ga., "I have used Scott's Emulsion with 98.YS : wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhous of children."

A tailor in Boston has just completed an exceedingly expensive overcoat for a gentle. mau of that city. The value of the coat is said to be \$4,000, though it is claimed that the garment could not be duplicated for a much larger sum. It contains sixty-nine Russian sable skins of the finest quality.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate For Wakefulness.

Dr. WM. P. CLOTHIER, Buffalo, N.Y., says: 'I prescribed it for a Catholic priest, who was a hard student, for wakefulness, extreme nervousness, etc. He reports great benefit."

Side by side in a recent number of the London Times were three advertisements, each one announcing that a man named "Smith" was about to change his name to "Faber." It will be remembered that "Faber." It will be remembered that "Faber." is simply the Latin equivalent of great but austere piety. 'Smith."

More cases of sick headache, 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.

A twelve years old daughter of John Spitger, of Pocahantas County, W. Va., complained of one of her teeth aching, and re-quested her father to pull it. He found it loose, and pulled it out with his fingers. A

rendered its decision in the case of the Counters Von Kirkescoffen, who was convicted last Saturday of felonious-ly suppressing a will and of inhuman crueltics, which caused the death of a peasant woman named Vorna Janispreiski. The sentence of the court is that the defendant's own property be confiscated to the Crown, that her late husband's title and estates revert to certain distant relatives and that she be imprisoned for ten years. The trial occupied the greater part of ast week and caused an immense sensation in

A STRANGE STORT,

The facts as told in court are as follows :-- In 1852 the defendant, then Mile.Olga Bervandski. was married to Count Nicholas von Kirkes coffen. She was thirty four years old and he was two years younger. The marriage was one of convenience for property reasons. No children were born to them. In 1853 the Counters discovered that her husband had a lisson with a girl whom he had established at a gamekeeper's lodge. The girl's accouchement led to the discovery. Shortly after the child (a boy) was born the Counters had him stolen from the lodge and brought to her at the castle castle,

CLAIMING THE CHILD AS HER OWN

She confessed in court that her intention was to strangle the infant, but she afterward decided that she could punish her husband more by compelling him to announce the child as her offspring and his legitimate heir. The boy was accordingly brought up in this belief, but he was treated with great severity by the Countess. In 1874, when he was 21 years old, he left home, and has since led an extravagant life in various European capitals.

HIS FATHER'S DEATH. In 1880 his father died, leaving a will which In 1880 his father check leaving a will willow declared the secret of the young man's birth, bot left him all the Count's personal property, amounting to a considerable fortune. The Countess hid this will, but did not destroy it. The young Count succeeded to the title and estates without question, but continued to live abroad. His father's paramour was living and the Countess caused her to be seized and imprisoned in the castle, where she was treated with such rigor that she became insane and died of voluntary starvation in 1884.

THE SUPPRESSED WILL DISCOVERED

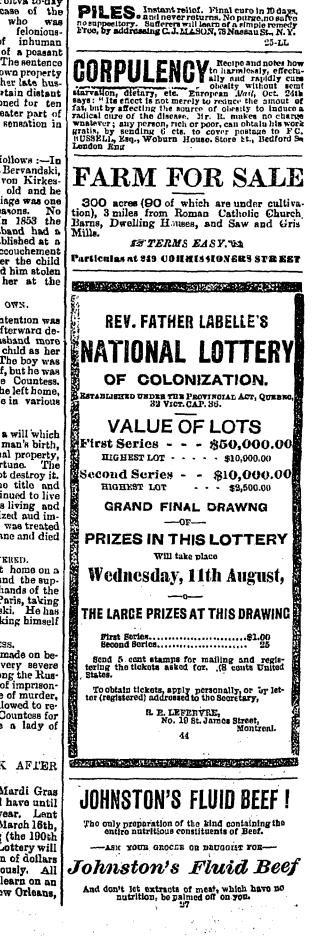
Recently the young Count went home on a husiness visit and accidentally found the suppressed will. He placed it in the hands of the public prosecutor and returned to Paris, taking the name of M. Nicolas Janespreiski. He has ample means, but is said to be drinking himself to desth.

THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTESS.

An appeal to the Crown is to be made on be-half of the Countess. The Czar is very severe han of the countries. The car is very severe upon any tampering with title among the Rus-sian nobility; but, as the sentence of imprison-ment is based only on the charge of murder, her friends hope that she may be allowed to re-tire to a convent for life. The Counters for

IT COMES ONLY A WEEK AFTER MARDI GRAS.

The pleasure seekers at the Mardi Gras Festival at New Orleans, La., will have until March 9th, Shrove Tuesday this year. Lent then commences, and on Tuesday, March 18th. the Grand Extraordinary Drawing (the 190th Monthly) of The Louisiana State Lottery will take place, when over a half million of dollars will be thrown around promisouously. All about which event any one can learn on an



Commission for the second second second second second

MARCH 3, 1886

"Maryland, My Maryland."

Lovely daughtars and noble men.

"My farm lies in a rather low and mias-

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

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

"A short time ago 1 purchased your remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it ocenred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had

" Lost !"

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

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

I thankfully remain, BELTS II LE, Prince George Co., Md., May 26th, 1883.

13 None genuine without a bunch of green Heps on the white lakel. Shun all the vike, poisonous stuff with " Hon" or " Hons!" In their name.

CAPRICIOUS CHURCHILL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.-In an interview to day, Mr. Parnell said he did not attach serious political importance to Lord Churchill's speech at Belfast; his visit to Ulster was speech at Denast; his visit to Dister was likely to end in smoke. It was not generally known that the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ulster was as 40 to 51. Lord Churchill was a most contemptible politician and would have taken either sile just as it suited his purpose. At one moment he was virtually on the Nationalist side and against the Orangemen. Just before taking office he was extremely uppopular with the Orangemen. His militant orations may be summed up in one word—bosh. The Orangemen don't in-tend to fight. The last Orange demonstration in Ulster proved this, as soon as a few Orangemen were pricked with bayonets by a few policemen all bolted. Churchill was no more vielent than was to be expected.

SEXTON'S OPINION.

Mr. Sexton, in an interview, said the speech rendered Lord Churchill impotent to Irish opinion. His position on the Irish question was one of bad faith. Everybody knew that if the elections had made Lord Salisbury independent of the Orange members, Lord Satisbury would now have been engaged on a home rule bill. Lord Churchill now appealed to the Orangemen under the now appealed to the Orangemen under the delusion that they would put the Tories in power by winning British sympathy. His speech showed ignorance of Irish politics as well as of human nature. Within living memory men had been hanged for language not more traitorous than Lord Churchill's.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT VEGETABLES. FRUIT AND FLOWERS. Winter dairying is more profitable than

FARM AND GARDEN

summer. Paranips should not be allowed to remain in the ground all winter.

Fowls during winter thrive best with some : green foud, such as cabbage heads.

Brine put in the churn causes butter to rise and run out with buttermilk. " It takes 250 bushels of potatoes to make

a ton of starch." Costly starch with potatoes at 90 cents per bushel. It is stated that 154 bushels of corn have

been hauled and cribbed within eleven and one-quarter hours. When will the huskers stop.

It has been determined that 8,100 pounds of corn products, including grain, cobs and stalks, is equal in nutritive value to 9,612 pounds of hay.

Strong brine is reported to be taking the place of alcohol for preserving specimen fruits. They keep size as well and preserve their color better.

It is told of a kicking horse that he was cured by suspending a sack behind him filled with hay. At first his kicking was something terrible, but he subsided entirely when the hay returned towards his heels every time. A good condition powder for fowls is made

as follows :-- One pound each of ground bones, linseed oil and fennyrick ; an ounce of sulphur, ginger, pepper and copperas. Give a small quantity once a day mixed with soft feed.

Begonias of either the rex or the flowering sorts are among the best of house plants : while they have no need of bright supshinein fact, dislike it-yet a light place in other respects suits them. The rex division delights in a moist atmosphere.

It is asserted by shepherds that so acute is a ewc's sense of hearing that she can distinguish the crying of her own lamb among a the usand others, all bleating together; and the lamb is able to recognize its mother's voice, even though it he in the midet of a large flock.

A great many find it hard work to dis-tinguish between Pekin and Aylesbury ducks. The Pekin is generally larger and the best strains are almost invariably creamy white, while the Aylesbury is pure white, always. The bill of the Pekin is a deep yellow and the legs are reddish-orange, while the Aylesbury has a bill ot a delicate flesh color and legs several shades lighter shan those o the Pekin.

Prickly comfrey is strictly a dry-soil plant, the roots running deep, and should not be planted on soil that ever gets wet. It is proper to say that this plant has not given general satisfaction in the West, where Indian corn and other grass-like crops may be grown for forage.

On all mild days treat the plants fully to outside air. In all but the coldest weather at least some air should be admitted daily, if only after the morning sweeping. Much dryness in the air is unfavorable. A vessel of water on the back of the stove to evaporate will help this matter greatly.

Orchard trees need potashes as a tormative element. With the disuse of wood firer, there is naturally a smaller supply of ashes finding its way to the trees than formerly. These should be saved for the purpose. In their absence the German potash salts are the beat substitute.

Snowdrifts so high where young trees are limbs to break when later the snow settles within Mr. Sexton's own knowledge mem-bers of the league had been sent to prison for

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

CURE HEADACHE.

CURE RHEUMATISM.

Headaches are usually induced by cos-Rheumatism is among the most painful tiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or of the disorders arising from vitiated other derangements of the digestive sys- blood and derangement of the digestive tem, and may be easily cured by the use and biliary organs. Aver's Pills relieve of Ayer's Pills. Mrs. Mary A. Scott, and cure Rheumatism when other reme-Portland, Me., writes: "I had suffered dies fail. S. M. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y., dreadfully from Sick Headache, and writes: "I was confined to my bed, with thought myself incurable. Disorder of Rheumatism, three months, but, after the stomach caused it. Ayer's Pills cured | using a few boxes of Ayer's Pills, became me entirely." a well man."

AYER'S PILLS

CURE BILIOUSNESS.

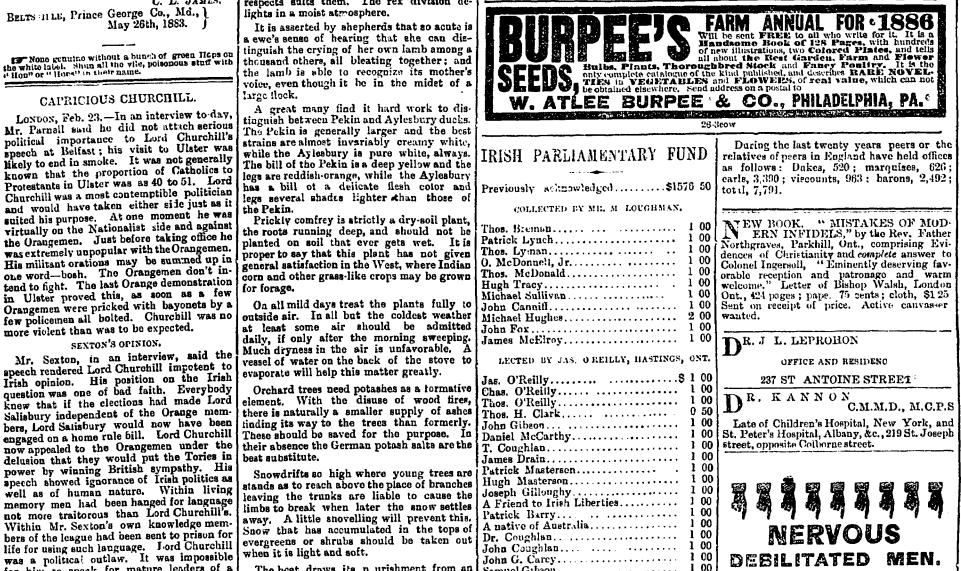
CURE COUT. John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebr., writes: S. Lansing, Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which "Recommended to me as a cure for was followed by Jaundice. I was so chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have dangerously ill, that my friends despaired relieved me not only from that trouble. of my recovery. - I commenced taking but also from Gout. If every victim of Aver's Cathartic Pills, and soon regained the disease would heed only three words my customary strength and vigor. I feel of mine, I could banish Gout from the certain that I owe my recovery to your land. Those words would be. 'Try Ayer's Pills."" Invaluable Pills."

CURE INDICESTION.

from Dyspepsia and Liver troubles for cured of the Piles by the use of Aver's years past. I found no permanent relief, Pills. They not only cured me of that until I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, disagreeable disorder, but gave me new which have effected a complete cure." life and health."

Sold by all Druggists.

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



1 00



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

1885—Winter Arran ements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compariments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and confort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on record.

Vessels.	Tonnage.		Commanders.
Numidian			Building.
Parisian	5.400		James Wylic.
Polynesian			J. Ritchie,
Savmatian	3.600	41	John Graham.
Circassian	4.000	44	W. Richardson.
Peruvian		66	R. H. Hughes.
Nova Scotlan		44	Hugh Wylic.
Carthagenian		56	A. Macnicol.
Siberiau	4.000	**	R. P. Moore.
Norwegian		44	J. G. Stephen
Hibernlan	3.440	4	John Brown
Austrian		**	J. Ambury,
Nestorian			W. Dalziell.
Prussian		6	Alex. McDougal.
Scandinavian		64	John Park.
Bucnos Ayrean		16	James Scott.
Corean		46	C. J. Menzles.
Grecian		£1	C. E. LoGallain.
Manitoban		#4	R. Carruthers
Canadian		•	John Kerr.
Phonician			D. McKillon.
Waldensian			D. J. James.
Lucerne			W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1,500		C. Mylins.
Acadia		34	F. McGrath.
Sardinian	4,650	Lleut.	W.H.Smith, R.N.R.
Caspian		14	R. Barrett, 4
TH	F STEAM	ERSOF	THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDATS, from Porliand on THURSDATS, and from Hallfax on SATURDAYS, call-ing at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched,

FROM HALIFAX :
asulan Saturday, Mch. 6
asplan
eruvianSaturday, Mch. 27
olynesian,
At TWO o'clock p.m.,
Or on the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway Train
from the West.
THE REPORT AND A DATE OF A DESCRIPTION OF AN A DESCRIPTION OF A
FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAX
aspianThursday, Mch. 4
armatian,
eruvian
'olynesianThursday, April 1
At ONE o'clock p.m.,
Or on the arrival of the Grand Trank Rallway Train
from the West.
Rates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax:- Cabin,
562, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation);
ntermediate, \$39; Steerage at owest rates
Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland :- Cabin
57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommoda-
ion); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, at lowest rates.
Newfoundland Line.
TACANTO ATTACKANT TURNON
The SS. NEWFOUNDLAND is intended to perform a
Vinter Service between Hallfax and Et. John's, Nild.,
s follows :
Connecting with steamships leaving Liverpool for
Ialifax on Feb. 25 : March 11 : March 25.
From Halifax-TUESDAY, Feb. 23; March 9; March
3 : April 6.
From St. Johns-MONDAY, March 1: March 15: March
9, April 12.
Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns's].
abin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00.
more provide intermediate, #15.00, Swerage, #0.000
Glasgow Line.
U U
During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer
sill be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Boston
via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly

from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows : FROM BOSTON : Prussian,.....About Meh. 22 The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA:

CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

"We do hereby certify hat we supervise the arrangs-ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawing, of the Louisiana State Lottery Computy, and in por-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith tourard all parties, and we authorize Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Commissioners,

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Rank. S. H. KENNEDY, Pres. State National Bank A, BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Levielaburo for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capi-tal of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise wa. By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise waited December 2nd, A.D. 1870. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution :

190th Grand Monthly

AND THE

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,

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 40 Notice.-Tickets are Ten Bollars only. Halfs, S5. Fifths, S2. Tenths, S1,

LIST OF TRIZEF. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000 \$150,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 50,000 \$510,000 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000 \$20,000

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	AARGE PRIZES	1 OF		5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF			1,000	20,000
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100				300	30,000
200	••			209	40.000
000	••			100.	69,000
1,000	"			50	50.000
	APPRO	MARION	18.17.1		
100	Approximation		of	£200	S20 008
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100	44	**		10	7.500
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tered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, 5 ...

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

This Great Housebold Medicine Kg. 2a Amongat the Leading Necussa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pr Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet southingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these groat MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all silments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a G a eral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

CURE PILES. Ayer's Pills act directly on the digestive Piles are induced by habitual constipaand assimilative organs, influencing health- tion, debility, indigestion, or a morbid ful action, imparting strength, and eradi- condition of the liver. A cure is best cating disease. G. W. Mooney, Walla effected by the use of Aver's Pills. John Walla, W. T., writes: "I have suffered Lazarus, St. John, N. B., writes: "I was

for him to speak for mature leaders of a party.

OTHER NATIONALISTS' OPINIONS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, in an interview to-day, attacks a most sacred Catholic belief, the confessional. His speeches appeal to the lowest form of bigotry. They will do the Nationalists an immense amount of good.

Mr. Healy said he believed Churchill's speeches would excite the blood of the Liberals and benefit the Nationalists. It is an attempt, he continued, to drag sixteen century feuds into the political arena of to-day. The story of Churchill's relations with the Parnellites is bosh. I never conversed with him longer than five minutes at a time in my life.

Mr. O'Brien said :-- Churchill is serving us so hugsly that I almost think he is revenging himself on the Orangemen who threatened to spoil his Liverpool meeting five months

ABOUT SLEEPING ROOMS.

ago.

Housekeepers will appreciate these remarks on the care of sleeping rooms, culled from Good Housekeeping:

It is to be regretted that paperings or carpetings should ever be used in the sleeping room. Alas ! what evil is lurking in the area of the four square walls which encompass us ! What enemy is that, although trodden upon, yet is not subdued? Let the walls of our sleeping rooms be calsomined and the carpets removed from the floors. Let the crevices be A rug at the bedside, with small ones at the bureau and commode (Kensington rugs), will relieve the nakodness of the floor. These should be carried out weekly, thoroughly shaken and exposed for an hour to sun and wind. Towels and wash cloths used during the day should never remain in the room during the night. I have seen wash cloths, used day after day in a sleeping room, become sour and musty, emitting a strong odor both disagreeable and unhealthy. The water can and the entire toilet set must be kept perfectly sweet and pure. I do not mean merely clean to the eye, but clean enough for a chemist's use, Attention must also be called to the tooth brush, which should always be thoroughly cleansed after using, and placed, handle down, in an upright holder. I have found odor enough about one tooth brush to infect the atmosphere of a common sleeping room. In regard to ventilation, open as many doors and windows as permissible, avoid-ing a draft; but moving air is absolutely indispensible to the health of the sleeper. Let the bed stand as near the centre of the room as possible, but on no account close to the wall. No one housekeeper may be able to carry out all of these suggestions, but it is the ideal of housekeeping, as it ought to be, which should be held up to the eye of the render, that each one may choose what she can best carry out in her daily practice.

French doctors are placing patients afflicted with gout on; an entire mills diet the success. Grasshoppers in myriads have ha ched out along the Mokelume River, California. They are not larger than fleas, but the cold weather has not had the anticipated effect of killing them off

The beet draws its n urishment from an arca of twelve square feet for each plant. This has been proved by exploring to the ends of the roots carefully, it being found that these extend downward and outward in all

The Keiffer pear has now been weighed and found wanting. As a tree it blights not unattractive in appearance, is utterly wanting in flavor. More trees of it are cut down every year, perhaps, than are planted Stick to the well tested sorts until new comers prove their worth beyond a doubt.

Fuschias placed in the cellar in the fall may be brought into heat. When they begin to show new leaves, shift into pots a size or two smaller than those previously occupied, shaking out most of the old earth. The soil should be fresh, light and woll curiched with old decayed manure. Ivy and like plants with heavy leaves should be often washed for the sake of health and boks.

Chrysanthemums can easily be grown from seed, which should be sown during January or February. They will soon sprout, and by spring will make plants of about equal strength with good ones struck from cuttings in March. Then treat as you would those from catting up to the time of flowering. But the flowers of plants raised from seed will generally prove to be very inferior to the named sorts from cuttings.

An Illinois farmer was prosecuted for cutting off the horns of his cattle. Eminent carefully filled with putty (any one can do doctors testified that it was a cruel, barbar-this), and the floor nearly painted or stained. ous and unnecessary practice. On the other hand, one farmer said he had dehorned thou sands of cattle, and, except for the momentary pain, which was slight, they did not suffer from the effects of the operation. Dehorned cattle consumed at least one-fourth loss tood than those whose horns were left on the head more of them could be crowded into a shed, and the strong could not drive the weak from the food. A score of local farmers swore that they had been converted to dehorning, and believed it humane advisable. The Humane Society withdrew the suit.

> THE POWER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

COHOES, N.Y., Feb. 24.—The Knit Goods Association, of Cohoes, held a secret meeting last ovening. The question of wages and a proposition to form a union of all the manufac-turers of the State to fight the Knights of Labor were considered. All present agreed to close their mills, it necessary, and make a general shut down if the workers refuse to accept the proposed new schedule of wages. Seven hundred girls joined the Knights of Labor bere on Monday.

OPEN WATER IN THE GULF.

OTTAWA; Feb. 24.—The Department of Marine yesterday received the following tele-gram from their agents at Pictou, N.S., dated Feb. 23rd :— "Open water in the Gulf as far as can been seen from here." Harbor ice clear to Pictou landing. If clear at Souris a steamer could make daily trips." Instructions were at once forwarded to the government steamer Northern Light o commonce running as soon as the ice was clear at Souris.

Samuel Gibson..... 1 00 John Convey, jr.... 1 00 Thos. O'Connor 1 00 Denis McFadden 0 50 John Brickley..... 1 00 Owen Leonard. 0 50 Felix Convey.....

GOOD NEWS.

The news from old Erin is cheering, We hall it with unbounded delight, For liberty's ship is now steering. To the haven of justice and right.

With true men, like Parnell, as loaders We will win back oar fields and our fanes, Else vanguish our Saxon invaders, As our fathers of yore did the Danes.

Let divisions be banished the land, And all sectional feelings forego, j Acting thus we can solidly stand 'Gainst the wiles of the wily old foe.

The Saxon mayifret and annoy us, And lay traps into which we might fall, And do all they can to decoy us Within range of their powder and ball.

Yet wo will persist in preserving The peace in our present campaign, And show to mankind we're deserving Of our place 'mougst the nations again.

Let's be taught by the hero of yore, In whose army much discord had been, He invited them to the sea shore To wash out all rancour and spicen. Here, said he, fellow-countrymen, here, Write all discord down on the sands, And that you may be truly sheere, May the with of my heart guide your hands:

Aud as each man now bended the knee, Their commander exhorted them how? To berewith and forever agree To adhere to the following yow :

We now swear by the God we adore, That henceforward united we'll stand And prove faithful and true evermore To this pledge we, inscribed on the sand

Yes, this vow we will zealously keep, And that with us its fruits may abide Let all discord be brought to the deep On the waves of the next ebbing tide

All now from the sca shore rotired, Resolved to redoem their whole race. And willing to die, if required, And wipe out all former disgrace.

The trumpets now call them to arms, For the eye of their marshal espied t Those old focs who so oft caused alarms By their death dealing bolts far and wide.

The foe make a dash at the centre Of the brave and invincible ranks, Repulsed and failing to entor, They fail on the right and left flamks.

The patriots' hopes are so beightoned By the wisdom displayed on the strand, And led by a man so enlightened That no force can their prowess withstand

Those heroes are all quite clated, For the enemy's centre have reside— Their sight and left also defeated, In confusion they fly from the field.

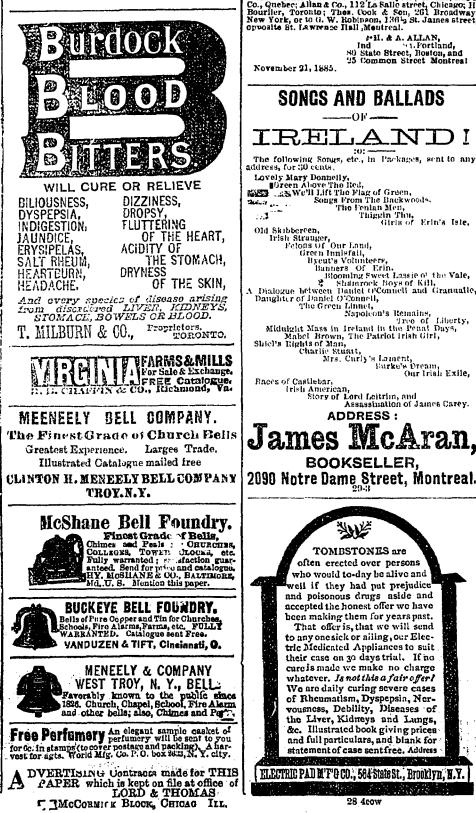
The marshal and men now at length, After years of disgrace and defeat, Found out that in union is strength, For their victory now was complete

Those heroes then homeward return, Well deserving the laurels they wear, May the fire they thus lit ever burn FCHE To the breasts of the brave overywhere:

So Wkewiga, victorious we'll be, And also with laurels be crowned, if we bury down deep in the sea. All discord, when amongst us 'lis found. M. BODOLN

Vahrun Dit 886

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the nee of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltake 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 restora-tion to Health. Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphist in scaled paterbox mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIO BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.





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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN Its Searching and Healtng Properties Known 2 broughout the World.

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

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Cout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disea-e, it has never been kn * n to fail.

Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford streef London, in boxes and pots, at 18, 14d., 29, 6d., 48, 6d., 118., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLY OF HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING FOWDER.

At is a preparation of PURE and HEALTILY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain it virtues for a ong period

ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE

None genuine without the trade mark on package





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THE WEEK IN EUROPE.

8

THE. GLADSTONE IN HIGH SPIRITS-CHAM-BEBLAIN HARD AT WORK ON HIS BE-FORM SCHEMES - THE DISTRESS IN BRITAIN INCHEASING. 14

LONDON, March 1.-Mr. Gladatone is full of serene confidence. He said to a friend of mine two days ago that never before had he started on a Ministerial voyage with such bright prospects of a successful issue. Floating opinion of his situation is not quite so eptimistic, and no end of rumors are started daily about Ministerial dissensions, fatal breakers being close shead, and like things. The Standard to-day, for instance, says it is Beeral members have sixty and seventy Biberal members have signed a paper epposing the establishment of an Irish Parliament at Dublin, but those who eught to know best about it scout the statement as preposterous. The week has brought an acceleration of the home rais movement as important in its way as Mr. John Morley's great majority at Newcastle and from an unexpected quarter. Lord Randolph Churchill's Beifast demensuration was after all a droll enough fixele from his own standpoint, for while he said enough to render him valuerable to attacks in Parliament he entirely failed to excite enthusiasm or to solidify his following in Ulster. Not even the Tory papers of Belfast could bring themselves to say the thing was an unqualified success. But the harm he has done his party will not stop here. He had the shortsightedness to raise a no Popery cry sharply and distinctly, and with the result that English Catholice like the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Deabigh are hitterly indignant, and, what is significant, the Vatican has taken the matter up and the Pope has declined to receive any ere semi-official English diplomates like Sir George Erriugton, but makes Mgr. Kerby, who is a Parnellite, its sole medium for Bott ish intersourse. Hence it may be imagined that the Tory defence of Lord Rundolph Obsrchill, when a field day comes on of Mr. Sexton's motion, will be perfunctory in the entreme.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTS.

Parliamentary observers note as a phesomenon of the new House that the members are all anxious to make personal records with s view to the satisfaction of their constituents. It is taken as a universal idea that Parliament will be short lived. Ordinarily during the first session members display little convern for the fulfilment of their pledges, but members now are crowding ever each other with a view to pleasing the electors. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Cullins are keeping officials at the Local Government Board offices at work day and night on a sweepingly comprehensive bill dealing with everything from allotments, local option, and reform in taxation down to gypues in vans on the moors. Such a tremendons bill, of course, has no chance of being desit with if the Irish question should anabbed Mr. Chamberlain enough to make kim understand that Mr. Morely has the preordence, but the chief object of the Birmingham "boss" will have been obtained if he gets the bill tabled, printed, and ready to be pointed at in the next campaign, if the present House should be

DISSOLVED ON THE IRISH QUESTION, and this latter grows increasingly probable. I do not mean that Mr. Gladstone will fail to carry home rule in the Commons, for I be-

How Churchill's Irish Tour has Hurt the Tories. Cold weather Mirs. Bartlett warmed a pair of slippers at the fire for him, and that generally she carefully pinned the blinds of the room wherein she entertained him. The servant swore that she had seen Mrs. Bartlett and the preacher sitting on the floor together, and had also seen Mr. Dyson sitting in a low chair with Mrs. Bartlett on the floor before him with her head in his lap.

MINISTER COX IN TURKEY.

HE THINKS OF IRELAND AND SENDS A CHEQUE

there were no gratitude in my heart for such a demonstration I would deserve to be exiled forever from the old Eighth Assembly district and from the society of good men. You are pleased to think of me again, as rew leave this post. There is much of interest and duty here, in which I have become ab-sorbed, and my superiors treat me as I have bappy even under the shadow of the Sultan's pulace. In fact, Turkay haw not such a bad government as it is painted. There is much of "home rule" from the early Greek suming a seat in Congress and from your civilization and from municipal and treatal freedom; much more and much better than Ireland has had under the light of the nineteenth contury, with positive rule in London and at Dublin Castle. I send you my little contribution, although I have not failed in other quarters. I hope Mr. Parnell will seize the day and make "home rule" a crystallized and caystalline fact. With respects, etc., S. S. Cor.

The check inclosed was for \$25 for the lenefit of the Parcell fund of the Eighth Assembly District.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

ORANGE AND BLEU-THE POLITICAL SITU-ATION DESCRIBED-THE ORANGEMEN SATIRFIED WITH SIR JOHN-HOW HE BROKE FAITH WITH IIIS BLEU SUP-PORTERS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.-There is grave discord in Sir John Macconald's hitherto "happy family.' The Orange and Bleu no longer blead into a harmonious combination, but each color is seen to be vividly dissemilar from the other. With the flight of harmony comes lack of strength; and the prestige of the ministerial party as a solid voting body is shaken.

The spirit of Riel, like Banquo's ghost, will not be down ! It haunts Sir John M.c.tonald day and night. It cast a gloom over the opening proceedings of parliament yes order; is threatens to embitter parliamentary definite and warfare; and it appears in the variamentary arena, like Earquo's gh st at the banquet of old, to warn the modern Macbeth of his impending doom.

Sir John Macdonald, like Macbeth, climbed into power over the fallen bodies of those who had befriended him. Look back over the Canadian Premise's care, and this strewn with be-trayed political frie ds and allies, who have been remorselessly sacrified to advance his po-litical interests. R I was a supporter of Sur John Macdonald in olden days! He was elected to Parijament as one of Sir John's followers. He re igned a nomination by acclamation so that Sir John Macdonald's trusted lightenant might obtain it; and in the hour of Ricks first adversity, the Premier sent him money to relieve his preuniary embarass-ments ! Rick was loyal to Sir John in the past, but ultimately Sir John hanged him ! In this here it to be as certain as anything in politics case the Premier's political progress is not ean be that he will carry it; but the Lords strewn by metaphorical corpses, but a real sub-are still m recertain to reject it. It is likely

and duration of Dyson's visits to Mrs. Bartlett. She said that whenever the clergyman called in cold weather Mrs. Bartlett warmed a pair of slippers at the fire for him, and that generally the late unpleasantness, is the Hon. Edward Blake.

A SHERBROOKE FATALITY.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Feb. 27.—To-day, about noon, at Johnsville, on the International Rail-way, Mr. William E. Rowell, a farmer, was accidentally killed while walking on the track, accompanied by George Caswell. The regular train was being preceded by a snow plow, and running in the teeth of a blinding snowstorm, with a high wind. Messrs, Rowell and Caswell wave going on in the same direction with their IE THINKS OF IRELAND AND SENDS A CHEQUE TO THE FUND. New YORK, March 1.—Moritz Herzberg, of this city, has received the following char-acteristic letter from S. S. Cox: UNITED STATES LEGATION, CONSTANTI-NOPLE, Feb. 6.—MY DEAR FRIEND HERZ-BERG: Yours is at hand. I never can or will forget your generons vote for me in 1884. If there were no gratitude in my heart for such

A BISHOP'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

BEBLIN, Feb. 27.—The upper house of the Prussian Dist by a vote of 103 to 13 adopted Herr Dernberg's motion in favor of giving per-manent Government support to all efforts that may be made toward securing the existence and Bishop of Fulda and other Catholic members abstance from voting on Herr Dernberg's mo-tion. They declare they would not commit themselves or state the attitude they should assume toward the bill for the Germanizing of the Polish provinces.

THE IVY OF IRELAND.

The following gem is from the pea of Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, the wife of the American Consul at Cork :--

Ob Land of Yesterday-and To-morrow! Whose blossers breaths the air of Paradise! Ob leath of mirth and forrow, How sweet this wreath you wear!

Ivy of Ireland, clasp the exile's Mother (Lo, hor doep eyes are wot?) Tears of ages surfly shall not rmother Her faith in something yet.

In their last look her young men ace you clinging To some last, lonely height, Waving fareweis, while ghostly lips are singing Their old world out of sight.

Then, oh ! the withered women with their wailing There at the parting nice ! There at the parting pier I And, oh : that phantom ship for over sailing With souls belowed here !

liew tenderly your roots ring round the fingers (And 14 there hope in dust?) Of Irish chiettains and of Irish Singers, Though sword and harp may rust.

Mourner at prave and ruin ! Whispering warder, (if every place foriours; Night-listener at a vanished world's dumb border And first to shipe with morn.

ivy of ireland ; had i words to fashion Clear as your drops of dew-Were I a poet, wha poet's passion, I'd sing a song for you :

SHY CHILDREN.

We ought to be tender with naturally shy children. The agonics these little people have to go through they alone can understand, But those of us who have passed through the same ordeal can remember what we suffered in our days of small beginnings and anused xperiences and by ourselves we can judge for them. To be told to go and speak to a tranger -to be taken between his knees and kissed by a big, dark man with a scrubby beard and a red nose-to be asked, when older, to repeat that bit of poetry which it is as much us the peor stammerer of do to say to his governess in private-to be made to play that sumata before a proficient -to he sent down to dinner with a spectacled stranger

	7	FI	NA	N	CE
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Second day the Pares Streament by Manual

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, March 2:-

Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Measure. L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Noire Dame street.							
	H	5	Clo	H			
STOCKS.	lighest.	Lowest	Bellers.	Buyer	Total Salo		
BARKS.							
Montreal	208 1101	2074 1094	2085 1105	2074 1093	189 150		
Basks. Montreal Dentario Peuple. Molacons. Toronto. Jacques Cartier. Maruhants. Quebec. Nationale Esstern Townships. Union. Sommerce Federal Cominion. Hamilton Hamilton Randard. Hochelags.	1951	1941	125 195	124 1944	180		
Jacques Cartier Mérobants	1244	1194	70 120	1194	329		
Nationale Eastern Townships		[
Joion	1241,	1204	12134	1214	2768		
mp: rial							
Handard							
MISCHLLANBOUS.		•••••	•••••	•••••			
MISCELLANBOYE. Intercolonial Coal Nontreal Tel Vestern Union Jominion Tel Nether Colon And Passenger R'y in Passenger R'y An Pastfic Ry in Passenger R'y in Ada Cotton fontreal Cotton Sontreal Cotton inchelaga Cotton Cotton Cotton oalicooke Cotton oalicooke Cotton oanda Shipping anada Shipping anada Shipping in Guaranteo W. Land to Telephone in Soxos.	117 751	116 78	1171, 7812	116 ¹ 2 78	243 360		
Cominion Tel Rich. & Ont. Nav hty Passenger R'y	60 1304	60 129	60°4 1.924	601. 131-	151 875		
Contreal Gas an. Pacific Ry t. P. Mino. & M	195 6414 11834	193 5 63 5 1 18 5	1934 845 119	1844 634 1184	807 850 50		
Canada Cotton Contreal Cotton Lochelaga Cotton	100	 100	80 100 100	984			
tormont Cotton			65	60	10		
oan & Nortgage	10012	100			\$50 16		
anada Paper anada Shipping an Guarantee.				85	•••••		
W. Land.	77	74	73	74	325		
" 5 p.c.							
BoxDs. anada Cotton	101	101		1002	5500		
BONDS. anada Cotton Iontreal " hamplain & St. L anada Ceptral un. Pacific Land uter. Coal	••••		107-2	106			
ansoa Ceptral un. Pacific Land nter. Coal			115 1011 ₂	110 100			

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale per box

Markets.

usual.

demand is noticeable for general goods as

There is nothing startling in the general

line of business since our last writing. A fair

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR-During the past few days there has been a decidedly better enquiry for flour. Manitoba strong bakers' have found buyers at \$4 75 to \$4.85, and mentium bakers' at \$4. We quote :- Patents, Hungarian, per bri, 85 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakera', American, \$4 75 to 4 90; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 00 to 4 05; do, choice, \$100 to 1 15; bytes Superior \$200 to 2 5; \$4 10 to 4 15; Extra Superfine, \$3 00 to 3 95; Fancy, \$3 75; Spring Extra, \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 25; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollarda, \$2 75 to 2 85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 ;

WHEAT .- Apart from a small local business there is nothing doing on spot. Quotations on spot purely nominal at SSc for red winter and spring, and S6e to SSe for white winter.

MILLFEED. -- Prices here are low in comparison with those ruling in the West. We

steady prices. Prices here are purely nominal as follows :- Fine to finest September and October 9 to 920; do August 8 to 84c. French-Fine to finest September and October S_{10}^{10} to θ_{10}^{10} ; do August 73 to S_{10}^{10} ; ear-lier makes 6 to 7c. May be added to above prices for selected jobbing lots $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c per 1b.

ward to the other side. DRESSED POULTRY.-Receipts of poultry are light, and under a fair demand prices are firm at 100 to 11e for turkeys and ducks, 7e to

8c for geese and 8c to 9c for chickens, BEANS.—Supplies continue ample and prices are cheap as ever. Prices range from 85c to \$1.25 as to quantity and quality.

HONEY .- The sale of this article is slow at Sic to 9c in large packages and at 9a to 10c in small.

MAPLE SYRUP-We quote from 65c to 90c as to size of cans and quality.

Asurs-The market has ruled quiet with sales at \$3.35 to \$3.40 per 100 lbs. for first Dota.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—The market is quiet but steady new laid having been disposed of at 220 to 240 and Western mixed lots, so called fresh, at 200 to 210. Culled stock 170 to 180. Limed stock is pretty well exhausted.

HAY AND STRAW. -- A good enquiry was experienced for hay during the week. Sales of loose hay were made at \$11.00 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles and at \$8.50 to \$10.00 for other qualities. Pressed hay has sold at \$14.50 to \$15.00 for best qualities. Straw quiet at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

Bors .-- The only business during the week has consisted of small sales to brewers at 7c to 8c. Old hops 3c to 4c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES.-The past week has developed nothing of any import in this market. Rough atock received last week from the West were sold at \$1.50 per bbl. For good to choice stock we quote from \$2 to \$3 according to size of lot and quality.

LEMONS. - The market has undergone little or no change and prices are quoted at \$3 to \$4 as to quantity and quality. COCOA NUTS. -Sales are reported at \$5 per

100. BANANAS. --- Yellow Aspinwall bananas have sold at \$5 per bunch.

ORANGES .- The feeling in this maket is quiet and lower prices are expected. Sales have been made during the week at \$4.50 to \$5 for Valencias. Florida russett oranges \$6

GENERAL MARKETS.

TOBACCO .- The market is quiet. We quote Common smoking tobacco 13 @ 16c. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb boxes or caddies, 32 to 45c per lb; bright smoking 22 to 30c and solaces 21 to 24c.

SALT .- Matters are unchanged in this line, and the movement is of the ordinary jobbing character. We quote :- Factory-filled, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1.20; elevens, 524 to 55c; twelves, 50 to 524c; Higgms' Eureka, per sack, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 60c; Ashton' sacks, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; our Ashton' sacks, \$2 40; halt sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 000; ers 50c; Turk's Island, 30c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cwi, special rates for ton lots.

WOOL .- There is a continued good healthy movement in this line, with steadines of prices. la no grade is there any excess of tock, but rather the reverse. We quote :--Cape, 14c to 164c; Natal, 17c to 20c; Australian, 22c to 30c, auy line. Demestic, A super, 27c to 25c; B super, 22cto 24c; unassorted, 21c to 23c; flecce, 19c to 21c; black, 21c to 22c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

The market is still quiet, and although a fair erquiry exists for all necessary goods, nothing of importance has transpired.

DRY GOODS .- Variable weather dues not appear to have hurt business seriously. Travellers have done well, and there is the usual number of letter orders.

SPRING DRESSES DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

MARCH 3, 1886

The Dressmaking Department, under an experi-enced and thoroughly competent Dressmaker, who is assisted by a staff of skilled workers, is how fully prepared to execute any and all orders is how fully if he past season, despite its many drawbacks, was the most successful in the history of this Depart-ment. S. CARSLEY,

LADIES'

WHITE COTTON UNDERGLOTHING

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

At S. CARSLEY'S.

A lot of Ladies' White Cotton Underclothing, alightly solled with machinists' oil, soup, dc., has beer laid aside from the rest of stock, and romark-ed at considerable reduction to effect a speedy clea-ance. It consists of

Ladies' White Cotton Ohemises. Ladies' White Cotton Slip Walsta Ladies' White Cotton Night dresses Ladies' White Cotton Underskirts. S. CAKSLEY'S.

SET APART.

The centre tables, in the Ladies' Underclothing Department, have been set apart for all injurfect and solied Cotton Underclothing, which will be re-marked at very low prices in order to sell speedily.

RECULAR GOODS.

Having, by the above means, wended our slock of all solicd and imperfect goeds, we have every confi-dence in directing the attention of Ladies to our spiendid and complete slock of perfect White (otton Underclothing.

S. CARSLEY.

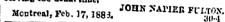
MILLINERY -AT-

S. CARSLEY'S. Flowers, Flowers, Flowers. Flowers, Flowers, Flowers, Flowers. Flowers, Flowers, Flowers, Flowers, Flowers, Flowere, Flowers, ALL NEW I ALL NEW ! Feat'iers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers Feathers Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Foathers, Foathers, Foathers, Feathers Feathers **GOOD QUALITY I EXTRA VALUE**

S. CARSLEY'S.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE

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





BIRTH.

JAMES.—At Cote St. Antoine, on Feb. 28, the wife of E. James of a daughter. 49-2 KENNA.-In this city, on February 18th, Irs. T. Kenna of a son. 491 Mrs. T. Kenna of a son.

that an coportunity will be given them to throw it o t a second time, and then a dissolution v Il follow with a cry against the Lords. T ere need be no doubts as to what the answer of the constituencies will be. It was this danger, as I pointed out at the time, bith moved Lord Salisbury to go to the ingths he did in coqueting with the ides o home rule. It was not that he liked the i :a, but he saw the peril threatening his ord r should the Radicals once take the matter up seriously, and he strove to forestall t: m. But he failed, and he goes now to the Riviera broken alike in health and hopes saying openly to his friends that he will ne or live to see another Tory premier in England. As for the Tories whom he will sible. Isave beh: 1 him, they say, with even more The only people who have genuine cause to frankness and it is revolting to note the plainness with which it is said-that the only possi is hope for England now is the speedy d th of Mr. Gladstone. You can read this very week in the Tory weeklies, and hear. almost as frequently in the Tory

palpits. HE DISTRESS INCREASING.

There - re not likely to be any wholesale reforms : , the methods of the Scotland Yard dodo, which the recent disorder revealed in such a '..leful light. There is a vast amount of talk, but here, even more than with us, the police pull so many wires that an overhanling is extremely difficult. Meanwhile, the distress in London increases with great strides toward the famine point, and there is growing indignation at the revelations of the workings of that still more incapable dodo, the Lord Mayor, whose fund is now over \$300,000, and yet most of the poor who apply to him are repulsed and none are found who have received more than 75 cents out of it. A esterday a starving man broke one of the Lord Mayor's windows and avowed his desire to go to prison, where he would be fed. Although this state of affairs gives the contineotal anarchists so much hope that Prince Krapotkine is come here to live, it is likely that Socialism will make much headway. It is more probable that the feelings of revolt angaudered will find expression in an increased support of extreme Radicals like Mr. Bradisagh, who last night began his long-promised attack upon the pensions granted Charles II.'s ducal progeny.

THE QUEEN'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The Queen is said to have been aroused by the hooting of the crowd on the occasion of the opening of the session, and the sharp bissing of her name at the dinner to the labor representatives in Parliament, which, despite the Ministerial denials, was very distinct, to make an effort to remove the impression that she dislikes Londoners. Her visit to a concart yesterday is to be followed by the laying of the corner stone of some medical buildings on the Embankment next month, and other public appearances are said to be in prospect. Her seclusion has grown to be such a scandal that even the Tory Standard rated her sharply for it in a column leader yesterday.

THE PIMLICO SENSATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A sensation has been particular race; and whose policy would be the senset of the s LONDON, Feb. 27 .- A sensation has been

vancement. In the execution of Riel, the cabinet deliber-

ately broke faith with its Bleu supporters. It, in a contemptible and indefensible manner, led its Bleu supporters to believe that Rich would not be hanged, and then, under the cover of secrecy, issued the warrant-the bolt was drawn -and a human life was offered on the scaffold at Regina, because an administration had treated the Metis unjustly, starved the Indians, and failed in the honest discharge of its duties.

The only political executions, which have over taken place in this country, were under Tory rule. Bad government breeds discontent, and discontent breeds agitators. Hang the latter as an example, cry the Tories; but not a hand is raised to remedy the evils and injustice, which made the occupation of an agitator pos

be satisfied with the Premier's conduct are the Orangemen; and it is not astonishing that at the Grand Lodge meeting of the Orange order for Eastern Ontario, held in Pembroke, on Tuesday last, pacons of praise of Sir John Macdonald were raised by the assembled brethren. Here are the words of Grand Master Johnston. He says :--

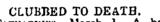
In view of the events which have occurred since the close of the rebeilion, every Orangeman, no matter to which political party ho belongs, will rejoice that a government is in powerthat had the strength of purpose to carry out the decision of the court on the leader of the releation, and not be influenced by the wild chamor of any race.

So there is cause for Orange rejoicing that a government has hanged one poor man, who was colish enough against overwhelming odds to champion the cause of a wronged people! But no Orangemen raises his voice, in protest against the injustice with which the Metis were treated. This Orange grand master congratulates his brethren upon the forbearance they have manifested in this matter. But what forbearance was there shown, when letters and telegrams poured in upon the Premier and other members of the Government, threatening the withdrawal of support, if Riel was not hanged? And this Government whose political crimes and offences precipitated the rebellion, asks the country to precipitated the rebellion, asks the country to congratulate it, because it has hanged one man whose rashness exceeded his discretion, and who has given his life that the Metis might be benefited. Prejudice, sectarian bigotry, and race animos-ities may blind modern eyes to the fact, but the verdict of history will be that though Riel died as the leader of an unsuccessful rebellion, the membras the outpreak was to win for the Metis result as the outbreak was to win for the Metis all they could really have hoped for at the out-

Under these circumstances, the paons of praise offered in honor of Sir John, are ill-timed and calculated to widen the breach already existing in the ministerial ranks. It is lamentable that so early in the his-tory of confederation, the mal-administra-tion with which the Dominion is cursed should threaten to mar the harmony in which the different races should work together for the common weal. It is evident that a considerable proportion of Canadians are embittered against Sir John together A. Macdonald personally, and that under him the maintenance of an administration, which shall command the re-spect and support of all races alike, is impossible ! Therefore it is not surprising, that all eyes are turning towards the Hou. Edward Blake as the one man, who can give Canada an administration whose existence will not be regarded as a menance to any

cown to dinner with a spectacled stranger who has a reputation—to be taken out to drive with a formidable old aunt who asks questions and finds fault—to be, in fact, injustred from childhood unwards in any of the initiated from childhood upwards in any of the necessary procedures of life--is to be simply tortured. We would not force a weakly tortured. We would not force a weakly child to take the exercises only natural to a healthy, strong and powerful one ; nor should we force a shy child to moral exertion over severe for its constitution,

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels, and as a purgative are mild and thorough.



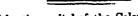
ST. CATHARINES, March 1.—A horrible murder was committed about six o'clock this evening at the residence of Lewis Tyrell, a colored map, near the new canul. About a week ago Walter Tyrell, about twenty years of age, displayed unmistakable signs of insanity, brought on, it is supposed, by over study of the Bible, and, as he lives alone, his brother Lewis took him to his place in order that he might care for him. This afternoon Lewis left home to atlend to some stock he had at another brother's across the canal, leaving his wife in the house with Walter. On his return he was horrified at seeing Walter standing in the yard over the pros trate body of his wife, besting away at her head with a huge club. A great portion of the furniture had been thrown from the house into the yard and it is supposed Mrs. Tyrell ran from the house, hoping to escape from her insane brother-in-law, but that he had overtaken her and clubbed her to death. There is nothing left of the woman's head but a portion of one of the cheek bones with a little flesh clipging to it. The murderer

has been arrested.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

ARRIVAL OF COMMISSION-A FALSE REPORT. NEW YORK, March 1.-A letter from Panama says the arrival of the commission appointed by the French Government to examine and report on the "practicability" of the construction of the Panama canal, with a view to affording national assistance to that project, has aroused profound interest among the people of that isthmus. The probability that this report will be favorable has awakened new hopes and inspired fresh confidence that the enterprise will not suffer early and inevitable paralyzation. The consequences of such a disaster would be very serious. The commencement of the work impulse to business of every sort. Regarding the Paris dispatches to the effect that M. Rous seau had sent a telegram to his Government adverse to the Panama canal scheme, M. Rous-seau, who is now in this city, being shown the seau, who is now in this city, being shown the dispatch abovementioned, said: "This cable is false in every particular. I have not sent a single line either by cable or letter to the French Government in relation to my report on the canal. I will positively make no report until I return to France."

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



Pekin, the capital of the Celestial Empire. is said to be the dreariest wilderness of dirt and dust that can be conceived. The streets

VEGETADLES .- Farmers appear to have given up all hope of any export demand setting in this season. The onion market keeps firm with sales at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. Quotations range from \$3.50 to \$1.00

as to quality. OATMEAL &c.-We [give a wide range in prices, which we quote as follows: Oatmeal, in Days \$1.90 to \$2.171; in barrels \$4.00 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4.35 to \$4.60 for granulated. Commeal \$2.85 to \$3.05 per bbl. Moullie \$23.00 to 23.50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.50 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3 75

per bbl. OATS-There has been some enquiry for oats. Prices are quoted at 32c to 331c per

32 lbs. -The market is quiet, We quote SLEDS-\$2 25 to \$2 60 as to quantily and quality for

timothy. Red clover is very firm at \$7.25 to \$7.50 per bushel.

PEAS-The market is steady.

RYE-There was a little enquiry for rye. Prices remain nominal at 55c to 57c. SEED WAEAT-White tyfe wheat is quoted

at \$1 to \$1.20, and red fyfe at \$1 to \$1.20 per bush. White Russian \$1 to \$1.15. BUCKWHEAT-There is no material change

in this market. Values are quoted at 40c and 45c per bushel of 4S lbs. BARLEY .- This market remains in a quiet

mood. Malting grades 53c to 60c as to qual-ity, and feeding barley 45c to 50c. CORN.-Nothing is reported. Prices are purely nominal at 58c to 60c duty paid.

MALT .-- A few sales are reported of Montreal malt at S5c to 90c ; Ontario is quoted at 75c to 80c.

PROVISIONS, PORK, LARD, &C .-- Since last report a fair

average business has been reported in country rders for pork, lard and emoked meats. Montreal lard has sold at 95 to 94c in pails. In smoked meats an improved business is noted. We quote :--Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 75 to 14 50 ; Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 14 00 to 14 50 Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 75 India mess beef per tee, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city oured per lh, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per 1b 74 to 8c; Lard, Western, in pails, per 1b, 94c to 94c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 95 to 916; Bacon, per lb, 101c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per 1b, 50 to 54c.

DRESSED HOGS .- The market holds very firm. Sales during the week have been made at \$6.75 to \$7 for light and \$6.25^{*} to \$6 50 for

DAIRY PRODUCE.

heavy,

BUTTER .- During the past two weeks a good deal of butter has been taken off this market for shipment to the Lower Provinces. Several lots of Western have changed hands at 1110 to 14c We quote prices as follows : Creamery, 22c to 24c ; Eastern Townships, choice, 20c to 21c ; fair to fine, 14c to 17c ; Morrisburg, choice, 18c to 19c; fair to fine, 13c to 16c; Brockville, choice, 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 16c; Western, 8c to 15c as

to quality. Low grades, 54c to 8c. CHEESE,-The feature in the market during the week was a decline of 6d per owt. in the price of choice cheese, at a time when a good

demand existed for medium summer goods at

GRAIN.-Little change can be noted in the price of wheat. The feeling is firmer, but

Ncs. 1 and 2 fall can be bought at former figures, while 77c to 78c is quoted for No. 3. For Nos. 1 and 3 spring S50 to S6c. Barley is not active. Peas are firm at unchange figures, and oats are in request at 33c to 31c. Corn and rye nominal.

FLOER. - Compared with last week the condition of this market is slightly better. Prices are practically unchanged. Not more than \$3.60 is being paid for superior extra. Extra can be had for \$3.50. Strong bakers bring \$4. Outmeal and cornincal are as previouriy quoted. \$12.50 to \$13 is regarded as a fair quotation for brav.

HARDWARE --- Prices of inanulactured iron do not show any advance. The tin plate market favors the buyer.

Woon-Stocks of fleece are pretty well reduced. Dealers are buying on a basis of 21c for selected and selling at 22c. Prices remain firm and are the same as a week ago. HIDES AND SKINS .- Offerings of hides con-

tinue ample. There are not so many sheepskins coming in and values remain as before Tallows remain dull, GROCERIES. —Attention seems to be mainly

concentratad on teas. Prices are unchanged. Sugar refiners are eager to grasp at a straw. We quote for Barbadoes 64c to 64c; vac. pan Demerara 74c to 74c; extra granulated 65c to 64c; Redpath's Paris lump 75c to 8c. Other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS. -- A considerable movement is to be noted in low grade butter. Inferior has brought from 6 to 8c. Long clear is jobbing at 74c, with round lots held at 7c. Large hams are worth 11c and selected 11c. Mess pork quotes at \$13.75 to \$14. Rolls 9 to 9₁c. New laid eggs rule from 20 to 22c and pickled are easy to 15 to 16c.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have been larger during the past week. There were fair offerings of cattle this morning and a good trade was done, although export stock was quiet. Prices, however, were quoted firm at 4c to 44c per 1b. live weight, with fair offerings. Butchers' cattle were in good de-mand, and higher prices were made. Some round lots were taken at 31c to 41c per 1b. live weight. Sheep and lambs were scarce. Sheep were quoted at 34c to 4c and lambs at 41c. Hogs offered at 41c to 5c.

It is stated in the last issue of Science that

Dr. Bechstoin asserts that the house sparrow could be taught to speak, and mentions a clergyman of Paris who had two of these birds that could repeat the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh commandments.



28-4cow

MARRIED

ROSS-BEAUCHAMP.-At the Bishop's Palace, on the 25th day of February, Augustus Ellias Ross, eldest son of Henry L. Ross, of Bedford, Que., to Thirza Harriet Beauchamp, only daughter of W. Beauchamp, of this city. No. 48.1 cards.

RAFFERTY-HAMAL.-In this city, on February 220d, at St. Ann's Church, by the Rev. J. Catulle, C.SS.R., William J. Rafferty to Julia, daughter of Mr. Owen Hanial, all of 44.2 this city.

DIED

MCELHERON-On Feb. 25th, James McElheron, aged 78, a native of Co. Armaga, Ireland.

O'BRIEN-In this city, on 22nd February, Thomas O'Brien, aged 75 years, a native of th County Wexford, Ireland

FOGARTY.-On February 24, Margare Reyuolds, aged 87, native of County West meath, Ireland, and widow of the late Joseph Fogarty.

WICKHAM-At Denver, Colorado, John, aged 19 years, beloved son of Thomas Wickham, and brother of P. M. Wickham, Inspector of the the Queen's Insurance Company.

BURKE.-In this city, on the 28th ultimo, Elizabeth Scalley, aged 47 years, beloved wife of Arthur Burke, and mother of Bernard and John Dumphy.

SHARKEY-On Saturday, 1'eb. 27th, Pat-rick Sharkey, aged 80 years, a native of County Roscommon, Iteland. New York and Irish papers please copy. 49.3

GAFFRAY.-In this city, on Monday, the 22nd inst., Rose Mary, aged 5 years, 9 months and 5 days, beloved and only daughter of the late B. Gaffray.

A comparative statement of the death rate in England and Wales in the two decennial periods, 1871-1850 and 1861-1870, has been published by the Register General at London. It shows that the rate of mortality has decreased by 1,100 lives a year in each 1,000,000 persons living. The number of deaths per 1,000,000 inhabitants from scarlet fever fell from 072 to 717; diphtheria, 185 to 121; enteric fever fell from 972 to 719 ; favers, 850 to 485. This diminution of the mortality ascribable to discases which are supposed to be largely due to unbealthy surroundings in. dicates a great improvement in the sanitary conditions of English homes within the past ten years.

The late Rev. Dr. Cnapin, referring once to a time-stained newspaper, called it "a penuant fluttering at the mesthead of a submerged generation.'