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ARISTOCRACY

PROMOTED BY PROTESTANTISM

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 current 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 settlement 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 sanctuary walls regard was held for him who could wear the gay clothing and the gold ring, rather than for him whose plain speech and plain garb proclaimed him simple instead of genteel. The men who founded Boston and Plymouth were of a different stamp from their Virginia brethren. Sturdy, 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 has made more progress in that time, we are told, than in many cycles of thirty years. Year by year Protestantism has eliminated one harsh feature after another from its statements of belief, and has adapted itself more and more nearly to the needs of humanity, it is claimed. The rude meeting-houses of the colonial period have given place to costly churches, it is true. Inside of these temples the light, passing with difficulty through painted glass, reveals an interior filled with carefully upholstered seats, where the feet fall upon the softest carpets, and where the pealing organ swells the note of self gratulation. "The Lord is in His holy temple," says the clergyman, "let all the earth keep silence before Him." But is "all the earth" present in this house of the Lord's? The wearers of gay clothing and gold rings seem to be in the majority here. How should it be otherwise? Purple and fine linen can readily pay one, two, three, or even four thousand dollars for the privilege of presenting itself before God in what is termed His house, and what fellowship can Christianity in velvet and broadcloth have for Christianity in less seemly garb?

SELFISHNESS AMONG THE SECTS.

But the plain, unassuming 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 unassuming 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 generally styled the most aristocratic, but its Ritualistic wing has done and is doing much to relieve it from this imputation, and the Ritualistic clergy, as a whole, are little disposed to recognize class distinctions. Next after the Episcopal Church the Unitarian is perhaps the most exclusive, the one farthest removed from sympathy with the spiritual needs of the poor. Following this is the Presbyterian Church, and about on the same line are the Congregationalist Church and, where the German traditions are fading, the Lutheran Church. In the light of a poor relation the Episcopal Church is disposed to consider the numerically great Methodist Church, and the Unitarian Church regards the Universalist Church in a similar way. Viewed from a social standpoint the Baptist Church is on the same plane as the Methodist, and in many cities the worshipper at either of these churches is socially dead. In a certain village in western New York, where the writer once lived, the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches held the balance of social power, and the Methodists and Baptists were socially ignored with the exception of one family among the latter. "It must be very trying for the B-'s to attend the Baptist church," was a common saying in the village. It occasionally happens that the dominant church in a town is the Methodist or Baptist, but in the majority of cases social ostracism awaits the man or woman who belongs to either of these respectable bodies. Society practically assumes that all "the nice people" consist of Episcopal, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregationalist or Lutheran shrines; and no doubt society has legitimate grounds for its assumption, if we stand in the state of affairs in these humble Protestant Churches. Are there two Baptist Churches in a town? We may be very sure that one of these is more exclusive than the other. Are there two Methodist Churches in a town? We shall hear

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-religionists. Should there be several churches of one faith in any community the scale of respectability may have any number 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 wrought 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, condescended with fishermen and "the lower classes" generally in preference to the company of "nice people." 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 develops in time into a church. Its seats 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 sunlight comes at length 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, and after a time Lazarus is made to feel that his ragged coat is 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 Christianity 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-throw from the Protestant church may often be seen a church surpassing it in beauty, a church whose marbles are carved with even more richness of design, whose windows blaze with even deeper coloring, a church whose existence the Protestant would like to ignore even while he emulates its architecture, but which, when forced upon his notice, he characterizes as the church of the housemaids and Irish laborers.

"The housemaid's and laborer's church!" Heaven be praised that there is such a church, for Protestantism has little to offer these members of the community. At the door of this despised church is the holy water font, the use of which is common to all the congregation, its presence at the entrance serving to emphasize the fact that worldly distinctions must be left outside the door. The wearer of the gay clothing and he of the tattered sleeve on an equal footing in this sanctuary. Dives and Lazarus kneeling side by side in a Roman Catholic temple is a sight that may often be seen, but the Protestant church-goer rarely beholds such a spectacle in his own church. Whatever the relative merits of the two faiths may be, one must admit that the Roman communion, in America at least, has encouraged, in the majority of cases, the idea of equality of man in the presence of the Maker he has come to worship, while 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.

NO PLACE FOR THE POOR MAN IN PROTESTANTISM.

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 comes 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 content with the religious cold viands proffered his kind at the mission chapels. It would not be pleasant to find a ragged, dirty stranger in our cushioned pew next Sunday. These comfortable seats are for well-nurtured, well-dressed Christians who have listened approvingly to the Gospel all their lives, and who are very far from hungering and thirsting for the Bread of Life. Away with you, Lazarus, to the mission chapel where you belong! You shall hear a tenth-rate preacher there whom you can better understand, and on Sunday afternoons we will graciously come there ourselves and question you about the Carpenter's Son, who had not where to lay his head, and the probable distance of Jericho from Jerusalem. We say to ourselves that the uncomfortable direct Bible texts relative to the poor and to our kinship with them are not intended to be taken literally. There must first be a careful 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 later, and amongst a wholly different people. And, crowning argument of all, an attempt to follow out literally the New Testament teachings respecting those whom we have always with us, would infallibly result in upturning the foundations of society. And no doubt such literalism would bring with it just such a result. And the preservation of society is heaven's first law beyond question. Let us do nothing to violate it. After this manner do "the nice people" argue, and so Lazarus is sent around to Protestantism's back door, the mission chapel, and Dives leans back in his pew and listens graciously when the clergyman admonishes him never to turn his face away

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 despatchfulness 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 rage as welcome as the sinner who dines sumptuously every day.

ARISTOCRACY THE BACK BONE OF SECTARIANISM.

American Protestantism 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 His temples. Its eyes are too dim to see aught of Lazarus but his rag.

OSCAR FAIV ADAMS.

A PRIEST CURES RABIES.

THE EFFECT OF VAPOR BATHS AND THE INHALATION OF OXYGEN.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Rev. James J. Curran, of the Catholic Protectorate at Arlington, N.J., has been credited with curing an authenticated case of rabies, the patient being William Klee, twelve years of age, whose parents 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 returned Jan. 17. "Five days afterwards he showed unmistakable symptoms of rabies, violent convulsions, and attempted to bite those who tried to hold him. There were spasmodic twitchings of the muscles all over the body, enormous dilatation of the pupils 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 convulsions he gave vent to violent growlings and continuous barking. The boy had at the same time, disturbances of the head and seemed to suffer from pains in the back. The doctor 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 him on the little finger of the left hand on January 2nd. The local physician had been called in and gave the boy a dose of morphine which seemed to have no effect on him. I was then instructed by 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 conjunction with the inhalation of oxygen would be extremely beneficial in this case. I superintended personally the giving of the bath. A large pail was filled full of water and placed on a gasoline stove which we use for printing purposes in connection with the protectorate. When the water began steaming, a chair was placed over the pan, and the boy wrapped in blankets was seated in it and kept there as in an incubator. "The bath was continued for an hour and 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 interior of the body. After these operations the pain about the pit of the stomach disappeared and the only symptoms remaining were the inability to swallow the saliva and a choking sensation as if there was not enough air in the room. The boy again vomited and then fell into a profound sleep and has had no attack since. The present symptoms indicate complete recovery. We have tried everything which hitherto excited him and he does not seem in the least affected.

"The sick boy was in a neat coat, looking somewhat pale, but with a healthy appearance. He showed his finger where the dog had bitten it. The Sister who had charge of the boy during his attack said his barking and growling were horrible in the extreme.

OBITUARY.

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

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—The Rev. Father J. H. Tabaret, O.M.I., D.D., the respected Principal 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, 1825, and became Principal of the Ottawa College in 1853, since which time he has been the chief 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.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Arch Duchess Maria Theresa Salvator, daughter of the Arch Duke of Tuscany, will, before her marriage to Arch Duke Charles Stephen, brother of the Queen Regent of Spain, take an oath renouncing all rights of hereditary succession to the Austro-Hungarian throne. The ceremony will take place in the presence of all the members of the Imperial families, Presidents of the Austrian and Hungarian parliaments and privy councillors.

IRISH HOME RULE.

IRELAND WANTS NO SEPARATION, BUT A LEGISLATURE, WITH POWERS EQUAL TO THE DOMINION'S—ULSTER NATIONALISTS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Independent of to-day publishes an article by Mr. Justin McCarthy, member of Parliament, setting forth in intelligible form for American readers what Mr. Parnell and his confederates include in their demand for Home Rule. The following comprises the essential features:—He begins by 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 agglomeration of States, and that, therefore, "the question of separation does not come into practical politics now." He then goes on to say: "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 be in partnership, but they are not willing that she should be in subjection. What they say to English statesmen is this:—'Give 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 herself what every State in the American Union has a right to do for itself—what every one of the English colonies in Canada and Australia can do—give us this much and we are willing to live in friendly partnership with you.' As to imperial affairs, we could easily arrange. A compromise might be found. My own idea of a satisfactory system would be to have a Home Rule Parliament for England, another for Scotland, and, if need were, yet another for Wales, as well as for Ireland, and an Imperial Parliament, in which all should be represented, for imperial affairs—affairs of common interest. This would be just such a system as you Americans have, as Canada and Australia have. But neither England 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. Sooner or later England and Scotland will find that it is not possible to get through local, parochial, national and imperial business in one centralized legislature. But just yet this is not fully recognized, and, therefore, there is a certain difficulty about establishing a system which should give Ireland, and Ireland alone,

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 PEOPLE.

Prominent members of the Rothschild family 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 months' 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 Cincinnati Enquirer (Democratic) is disliked by many Democrats, when he says that Senator Bayard as Secretary of the Treasury would be the clerk of August Belmont, the agent (in America) of the Rothschilds." The head of the Rothschild banking house has recently been raised to the British Peerage on account of his eminent services to the Crown.

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 cost 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 Democrat 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 sympathies. The Rothschilds advanced large sums of money to start and uphold the Southern Confederacy. Benjamin Disraeli, the Jewish Premier of England, was closely intimate with them, also with Judah P. Benjamin, the Jew who was in 1850 a British subject and at the same time United States (Democratic) Senator. Benjamin was the intimate friend and co-conspirator of Jefferson Davis, who made him his Confederate Secretary of State. (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. 22nd, 1884:

A DOMESTIC PARLIAMENT.

"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 halls of Washington. If from the beginning of the world to the present day there ever was a conspiracy, a 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 our citizens, indirectly caused by England, a vastly more abominable crime? Whatever may be the chances for success, English politicians will not cease to carry out this line of policy as long as they can do it without danger to themselves. Their agents will not only intensify existing differences among us, but promote new ones. "It is the unvarying policy of England in getting rid of rival powers and making conquests, to set their people at variance, making them the instruments of their own downfall, while she safely looks on and at the opportune moment, with the hypocritical excuse "In the interest of humanity and the stoppage of bloodshed," she steps in and takes possession. This Satanic policy laid the foundation of the British Empire. Every addition to it of populated lands has been accomplished in this manner, and she has kept firm hold of them with her blood-sucking trade policy, keeping them in a weakened condition. By this means she holds the two hundred and fifty millions of India. "With one purpose in view since the American 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 the utmost vigilance. It constitutes an ever present menace. Only by making it extremely dangerous to its authors, the English aristocracy and American monarchists, 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 of humanity and our country, the time has come to

nor. Every American has heard of these names and knows that they are the names of men absolutely devoted to the Irish national 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 oppressed by his Catholic neighbor in such a country and under such conditions! But by all means let the guarantee be given if it is brought necessary. Let it be given in any form that national men can devise. I shall make no trouble about that.

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THE CATHOLICS OF FRANCE ARE LOYAL TO THE REPUBLIC.

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

To the President of the Republic:—MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT.—The Ministerial declaration read in the Senate and in the Chamber on January 18th, and now publicly placarded in all the communes of France, casts upon the clergy accusations of the gravest kind. A few weeks ago the Minister of Instruction and Public Worship incriminated the conduct of the clergy at the election. These incriminations, generalized and confirmed by the ministerial declaration, compel us to speak. To keep silent 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 defence of the sacred cause of religion, are more and more devoting their energies to separating the latter from the phobias and hatred of politics. It is not the place to enter here into details. If any ecclesiastics have, in the electoral struggle, forgotten the limits imposed upon them by the character and nature of their functions, they form rare exceptions. The responsibility of isolated acts cannot with any justice be cast upon the entire clergy, or upon the Government itself could take the responsibility of the acts of all its agents. The clergy do not in the least ignore the gravity of the present 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 contrary to our conscience and our honor. We shall not forget the words of authority which lately reminded us that the Church does not condemn any form of government 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 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 GUIREUX, Archbishop of Paris.  
L. M. CARDINAL CAVEROT, Archbishop of Lyons.  
J. P. CARDINAL DESJEUZ, Archbishop of Toulouse.

MR. DAVITT'S WELSH TOUR.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Michael Davitt left this afternoon for Dublin. Just previous to his departure he said:—"I shall remain in Dublin about two weeks, after which I shall visit the southern part of Wales. I am entirely 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 proof of this than is furnished by the fact that between forty and fifty English constitutions, among which my speeches in Wales have had considerable circulation, have invited me to address them upon the land question in Great Britain. 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 the kind of tactics have been extensively employed, the electors have expressed a disposition to offer Mr. Parnell a nomination for Parliament at the next elections, should he 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 carefully 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. The 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, which the people of Ireland are subjected. I am hopeful of a brighter political future, providing that Mr. Gladstone vindicates Mr. Parnell's confidence in his intentions."

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

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 demagogic 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.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir E. J. Reed, lord of the treasury in the Gladstone Ministry, was re-elected to Parliament from Cardiff to-day. He received 5,708 votes, against 4,545 of Llewellyn, the Conservative candidate. At the general elections the poll stood:—  
Sir E. J. Reed, Liberal, 5,669  
Henry Harbon, Conservative, 4,429

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

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 RELATIVES. 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 nephew, 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. Macdonald, son, is the solicitor of the C.P.R.; receives therefrom about \$10,000 a year.

MACKENZIE BOWELL'S RELATIVES. Mackenzie Bowell has managed to secure for his relatives a good many of the crumbs as they fell from the Government kitchen table.

1. His son, John Bowell, is appraiser of customs at Winnipeg; salary, \$1,800 a year. 2. Thomas Patterson, his son's father-in-law, 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 Colonization 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.'

1. He has secured for a railway, of which he is the head, middle and tail, a bonus of \$272,000. 2. St. Onge Chapleau, his brother, is Sheriff of the N. W. T. and Superintendent of Public Works; salary \$1,500.

3. Dr. Chapleau, another brother, is clerk in the House of Commons, salary \$1,800. 4. Chapleau, another brother, is clerk in Department of State; salary unknown.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN'S RELATIVES. Sir Hector Langevin is at the public expense. 1. E. J. Langevin, his brother, draws \$3,480 as Clerk of the Senate.

2. A. E. Langevin, his cousin, gets \$1,200 as customs officer at Quebec. 3. A. R. McDowell, his brother-in-law, captures \$2,000 as divisional superintendent of the Intercolonial railway.

4. Langevin, another brother, is a customs 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 \$3,000 a year as Minister of the Interior, \$10,000 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, \$800. 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 patriotism."

MR. McLELAN'S RELATIVES. A. W. McLellan, Minister of Marine, does not believe that his Tory colleagues should capture the whole of the spoils, and so his son, 1. Thomas McLellan, is made clerk of the Department at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

2. He has, I am told, another son, a nephew and a brother-in-law in the Marine and Fisheries service, at salaries at present unknown.

3. Captain McEtheny, another relative, is nautical inspector, salary \$1,500. MR. JOHN COSTIGAN'S RELATIVES. The Irish Canadian patriot believes in John Costigan first and an Irish Canadian patriotism second, and so John gets permits to cut timber in the disputed territory, strips 50 square miles of Ontario lands of its timber, absorbs of the 'Public Loan' 50,000 acres of grazing lands, captures a bonus of \$400,000 of the people's money for his railway, and has

1. His 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 Commons, 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 all 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, late Minister of Marine, certainly made hay while the sun shone. 1. 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 1880, 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 appointed a clerk in the Privy Council; salary, \$1,700 a year. 4. Thomas A. Pope, 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 and so

5. Lester Des Miran, a cousin, was given a position worth \$900 a year, and 6. Pope Walsh, a son-in-law, was appointed 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 purse his own and his wife's relatives, his sons and sons-in-law, and all their relatives of the male gender to the tenth generation. We have:

1. Ed. 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 customs at Fredericton, N. B.; salary \$1,500.

collector of customs at Shediac, N. B.; salary \$1,200.

5. H. P. Sanda, his cousin, clerk in the Customs, St. John, N. B.; salary \$800. 6. T. O. Sanda, cousin, tide waiter; salary \$650.

7. M. B. Jones, cousin, collector of customs at Weymouth, \$800 salary. 8. D. E. Hanington, 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, \$2,000. 10. T. B. Hanington, a brother-in-law, ocean commissioner; salary, \$977.

11. Mr. Benford, another brother-in-law, in the Inland Revenue Department; salary, \$1,704 a year. 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 wife, shipping master at St. John, N. B.; salary, \$800. 14. Dr. Gurr, a cousin, an officer in the hospital, N. B.; salary unknown.

15. Carvell, a nephew, Senator in 1881, salary \$1,000 a year. And so on to the end of the chapter; like the auctioneer's schedule, 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 relatives within every known degree of relationship."

THE FIGHT AGAINST ORANGEMISM.

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 defence of the rights and aspirations of Irishmen. Any man with a spark of patriotism in his heart will 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-sacrificing party who are now battling for the just claims and rights of our countrymen.

I am very much surprised at the course 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 present efforts, not only will Ireland but Canada be disgraced and defeated in their just struggles for freedom and liberty of conscience.

At the present day, even at the present hour, meetings are held by the Orange order to crush out all hopes of Mr. Parnell in his unwavering efforts to obtain for Irishmen the 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 legislators of the British Empire? Even at the present time the Lower Province is threatened by their unplaceable enemies, the Orangemen of Ontario. The Frenchmen, however, may, with certainty, rely on the Irishmen to be their allies and warm friends when the necessity of the case require it. Roman Catholics should therefore 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 unfinchling 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 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'Donoghue and other members, dignitaries of our church in this Province.

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 Kiel, at the Catholic church door, on a Saturday night, in the Township of Eardly Co. of Ottawa, with those words written: "We hang Kiel for the murder of Scott." Dear sir you can comment on the above over my name, if you think proper.

HENRY CHILLEY Mountain Glen, Feb. 21, 1886.

A PRISON SUBSTITUTE. PARIS, Feb. 21.—A man named Noiret was sentenced some months ago to a year's imprisonment for a petty larceny. He managed to keep out of the way of the police, but finding 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 punishment of his friend he was to have five francs 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, however, Duron got tired of prison life and revealed his identity. Instead of being released as he expected, he was condemned to two years' imprisonment for having signed a false name in the prison register, and Noiret was promptly arrested and sentenced to a similar term for connivance in deceiving the authorities.

CHAMBERLAIN'S CURE. HE OPPOSES EMIGRATION TO RELIEVE DISTRESS, AND PROMISES LAND LAW REFORM. LONDON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was visited to-day by a deputation of unemployed workmen, 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 proposition 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 accomplishment 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 absolute need.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Day's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An American Tale of Real Life. BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued. Isabelle looked bewildered when her father addressed Angelina as Mrs. Courtney. They left the library, and neither spoke again till they were in Isabelle's room, next to the blue room.

Then Isabelle flung herself petulantly into an easy chair, and burst into tears, saying: "I won't love you any more. You are naughty and cruel. You've told me anything Mr. Courtney, and never told me anything about it. You don't love me now."

Angelina went to the child, and, putting her arm around her, whispered: "Bella, dear, Mr. Courtney is dead. Do not cry." "I'm glad of it, but I can't believe it. How could it be all so soon?" "Wipe your eyes and listen," said Angelina.

Angelina told her in a few words that she was Mrs. Courtney when she was with her, and that she must not ask her any questions; that he had died after the sorrowful Florence.

"Oh, Angel, dear, I am so sorry I said I was 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, for I love you so much. Do you forgive me?" "Yes, dear."

"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 will be so lonely here without me."

"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 we can be."

"Do you like the lady your father is going to marry?" said Angelina. "I never saw her, but I know I will love anyone papa loves. I am so happy now that I love everybody, it seems to me."

"And your father has gone to see—?" said Angelina. "To see Albert's father in England," continued Isabelle.

What a relief the news of Mr. Beauvais' engagement was to Mrs. Courtney. Now she could throw off all restraint, and show him how grateful she felt for his kindness to her.

When Mr. Beauvais returned he scarcely knew Angelina. The sadness so long settled upon her face had partially disappeared, and she was interested in the household. She and Isabelle were like sisters. Mr. Beauvais consulted Angelina about all the arrangements for the marriage of his daughter; and it was new life to Mrs. Courtney to open her heart to the warmth of friendship, without disguise or fear of embarrassing herself or others by so doing.

This frankness gave a new charm to her life, and she began to feel its invigorating effects upon her health. A month passed so rapidly she could scarcely believe it possible that it had gone, and now she must no longer remain in this sunlight, but be away about her own business, upon which her support depended. Isabelle pleaded for another month.

"Angel, dear, one more month! I can't part with you," and Mr. Beauvais added gentle persuasion, but with no persistency. "If it is possible to persuade you, Mrs. Courtney, to remain another month, I am selfish enough to urge you to do so, for I hope then to introduce you to a lady whom I will have the great happiness of calling my wife."

Angelina could not look surprised, because Isabelle had told her that her father would be married the same day of her own wedding; 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 dependence 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 my 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 enthusiasm, and loving heart, made him proud. How he wished it could be youth and joy for ever with her, but something whispered—not in his 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 sympathy. "A moment ago I was admiring and loving you, and how soon I flung you away!" Then she gathered them up, and they were put in vases, filling the room with their perfume.

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 been elevated by a sense of their influence can help being grateful to God, who has so beautifully created 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 apartment 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 expression of countenance. It is true there still was, and ever would be, a tinge of sadness which early experience had imprinted;

but it rather heightened her beauty, for it was a mark of her depth of feeling, and of 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.

Foor 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 comfortable house. But he braved the inevitable, and went out daily laden with blessings to bestow upon the sick, the dying, and the despondent.

He 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. Isabelle 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 temperament, 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-bye 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 pleasant 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 sad that morning. She made up her mind to delay no longer, and feeling that Mr. Beauvais would urge her in Isabelle's presence more than would be agreeable to her in her present state of dejection, she decided to see him in the library, and beg permission 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 I 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, for it had been an invariable rule with Mrs. Courtney not to go alone to see him, or to remain in the room if he came in when she was alone. She always made an excuse to go for Isabelle, as if she supposed he had come to find her. She was very calm, and in a subdued voice, she said she came to speak to him alone on the subject of her leaving immediately.

"It will save Isabelle the excitement of our parting on the day of her marriage," she said.

Mr. Beauvais thanked her for her kind consideration, and asked her to remain a few moments, as his own marriage was a subject on which he would like to speak to her privately.

He walked to the door and closed it. This 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.

In half an 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 by. She knew that she was going that day. The poor child's eyes were swollen from crying. She 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've persuaded our Angel to remain to your marriage."

"Oh, papa, papa, how good you are!" said Isabelle, kissing him, and then Angelina.

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 go 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 be told. Angelina was led unexpectedly to the rest and peace so long denied to her; how she came to accept it, she could never tell. She only knew that Mr. Beauvais was all goodness, and loved her; and she believed him, and she did not know that she loved him till the hour of parting had come "Man proposes—and God disposes."

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 seemed to depart with the hope that had been lighted, late it is true, in his great and good heart of having Angelina for his wife;

and for several days he looked like one too sick to take care of his patients. Angelina knew it was a blow to him; but 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 courage to congratulate Angelina.

"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 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 in a noble, old castellated building, some five miles to the south of the city of Dublin, two people were sitting silently reading in a spacious and luxuriantly-furnished apartment. It was near Christmas. As well as I can remember after 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 operations which in every family seem a necessary preliminary to the close of the old year and the advent of the new.

Lord Elmsdale was leaning against a richly-carved marble statue which stood near the ample hearth. This was a strange look of care in his face—a strange, wandering, asking look, as if some dim foreshadowing of coming evil had cast a spell over him; and yet he had not the faintest presentiment of the future. No thought, no apprehension of coming ill, troubled him. How, indeed, could it? For who could have anticipated that, before twelve hours had passed, 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 Elmsdale 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 who can truly divine the mystery of human life? He expected his boys with as much pleasure as their mother expected them, but a man's love and a woman's are very different in their modes of exterior expression.

Half an hour passed. No other word was spoken, and Lady Elmsdale appeared as if she had not observed that the only reply to her observation had been a smile. But she liked to provoke those smiles. It was many a long year now since she had seen them for the first time, and she did not desire them 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 Elmsdale'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 air, or a few bars of some quaint old melody. It was the first three bars of the "Land of 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 of the leal."

A strange, wild rush of sound, half-melody, half-distord, 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 song 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 say him with it openly, it may put an idea into his mind which is not there already, and that would probably be the very means of accomplishing what we most tried to prevent. I have thought of speaking to Ellic."

"I would not advise that—the girl, too, may have no idea of what we suspect; and, after all, we have only suspicion to guide us."

"I wish we could know the truth." "It is always most difficult in such cases; but did you not tell me some of the servants said she was engaged to Ned Rushean?"

"My maid told me, or hinted it to me, but I did not enter on the subject, doubting what to do. I thought the less we allowed to be said the better."

"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 promote Rushean."

"The boys like him, and I always feel safe when he is with them; but I must confess I 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 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—

"I say, Fred, this is jolly!" put an abrupt termination to her husband's observations.

"My dear, dear boys! you are unexpected, but 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 voice sounding as if he were trying to reprove, while his look of satisfaction showed his pleasure at the boys' fondness for their mother.

They were two noble fellows, of whom any father might well be proud. They were

twins; but, unlike the generality of twin brothers, there was little resemblance in their personal appearance. The strong, remarkable bond of attachment, which seems to be an instinct of such relationships, was, however, a marked feature in the character of each. 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.

**KNIGHTS OF LABOR.**

**Society's Strongest Safeguard.**

**THE FOES OF SOCIALISM, ANARCHISM 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 Hall.**

A large and intelligent audience assembled in the Nordheimer's Hall last evening to listen to a lecture on the great question of the day, viz: "Labor, its rights and the necessity of organization," by the veteran labor reformer, Mr. O'Donoghue, of Toronto. Mr. O'Donoghue, who occupied the chair; Mayor Besengrand, with the representatives of the numerous assemblies of the Knights of Labor, also had seats on the platform. The lecturer 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 for the capitalist and society as well as for the workingman.

The chairman enumerated the objects of the Knights, who, he said, meant to antagonize the necessary capital, but they did mean to rescue the toiler from the grasp of the selfish, to abolish child labor, and to improve the sanitary condition of the dwelling of the working classes; that if an epidemic visited the city again the working classes would not be the sufferers. They meant to abolish the statute labor law, to wipe out the system of open voting, and to return men to the Legislature, so that if a factory act was introduced the men who opposed it would be elected to stop at home. He further stated that the Knights of Labor organization had nothing to do with the reported interview which appeared in some of the city newspapers.

Mr. O'Donoghue, in the course of a speech 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 morning until 6 or later at night had no time for studying elocution or philosophy. The number of people present proved conclusively that there was a light bursting through the cloud which so long had hung over the city of Montreal, and that the workingmen were awakening to the necessity for organization.

He reviewed the history of trades unions, which, he said, although good in their own way, were not so effective as a general organization such as the Knights of Labor was. The Knights of Labor organization was founded fourteen years ago by Uriah Stevens, of Philadelphia. The man who worked all his life without having a cent in the bank was a slave, and something should be done to emancipate him. Ten years ago he came to lecture in Montreal and the workingmen were actually afraid to attend the lecture, but that slavish fear no longer existed. He would not, however, deal with the grievances of the past, but would attempt to remedy the evils of the living present. (Cheers.) Strikes were worse than useless when they were undertaken without 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:—

"The alarming development and aggressiveness of great capitalists and corporations, unless 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 accomplished only by the united efforts of those who obey the divine injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

Therefore we have formed the Order of Knights of Labor, for the purpose of organizing and directing the power of the industrial masses, not as a political party, for it is more—in it are crystallized sentiments and measures for the benefit of the whole people, but it should be borne in mind, when exercising the right of suffrage, that most of the objects herein set forth can only be obtained through legislation, and that it is the duty of all to assist in nominating and supporting with their votes only such candidates as will pledge their support to those measures, regardless of party. But no one shall, however, be compelled to vote with the majority, and calling upon all who believe in securing "the greatest good to the greatest number" to join and assist us, we declare to the world that our aims are:—

To make industrial moral worth, not wealth, the true standard of individual and national greatness.

To secure to the workers the full enjoyment of the wealth they create, sufficient leisure in which to develop their intellectual, moral and social faculties; all of the benefits, recreations and pleasures of associations: in a word, to enable them to share in the gains 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.

IV. That the public land, the heritage of the people, be reserved for actual settlers; not another acre for railroads or speculators, and that all lands 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 justice.

VI. The adoption of measures providing for the health and safety of those engaged in mining, manufacturing and building industries, and for indemnification to those engaged therein for injuries received through lack of necessary safeguards.

masses to improve their condition and protect their rights.

VIII. The enactment of laws to compel corporations to pay their employes weekly in lawful money, for labor of the preceding week, and giving mechanics and laborers a first lien upon the product of their labor to the full extent of their wages.

IX. The abolition of the contract system on national, state and municipal works.

X. The enactment of laws providing for arbitration between employers and employed, and to enforce the decision of the arbitrators.

XI. The prohibition by law of the employment 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.

XV. That the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited.

XVI. While making the foregoing demands upon the State and national Government, we will endeavor to associate our own laborers:

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 rendered unnecessary. (Loud applause.)

The lecturer said these objects were founded on the principles of justice. The order would only be responsible for what was done by the order itself. Who could say that those principles were not worthy the concern of every man in the community? The man who was not willing to be a subscriber to those rules wanted to be a slave owner. No man living to-day could perform any kind of labor that would net him in a lifetime 200 million dollars, and the man who had such wealth, in plain Saxon words, must have robbed somebody.

Corporations have no souls or no charity, and they were only just when they were compelled to be just (cheers.) No one in the hall knew of a corporation whose motto was "Do unto others as you would wish others to do unto you." "Rob when you can" would suit them better (laughter.) He showed how men lost their manhood and identity by the slave system, adopted in many factories, of numbering the men and actually making them a part of the machinery.

The lecturer then named the classes of people who were refused admittance to the Knights of Labor. First on the list were whiskey manufacturers and sellers. These could not become members of the order, and rightly so; because he who was the cause of so much human misery, both to soul and body; men who were the cause of suicides, of barefooted children, abused wives and of desolate homes, were not fit to mingle with honest workmen. (Loud cheers.) He denounced saloon-keepers as stumbling blocks to humanity during six days of the week, and pictured them walking up the centre aisle of the church on Sunday with a prayer-book as big as a city directory under their arm, as if the bishop and clergy should come down and show him to his pew (loud laughter.)

The order, he said, had done more to preach temperance than any other. The order would not allow a lawyer into it, because if the Knights acted on the principle, "Do unto others as you would do unto yourself," there would be only one lawyer in Canada, and then there would be one too many. The lawyers lived on litigation and the knights tried to settle amongst themselves; the lawyers tried to settle in what they called a court of justice, but in which there was but very little justice. Money lenders and usurers were not allowed into the knights, and notwithstanding that the workmen were "a bad class," if the destroying angel came down in the morning to slay unjust men there would be few left besides honest workmen.

Those who condemn the Knights of Labor do so without knowing what they condemn. (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 comers (tremendous cheering.) The order had unfortunately not only to fight the hostility of the socialists but had to contend against the hostility of those who considered themselves the guardians of society. He said that there was a powerful magazine under the name of "society" and the only thing that stood between the magazine and society were the Knights. Condemn and kill the Knights and Socialism would tear society up by the roots (loud applause.) And yet we are told that some dangerous society, but we will live down, the ignorance or malice of those who say so. (Cheers.) The end aimed at by the abolition of the Socialists, the Knights of Labor felt they could achieve by the exercise of the franchise. The lecturer proceeded to read from a Socialist pamphlet which advocated anarchism, and the "quick taking off" of opponents. These he denounced. The Knights, he said, were hated by politicians, because they spoiled the game of the politician and wire-puller. The Knights could not be bought at elections, and there was a cry that the Knights were bad because they kept their secrets from the politician. (Applause.) The Knights of Labor, he said, was a new party, and that was the party of honesty and justice. They recognized neither creed, color, nor nationality, and no honest man had an excuse for being outside of the order. They did not deal with the question of theology, because they were trying to work at the question of whether they should get \$1 or 90 cents a day. (Cheers.) The Knights demanded for the future that they should have a fair proportion of the profit from labor. They wanted to run 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 of Labor to join their own insurance company. In conclusion, he appealed to all workmen to join the order. He denounced the Associated Press as an enemy to the cause, and cautioned the workmen not to believe the news about the Knights which was circulated. (Loud applause.)

A hearty vote of thanks was then tendered to the lecturer.

At the close of the address there were loud

and repeated calls for "Besengrand." The Mayor responded, saying he came there intending to stay about ten minutes; as he had important engagements elsewhere; but, after listening for a few minutes, he was convinced that he had much to learn about the aims and methods of the Knight's organization, which he did not know before; although he was free to confess he had come unprejudiced. As an old journalist in the United States he had learned they were peaceable men, trying to better their condition by association and mutual help, and he was in sympathy with them on grounds 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 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 forward to 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 also loudly called on to speak. He protested against the misrepresentations by a certain press of the aims and workings of the Knights of Labor. He denounced 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 laudable and they meant no injustice to anyone, simply protection for the working classes against unjust aggression.

The lecturer said these objects were founded on the principles of justice. The order would only be responsible for what was done by the order itself. Who could say that those principles were not worthy the concern of every man in the community? The man who was not willing to be a subscriber to those rules wanted to be a slave owner.

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**CAPITAL AND LABOR.**

**WILLIAM J. OSANAH, IN "SCHOLASTIC ANNUAL."**

What the land question was to the agricultural population of Ireland, the labor question is to the toiling masses of this country—who, 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 question was one of life and death, or what was practically the same, starvation or life. An alternative so monstrous and so pitiful is not presented in America to those who toil; but their 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 gear. With capital everywhere concentrating in the form of monopolies, 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 accumulation of wealth by monopolists, we could hold for the rules and application of Christian duties in its employment and distribution, there would be less occasion for concern and apprehension in considering the problems presented in the questions of "Capital and Labor. However seductive and alluring may be the dreams and vagaries of latter-day theorists, inequality of social and worldly conditions is and will remain the rule. Utopia will remain in the books; it cannot be realized. In fact, under the conditions 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 by the universal acceptance of Divine law and the general practice of the Divine commands.

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 hinder 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 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 this possible, except through such union and combination, to resist the power of great corporations, and creating monopolies, which, as a rule, little regard the rights of the day-laborer. Capital is protected by its own innate power; by its influence 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 inconvenient. They upset the existing order, disturb business, and sometimes lead to destruction of property.

There is, and can be, of course, no justification for lawlessness. If the rights of the workman to fix a price for his labor, and other conditions as to the hours of his labor, should be disputed, the equal rights of the employers to fix the terms and price to be paid is no less certain. Between these, often irreconcilable conditions lie 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-

tical sympathy with his operatives, and for his public spirit and high character—Col. William P. Read, of Chicago—has lately put forward, in several public conventions representing the mining interest, a method of arbitration which would be invoked in case of differences between employers and operative. The simple suggestion of arbitration, as the true remedy, carries on its face the evident solution of this vexed labor problem.

It is not necessary to suggest details. The fundamental idea is that all differences may and ought to be reconciled by frank and honest arbitration. Where employers will meet operative 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 socialist will no longer be effective with the laboring masses. Where arbitration by mutual agreement is not practicable, legislative "Boards of Arbitration" could be appended to; and these should be provided for by law in every State.

With corporations and individual employers alike—as very many, to their honor be it said, undoubtedly do—show due regard and consideration for the rights and necessities of workmen and operatives, there need be no fear of the spectre of communistic disorder in the United States. Our mechanics and workmen 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 problem.

**FIFTY YEARS A PRIEST.**

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

We wish you joy, we wish you joy, our Rev. Father dear; With truthful tongues we wish you joy in this your blessed year.

And we will praise our Lord, to-day, for, indeed, right well we may: For He has kept His servant strong to see His happy day, And will may be mindful of the promises made of old.

When by the voice of His prophets, the will of the Lord was told: "And first shall be renewed in youth, noble as eagle And long in the land and happy will be the life of the Lord's child."

And thou wilt hale you can count to-day your four score years and three; And fifty years the priest of God, your Father in Jesus! Who did not cease to love, because your youthful eyes have seen:

The fair blue hills of the saintly land, the land of the Shamrock and the Shamrock's seed; Where that you lifted at a mother's knee, a mother so meek and mild;

And she had said, "More loving still, and NAME of her HOLY CHILD; And loved of fathers who shed their blood because of that which you had done, and that which you were to do." And heard of the fire of your youthful heart that you brought to the same.

And he led you out of the sacred ruins and the ivied tower in relief; You heard the rush of the massing men as they gathered And the woodlands hushed in their native song to echo a shout for O'CONNELL, the King uncoron'd, the shout for O'CONNELL!

And on this day your name and kin, old Ireland's Faithful are true; And on this day our hearts are gay, our God is true; O'Connell fought for his mother land, and fighting fell, but won;

Yet glancing afar at the Promised Land, the bright and happy one, your heart has turned to Rome; And you have taken of that celestial gold, another's life has been his choice.

Thought long the land of his birth as well, he'd led his Erin's sons were roaming afar in sorrow, and want and grief; Where the forest pine in the blizzards lands, the home of the northern bear.

And the verdant vale and the home so sweet to never leaving; In love of the Great High Priest, you chose to And step down of men;

And he led you out of the breaking hearts, the souls you healed, and the tears You shed away from the exile's brow though all The recording angel alone of God; none other shall ever so lovingly recall.

The record read from your own day to-day, the work you have done so long; And he led you out of the long faraway, the grasp and the binding tear;

But what was the dread of the child of Eire and what Not the roaring waves, nor the gale wild, nor forest To meet his doom;

But quick as a touched this friendly shore, "God bless O'Connell's name," his heart had turned to bless him; He found his priest who had come before to bless him; To guide his hand; and his member was wont to guide, the flock to the pastures fair;

And he led you out of the temptations of the younglings of his care; And summer, fifty, bowed their suns above you; And winter, fifty, bleached the hills, bleaching them white as snow;

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**SEXTON AND CHURCHILL.**

LONDON, Feb. 25.—In the House of Commons to-day the Home Secretary said that he was unable to consider Lord Churchill's speeches in Ireland. Mr. Sexton, Nationalist, gave notice that he would move a resolution to the effect that the House condemn the action of a privy councillor in making speeches in Ireland tending to incite rebellion. 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 resolution.

**AN AUSTRIAN ANTI-SOCIALISTS' 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 proceedings with all Socialists are authorized and severe punishment will be visited upon any persons having letters in his possession declaring Socialist tendencies or on any one providing rooms for meetings of Socialists. Keepers of public houses allowing Socialists to hold sessions on their premises will be deprived of their licenses.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKINGMEN.**

PARIS, Feb. 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 man. The main object of the proposed movement is 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 absolute prohibition against allowing children of either sex under 14 years of age to work at all in shops or factories. The telegram suggests that the British workmen join those of France in inviting the workmen of America and Europe to send delegates to a congress to be held next September in some place to be hereafter designated for the purpose of discussing means to emancipate the workmen of all countries.

**SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.**

PARIS, Feb. 25.—A strange man in one of the galleries of the Chamber of Deputies arose excitedly this afternoon, drew a revolver and fired it twice with downward aim and then coolly threw a letter toward M. Clemenceau. The man was quickly seized and hurried out by the police. When the excitement had subsided a flattened bullet was found at the feet of the president of the chamber. The president said he was a soldier, 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 Porriat and said he was an officer in the French army. He asserted that the letter which he threw toward Clemenceau contained an offer to give the Government the names of the betrayers of Metz. The excitement caused by the shooting lasted a long time and affected the deputies as much as it did the occupants of the galleries. When the man who fired the shots was first seized he exclaimed, "I have written to Clemenceau. He knows what it means." This was, of course, not understood by those who heard it and but added to the general consternation. An investigation showed that both bullets were fired into the air and not at any person on the floor occupied by the deputies. The letter which the prisoner cast at Clemenceau was found and delivered into the custody of the President of the Chamber.

LAWYER.—The culprit's name is now given as Peronnier. He is undoubtedly insane. He served in the French army in the Franco-German war.

**LORD RANDOLPH'S LATE ATTITUDE.**

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The reports that the Farnellites possess compromising letters from Lord Randolph Churchill pleading himself in favor of home rule are declared to be untrue. Lord Churchill, it is asserted, never committed his offers to writing. The Farnellites assure that Lord Churchill had a personal interview with the Irish leaders and offered them home rule.

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 and will die.

**HOUSEKEEPING IN JAPAN.**

According to a lady writing from that country. She says, "I do not visit my kitchen once a month, never give an order outside of a spoken wish, yet the domestic machinery moves with an ease and perfection unattainable at home by almost any effort on the part of the mistress. The manners of the servants are amusing, not to say startling. Every night at bedtime our five retainers appear, prostrate themselves in succession to the earth, and retire. This is to wish me good night and to renew their testimony of profound respect and pleasure over the privilege of serving me."

Speaking of superstitions a writer says the old notion that there is luck in a horse shoe ends support in one case at least. When Maud S. did her first really fast mile in Cleveland in 2:10, Captain Stone, of Cincinnati, who owned her, pulled off her shoes and stored them in his desk, and sold the mare to Vanderbilt for a snug price. He has been making money ever since, and capturing the best things of life. The Captain kept only one of the shoes. He gave one to Mrs. Swain, and she gave it to her larger brother. He hadn't had it a week before he was married to one of the most charming ladies in New York. He has been prospering like a green bay tree ever since.

Kingston on the Hudson is a well-known town to theatrical people, for it is very often selected as the place where new plays are first brought out. The actors call this "trying it on a dog." Here it was that Almie made her debut in an English-speaking part, and plays like *George Hero's "Rizpah," "Summer Boarders," "The Girl I Love,"* and *"Partners in Crime"* were first tried in Kingston. Kingston isn't proud on this account; on the contrary, it is inclined to grumble at its peculiar distinction.

The Paris *Patrie*, which calls the month of January, 1886, "the red month," shows that on every day of January there was a murder or an attempt at murder in France.

**WHAT IS THIS DISEASE THAT IS COMING UPON US.**

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unaware. Many persons have pains about the chest 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 sickly smile collects about the mouth. 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 colored expectoration. The affected one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; 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-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently 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 as they return present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medicine men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, 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 in 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. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from clients of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. [Branch office, 67 St. James street, Montreal.

Dear Sir,—I wish to inform you the good you Seigel's Syrup has done me. All of these symptoms as they return present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medicine men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, 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 in 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. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from clients of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held. [Branch office, 67 St. James street, Montreal.

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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.

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."

THE REWARD OF TREACHERY.

The next general elections in Canada will witness the most wholesale bribery that this country has ever seen. Sir John, knowing his weakness among the people, will attempt to win the voters over by a system of corruption that will be without a parallel in the history of even his corrupt career.

cause his administration is under the thumb of Orangemen, and that to them is enough, and every paid and expectant place hunter in the Dominion will not be able to do enough to wipe away that stain from his already bespotted reputation.

THE CHRISTIAN 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' exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition.

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."

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 Protectorate at Westchester, N.Y., sent a "wonderful collection" in the words of the report, from its factories and shops, as well as from its schools: shoes, clothing, books, chairs, stockings, besides maps, drainage and class work.

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 spheres, sometimes degenerates into fanaticism, 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 ready to try every novelty, and to adopt its stands the test of experience.

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 of the American public have thus been opened by authorities no less disinterested as they are competent to the excellence and completeness of the educational work performed by the children of La Salle.

PRINCIPLE AND PEEP.

At the commencement of the Riel agitation, Le Monde and La Minerve of this city, and La 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.

controls the Monde, and he was not willing to part with power and self for the sake of the dead man, Riel, or any principle his ghostly shadow might throw across his path.

THE POLITICIANS AND THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The base and indefensible manoeuvring 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 ecclesiastical authorities, appears to react in a manner which is far from serving the miserable designs of these enemies of the working classes and of the rights of labor.

On the strength of this or some other foolish and sensational report the news was despatched to the domestic and foreign press that the Archbishop of Quebec had "issued a mandement condemning the Knights of Labor."

Among other ecclesiastical dignitaries who gave their opinion regarding the above a ege on emanation o the Knights, 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."

On Monday last the Associated Press telegraphed from Ottawa that His Lordship Bishop Duhamel had issued a mandement condemning the Knights of Labor, and that the mandement had been read in all the churches and chapels of the diocese.

ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS LIE.

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"Mgr. Duhamel, in view of the appearance 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 injustice. Why cannot the Associated Press exact truth and impartiality from its employees in the reports sent to the papers, both abroad and at home?

LOST \$300,000.

The directors of the Exchange Bank were Tories to a man—Ogilvie, Green, Craig, Gaul and Buntin were all believers in Sir John A. Macdonald. In fact the Toryism of the directors left the people under the impression that the Exchange Bank was a Conservative institution, and depositors used to say, "Oh, the bank is all right; Sir John will stand to it if there is any danger of a crash."

and friends must be rescued from financial disaster at all costs to the people. So the \$300,000 of our money, of your money, of your neighbor's money, and of all our money, were given to the Tory Directors of the Exchange Bank prior to its close.

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 the Catholic people as Johnson of Ballykillbullabulloo, or any other Orange fanatic in Ireland or in Canada.

HISTORICAL SOUVENIRS.

Souvenirs d'un Demi-Siècle 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.

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 said:—"Since last session the Cabinet had been reconstructed, Mr. O'Donohoe, who was not quite in nor yet quite out, had not been mentioned as having been appointed. He would like to know what had become of him."

BOX 189.

We were able some time ago to call attention to the use made of a post office box by some scoundrel who utilized it in his design to entrap young women from the right path. Since then other journals have taken the matter up with more or less zeal.

P.O. box he may engage. In the present case the matter is rather one of social law and order than departmental administration. The rascal should be placed in the public pillory, for under the circumstances it is to be feared that he could not otherwise be reached.

"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 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.

Therefore do we say that there can be no decree from Rome which can affect the 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 Knights of Labor.

This appreciation of the Pope's motives is what one might expect from the "only religious daily." But we might tell it, that the Pope does not exercise his powers according to the size of a thing; His Holiness acts on principle and sanctions or condemns according to merit.

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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'Donohoe's appointment as would satisfy the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council.

"The hon. gentlemen has gone into the question 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 Government, but it 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."

Sir John and his Cabinet determined to bow to Orange influence and pitch the Irish Catholics overboard. But Frank Smith was just the man to meet the situation. No one could charge him with being too much of an Irishman.

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.

It does not matter that the Globe to-day is as warm a friend to the Catholic people as 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.

"THE O'DONOHUE DEAL."

Under the above heading the Toronto Globe returns to revelations made by THE POST concerning the now 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, with counter charges of the most absurd character, and to drown truth in clamour.

GENERAL MIDDLETON.

DID HE ORDER THE ADVANCE AT BATOUCHE?—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 exhaustive. Up to the present time, however, that report has never been criticized, 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. Nearly all the men who were with General Middleton's column are still either in the regular services, in the militia, in receipt of pensions for wounds received in action, or dead. The few who are left at liberty to speak, and they are 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 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-General Middleton's official reports, in their reports, now-a-days, we submit this criticism to the scrutiny of the men who were at the front on the now famous day of May 12th, 1885, at Batoche. Here is the report of General Middleton's "press" on the day that the men had their dinner, 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 positions first and then "press on." If this is true, how does it happen that the skirmish line was not supported by artillery at the commencement 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 believed, going to charge? According to the "press" on the morning that the men were to take up the old positions, that day was to witness the serious struggle for the pits, and yet General Middleton allowed the skirmish line to go to 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 commanded 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 men, not told to get ready to help the skirmish line that was about to make what was, that morning, thought might be a serious charge on a well concealed enemy? But that is not all. It is intended to take Batoche, how is it that he ordered the men to go 30 rounds of ammunition only. On the first day the troops had an unlimited supply of cartridges, 40, 50, 60 rounds, all they wanted, but on the next day they were confined to 30 rounds, a proof positive that he never intended to "press on," but that he merely sent the men down to while away their time, waiting for the "regulars," which we think we can circumstantially prove, he sent Lord Bieldung to order his rescue. Which horn of this dilemma will General Middleton prefer? On the other hand, is it not true that the General was eating his dinner when the advance on the pits was made. Is it not true that his horse was not saddled? Is it not true that one of his A.D.C.'s (Lieut. Freer) left the General in the corral and came down to the skirmish line, half a mile away, when he heard the Midlanders and afterwards the Grenadiers as they advanced on, and then over the rifle pits in front of them? Is it not true that not one of his staff can truthfully say, or has said, that he ordered an advance on Batoche that day, or can deny that it was only when the Midlanders and the Grenadiers were over the pits, and had driven the enemy to the houses, that Major-General Middleton appeared on the scene at all? Batoche was a small affair. It was not even for a skirmish, but that morning, when the skirmish line of about 250 men advanced on those rifle pits, the enemy in which for three days belted Major-General Middleton and 800 men of all arms, the Midlanders and Grenadiers had reason to believe that the risk might be a desperate one, and whatever credit is due to the officers who made that advance, let us give it to those who deserve it—Lieut.-Col. Van Stratten, and the gallant Williams who pushed on the Midlanders. 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 an after consideration written in order to deprive those entitled to the credit their share of whatever honor was going. We doubt if there 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 that event, which will be favorable to General Middleton, the columns of THE POST are open to his reply. And we wish to emphasize this point in the Major-General's report, because it was principally owing to his supposed connection with the attack on the pits that day that he received his K. C. M. G. and was voted \$20,000 by the Parliament of Canada.

But, let us continue. After describing the fight of the few rebels, who were in the pits, and the "route" of the enemy, the general in his report says: "As it was getting dark, and my men were tired out, I did not attempt to pursue." Well, that statement we want to ask the question—What was the matter with the mounted men? Why were Boulton's scouts, and French's scouts, and the Intelligence Corps not cutting off the retreat along the trail leading over the prairie to Gardiboy's Crossing? That some of the rebels retreated in that direction we know, for one of them was found dead two miles, or thereabouts, from Batoche, two days afterwards, when the column was again en route. But no prepara-

THE RIEL AGITATION.

SENATOR BELLEROSE EXPLAINS ITS FULL SIGNIFICANCE AND RAISON D'ETRE. To the Editor of THE POST:

Sir,—The Montreal Daily Star having refused to publish the following letter, which is an answer to an attack made by that newspaper against French Canadians, I beg of you to favor to insert the same in your first issue, and by so doing show to the public the great independence of that journal and its spirit of fairness.

Mr. Ward (Durham) scolded the address, treating its terms in somewhat similar language. Mr. Blake complained of the late meeting of the House, and criticized the reference in the speech to the possible necessity for increasing the marine police in the event of the failure of the fishery negotiations with the United States.

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PARLIAMENT OF CANADA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. OTTAWA, Feb. 26. THE ADDRESS TO THE CROWN.

Mr. Everett (St. John city) in moving the address referred to the generally prosperous condition of the country, and attributed any failures, not to the N.P., but to the fact that in many cases manufacturing had been started without sufficient capital. Having referred in 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.

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JAMES O'KELLY'S LETTER.

A Chapter of Parliamentary History. 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 rather sadly. Some absurdly honest members thought that, as the conquest of Burma was undertaken for the benefit of British trade, the British taxpayer should pay for it.

The debate lacked fire owing to the absence of the late Secretary for India. Lord Randolph was absent in Ireland preparing the Orange army to cross the Boyne as soon as home rule was granted. Mr. Gladstone's speech was returned from the Ulster expedition looking washed out, more like a sea-sick girl than a military hero.

The proceedings of the House are constantly enlivened by an unceasing war, waged between the Orange Irish and the Parrellites. The Orange group are a lively set. They enter the arena like young colts, plunging and kicking all around. They frequently come to grief at question time.

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 member for the County of Wick.

The week's Irish business closed with an extraordinary scene of fraternization between the Orange group and the Parrellites. Mr. O'Brien, editor of the United Ireland, made a motion in favor of the House of Commons taking the advantages allowed other tenant purchasers under the recent land legislation.

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

THE UNPRECEDENTED MAJORITY OF THE MAYOR—THE WARD CONTESTS. The following are the official returns of the elections yesterday:

Table with columns: Ward, Beaugrand, Deany, St. Antoine, St. Ann's, St. Lawrence, West, Centre, East, St. Louis, St. James, St. Mary's, Hochelaga. Includes majority counts for Beaugrand, Centre Ward, West Ward, White, St. Ann's Ward, St. Mary's Ward, St. Jean Baptiste Ward, and Lamontagne.

BRITISH POLITICS IN PARLIAMENT.

A FIELD DAY EXPERT ON BRAYTON'S MOTION TO CENSURE CHURCHILL—POSED TO HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 2.—As a result of the recent Conservative meeting at the Carlton Club, the Michael Hicks Beach in the House of Commons last night pressed Gladstone to allow the discussion of Sexton's motion against Lord Randolph Churchill to take place on Tuesday night. Gladstone replied 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 be present to-night in event of discussion of the motion, which Tory leaders hope will attain the importance of debate on the Government's Irish policy.

MADRID EXCITED.

UNORDINARY REMOVAL CONCERNING THE QUEEN REGENT'S CONDITION—POSSIBILITY OF A FORTHCOMING MALE HEIR TO THE THRONE—AN "AUSTRIAN CONSPIRACY."

MADRID, March 1.—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. Today it is positively asserted by a doctor, who is not likely to be wrong, that such a mishap has occurred, and that she is expected to be accouched next month, and that there is as good a chance as ever that the will present to Spain a posthumous male heir to the throne, 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 several days have elapsed since the Regent's alleged false couche, no preparations are making for the coronation of Princess Mercedes as Queen of Spain. It is probable in the present official course of Spanish politics, that accedes would be crowned with all possible speed.

AN "AUSTRIAN CONSPIRACY."

There is a wild rumor in Republican circles to the effect that the Queen Regent did have a false 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 slanders, but its authors speak of the great mystery now surrounding all the occurrences in the palace, the Regent's refusal to see the Spanish physician, the latter's statements are strengthened by her sole reliance upon Dr. Riedel, a physician whom she brought from the Austrian Court.

CHRISTINA'S PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

They say that Queen Christina 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, especially 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 desperate to strengthen her position.

ST. JOHN'S ELECTION.

St. John's, Que., Feb. 27.—The municipal elections were held here on Thursday and Friday. There was a lively contest, three candidates for the mayoralty being in the field. Messrs. Duncan McDonald, W. Brossseau and John Black. Mr. Brossseau resigned after the first day, and at the close of the poll Mr. McDonald was declared elected by a majority of 28 votes. Brief addresses were made by both candidates, after which there was an imposing demonstration in favor of the mayor elect.

ALONGSIDE THE MAIN MERSEY TUNNEL.

Alongside the main Mersey tunnel a smaller 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 exhaust 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 NET FREE FUNDS EQUAL TO \$917,500,000.

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

"COERCION CHILDREN."

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 defendants, and exhibited that prejudice. He dubbed Mr. Childers "Coercion Children." 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 on property.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP.

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

The latest fashionable amusement for young women is painting harlequin chairs.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

THE REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MARINE, INLAND REVENUE, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, TRADE AND NAVIGATION RETURNS AND AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT WERE BROUGHT DOWN.

In answer to Mr. Cameron (Euron), 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.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Cork corporation, by a vote of 21 to 10, has adopted a resolution favoring an Irish parliament in Dublin, and declaring that the concession would not involve separation of Ireland from Great Britain.

OUR IRISH LETTER. GLADSTONE AND CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS—THE NEW VICEROY—DAVITT AND HOME RULE—MORLEY'S SPEECH—THE GALWAY ELECTION.

people of Galway borough in the British Parliament as against those of Captain O'Shea, who, it subsequently 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 enemies for many a long day, not even when the arrest of Davitt or Parnell was proclaimed.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS. A MEAGRE DOCUMENT. A Bare Allusion to the Northwest Rebellion. OTTAWA, Feb. 23. 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 sufficient harvest of last year and on the prosperity and substantial progress of the country since the suppression of the insurrection of the Northwest Territories.

HANCOCK AND SEYMOUR. A STRIKING SIMILARITY BETWEEN THEM. Two Men made Great by one Event and Both Succumb to a Common Fate. General Hancock, the pride of the army; of splendid physique, martial bearing; the obedient soldier, whom war made famous, Gov. Seymour, the old time gentleman, the pacific statesman, the idol of a great party.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER. GATHERING OF THE CLANS—ARRIVAL OF LEGISLATORS—STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE PROVINCES—PROSPECTS OF A MOMENTOUS SESSION. OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—The usual rush for the opening of Parliament is 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.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES, MAY, 1886. Prospects on Application to Very Rev. V. Elie, Provincial, O.M.I., LOURDES HOUSE (BLAISE NOVIATE), Stillorgan, Dublin, IRELAND. NOTICE. MONTREAL, Feb. 23, 1886. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court, No. 331. Dame Corinne Collin, wife of Charles Collin, mandante, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueuil, in the County of Montreal, duly married, Plaintiff, vs. the said Charles Collin, Defendant.

Maryland, My Maryland.

My wife lies in a rather low and misanthropic situation, and my wife!

FARM AND GARDEN

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

AYER'S PILLS

CURE HEADACHE. Headaches are usually induced by costiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or other derangements of the digestive system.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Foundland... 1885-Winter Arrangements-1886

A.S.L. CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings...

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

THE STEAMERS OF THE LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS...

Newfoundland Line.

The NEWFOUNDLAND Line is intended to perform a Winter Service between Halifax and St. John's, Nfld.

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched fortnightly from Glasgow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires)...

Her sallowness, and looked as fresh as a new-blown day. Well, the story is soon told.

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...

Irish Parliamentary Fund. Previously acknowledged \$1576 50 COLLECTED BY MR. M. LOUGHMAN.

Good News. The news from old Erin is cheering. We hail it with unbounded delight.

ABOUT SLEEPING ROOMS. Housekeepers will appreciate these remarks on the care of sleeping rooms, called from Good Housekeeping.

THE POWER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. COHOES, N.Y., Feb. 24.—The Knit Goods Association of Cohoes, held a secret meeting last evening.

OPEN WATER IN THE GULF. OTTAWA, Feb. 24.—The Department of Marine yesterday received the following telegram from their agents at Pictou, N.S., dated Feb. 23rd: "Open water in the Gulf as far as has been seen from here."

French doctors are placing patients afflicted with gout on an exclusive milk diet with success. Grasshoppers in myriads have been chafed out along the Mokelumne River, California.

Prickly cymrey is strictly a dry-soil plant, the roots running deep, and should not be planted on soil that ever gets wet.

Orchard trees need potashes as a formative element. With the disuse of wood fires, there is naturally a smaller supply of ashes finding its way to the trees than formerly.

Snowdrifts so high where young trees are stands as to reach above the place of branches leaving the trunks are liable to cause the limbs to break when later the snow settles.

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

Fuchsias 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.

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.

An Illinois farmer was prosecuted for cutting off the horns of his cattle. Eminent doctors testified that it was a cruel, barbarous and unnecessary practice.

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BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1886. Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a handsome book of 128 pages, with hundreds of beautiful illustrations.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Thos. Brumby, Patrick Lynch, Thos. O'Malley, etc.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Bile Beans with Electric Suspenders.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyer's Celebrated Bile Beans with Electric Suspenders.

MIRVINA FARMS & MILLS. For Sale & Exchange. Full and complete Catalogue.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bells. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc.

FREE PERFUMERY. An elegant sample case of our most popular perfume will be sent to you for 10c in stamps for postage and packing.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. Previously acknowledged \$1576 50 COLLECTED BY MR. M. LOUGHMAN.

SONGS AND BALLADS OF IRELAND. The following songs, etc., in packages, sent to any address, for 50 cents.

JAMES MCARAN, BOOKSELLER, 2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

TOMBSTONES are often erected over persons who would today be alive and well if they had not prejudice and poisonous drugs used and accepted the honest offer we have been making them for years past.

MASON & HAMLIN. HIGHEST HONORS. For the purpose of RAISING and STRENGTHENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK AT LEAST possible COST.

ORGAN AND PIANO CO. 154 Tremont St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St., (Union Sq.), N. Y.

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THE WEEK IN EUROPE.

How Churchill's Irish Tour has Hurt the Tories.

MR. GLADSTONE IN HIGH SPIRITS—CHAMBERLAIN HARD AT WORK ON HIS REFORM SCHEMES—THE DISTRESS IN BRITAIN INCREASING.

LONDON, March 1.—Mr. Gladstone 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.

PARLIAMENTARY POINTS.

Parliamentary observers note as a phenomenon of the new House that the members are all anxious to make personal records with a view to the satisfaction of their constituents.

DISOLVED ON THE IRISH QUESTION.

and this latter grows increasingly probable. I do not mean that Mr. Gladstone will fall to carry home rule in the Commons, for I believe it to be as certain as anything in politics can be that he will carry it; but the Lords are still more certain to reject it.

THE DISTRESS INCREASING.

There is no likelihood to be any wholesale reform; the methods of the St. Paul's Yard dodo, which the recent disorder revealed in such a painful light, there is a vast amount of talk, but here, even more than with us, the police pull so many wires that an overhauling is extremely difficult.

THE QUEEN'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The Queen is said to have been aroused by the boisterousness of the crowd on the occasion of the opening of the session, and the sharp hissing of her name at the dinner to the labor representatives in Parliament, which, despite the Ministerial denials, was very distinct.

THE PIMLICO SENSATION.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A sensation has been created by the testimony of a servant in the trial of the Rev. Mr. Dyson, the Wesleyan clergyman, now on trial with Mrs. Bartlett for the alleged murder by chloroform of her husband. The servant swore to the frequency

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 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 in a room to see Mrs. 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 CHECK TO THE FUND.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Moritz Herzberg, of this city, has received the following characteristic letter from Sir S. Cox: UNDEAR FRIENDS LEGATION, CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 6.—MY DEAR FRIEND HERZBERG: Yours is at hand. I never can or will forget your generous vote for me in 1874.

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

FROM THE CAPITAL.

ORANGE AND BLEU—THE POLITICAL SITUATION DESCRIBED—THE ORANGEMEN SATISFIED WITH SIR JOHN—HOW HE BROKE FAITH WITH HIS BLEU SUPPORTERS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—There is grave discord in Sir John Macdonald's hitherto "happy family." The Orange and Bleu no longer bend into a harmonious combination, but each color is seen to be vividly dissimilar from the other.

SHY CHILDREN.

We ought to be tender with naturally shy children. The agencies 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 untried experiences and by ourselves we can judge for them.

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

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

St. Catharines, March 1.—A horrible murder was committed about six o'clock this evening at the residence of Lewis Tyrell, a colored man, near the new canal.

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.

PROF. LOWS SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruptions, 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.

and the only person who can form a strong government, the existence of which will not perpetuate the remembrance of the late unpleasantness, is the Hon. Edward Blake.

A SHERBROOKE FATALITY.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Feb. 27.—To-day, about noon, at Johnsville, on the International Railway, Mr. William E. Rowell, a farmer, was accidentally killed while walking on the track, accompanied by George Caswell.

A BISHOP'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The upper house of the Prussian Diet by a vote of 18 adopted Herr Dornberg's motion in favor of giving permanent Government support to all efforts that may be made toward securing the existence and development of German interests in the Eastern provinces.

THE IVY OF IRELAND.

The following gem is from the pen of Mrs. S. M. B. Pratt, the wife of the American Consul at Cork: Oh land of Yesterday—and To-morrow! Oh land of Paradise! Oh land of earth and sorrow, How sweet thy wreath of glory wear!

Ivy of Ireland, clasp the exile's Mother (Lo, her dewy eyes are wet); Tear of sorrow, shed a mother's Her faith in something yet.

In their last look her young men see you clinging To some last, lonely height; Waving farewell, 'til ship gently lips are singing Their adieu to earth and sea.

Then, oh! the withered women with their walking Stair at the parting; And, oh! that phantom able for ever sailing With souls beloved here!

How tenderly your roots ring round the fingers (And is there hope in death)? Of Irish clods and of Irish stagers, Toough sword and harp may rust.

Mourner at grave and ruin! Whispering warden, Of every place forlorn; Night-lit by a candle, in a world's dumb border, Of the poor and of the poor.

Ivy of Ireland, bid I send to fashion Clear as your dawn of dew; Were I a poet, with a poet's passion, 'D sing a song for you!

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

There is nothing startling in the general line of business since our last writing. A fair demand is noticeable for general goods as usual.

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 medium bakers' at \$4.70 to \$4.80.

WHEAT.

WHEAT.—Apart from a small local business there is nothing doing on spot. Quotations on spot purely nominal at 88c for red winter and spring, and 86c to 88c for white winter.

MILFEED.

MILFEED.—Prices here are low in comparison with those ruling in the West. We quote \$14.00 to \$14.50 per ton, although Western bran could not be sold under \$15.00 to \$15.50 per ton.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES.—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.

OATS.

OATS.—There has been some enquiry for oats. Prices are quoted at 32c to 33c per 32 lbs.

PEAS.

PEAS.—The market is steady. RYE.—There was a little enquiry for rye. Prices remain nominal at 55c to 57c.

SEED WHEAT.

SEED WHEAT.—White rye wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.20, and red rye at \$1 to \$1.20 per bush. White Russian \$1 to \$1.15.

BUCKWHEAT.

BUCKWHEAT.—There is no material change in this market. Values are quoted at 40c and 45c per bushel of 48 lbs.

BARLEY.

BARLEY.—This market remains in a quiet mood. Nothing is reported. Prices are purely nominal at 55c to 60c duty paid.

MALT.

MALT.—A few sales are reported of Montreal malt at 85c 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 markets for pork, lard and smoked meats. Montreal lard has sold at 9c to 9 1/2c in pails.

DRESSED HOGS.

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 heavy.

BUTTER.

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 11 1/2c to 14c.

CREAMERY, 22c to 24c; Eastern Townships, choice, 20c to 21c; fat to fine, 14c to 17c; Morning, choice, 18c to 19c; fair to fine, 13c to 16c; Brookville, choice, 17c to 18c; fat to fine, 13c to 16c; Western, 8c to 15c as to quality. Low grades, 5c to 6c.

CHEESE.—The feature in the market during the week was a decline of 6d per cwt. in the price of choice cheese, at a time when a good demand existed for medium summer goods at

FINANCE.

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 Messrs. L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame Street.

Table with columns: STOCKS, BANKS, MISCELLANEOUS, BONDS. Lists various financial instruments and their prices.

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STEADY PRICES.

Prices here are purely nominal as follows:—Fine to finest September and October 8 to 9 1/2; do August 8 to 8 1/2. French—Fines to finest September and October 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; do August 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; earlier makes 6 to 7c. May be added to above prices for selected jobbing lots 1/4 to 1c per lb. ward to the other side.

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts of poultry are light, and under a fair demand prices are firm at 10c to 11c for turkeys and ducks, 7c to 8c for geese and 8c to 9c for chickens.

REAS.—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 8 1/2c to 9c in large packages and at 9c to 10c in small.

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

ASHES.—The market has ruled quiet with sales at \$3.35 to \$3.40 per 100 lbs. for first lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS.—The market is quiet but steady new laid having been disposed of at 22c to 24c and Western mixed lots, so called fresh, at 20c to 21c. Canned stock 17c to 18c. Lined 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 \$12.00 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 \$3.50 per 100 bundles. Pressed at \$9 to \$9.50 per ton.

HOPS.—The only business during the week has consisted of small sales to brewers at 7c to 8c. Old hops 5c to 6c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES.—The past week has developed nothing of any import in this market. Rough stock received last week from the West were sold at \$1.50 per bush. 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.

COCA NUTS.—Sales are reported at \$5 per 100.

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

ORANGES.—The feeling in this market is quiet and lower prices are expected. Sales have been made during the week at \$1.50 to \$2 for Valencia. Florida russet oranges \$6 per box.

GENERAL MARKETS.

TORONTO.—The market is quiet. We quote Common smoking tobacco 13 @ 10c. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb boxes or caddies, 32 to 45c per lb; bright smoking 22 to 30c and salices 21 to 24c.

SALT.—Matters are unchanged in this line, and the movement is of the ordinary jobbing character. We quote:—Factory-fine, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1.20; eleven, 52 1/2 to 55c; twelve, 50 to 52 1/2; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 60c; Ashton's, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters 50c; Turk's Island, 30c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cwt., special rates for ton lots.

WOOL.—There is a continued good healthy movement in this line, with steadiness of prices. In no grade is there any excess of stock, but rather the reverse. We quote:—Cape, 14c to 16c; Natal, 17c to 20c; Australian, 22c to 30c; any line. Domestic, A super, 22c to 23c; B super, 22c to 24c; unsorted, 21c to 23c; fleece, 19c to 21c; black, 21c to 22c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

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

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

GRAIN.—Little change can be noted in the price of wheat. The feeling is firmer, but Nos. 1 and 2 fall can be bought at former figures, while 7c to 7 1/2c is quoted for No. 3. For Nos. 1 and 2 spring 85c to 90c. Barley is not active. Peas are firm at unchanged figures, and enquiries in request at 33c to 31c. Corn and rye nominal.

FLOUR.—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. Oatmeal and cornmeal are as previously quoted. \$12.50 to \$13 is regarded as a fair quotation for bran.

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

WOOL.—Stocks of fleeces 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 continue ample. There are not so many sheepskins coming in and values remain as before. Tallow remains dull.

GROCERIES.—Attention seems to be mainly concentrated on teas. Prices are unchanged. Sugar refiners are eager to grasp at a straw. We quote for Barbadoes 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; vac. pan Demerara 7 1/2c to 7 3/4c; extra granulated 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c; Repatch's Paris lump 7 1/2c to 8c. Other kinds unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—A considerable movement is to be noted in low grade butter. Inferior has brought from 6 to 7c. Long clear is jobbing at 7 1/2c, with round lots held at 7c. Large hams are worth 11c and selected 11 1/2c. Mess pork quotes at \$13.75 to \$14. Ribs 9 to 9 1/2c. 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 4 1/2c per lb. live weight, with fair offerings. Butchers' cattle were in good demand and higher prices were made. Some round lots were taken at 3 1/2c to 4 1/2c per lb. live weight. Sheep and lambs were scarce. Sheep were quoted at 3 1/2c to 4c and lambs at 4 1/2c. Hogs offered at 4 1/2c to 5c.

It is stated in the last issue of Science that Dr. Bochart 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.

SPRING DRESSES!

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT. The Dressmaking Department, under an experienced and thoroughly competent Dressmaker, is assisted by a staff of skilled workers, who are fully prepared to execute any and all orders entrusted to them, in the most successful manner in the history of this Department.

LADIES' WHITE COTTON UNDERCLOTHING

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A lot of Ladies' White Cotton Underclothing, slightly soiled with machinery and soap, etc., has been laid aside from the rest of stock, and sold at a considerable reduction to meet a speedy clearance. It consists of: Ladies' White Cotton Chemises, Ladies' White Cotton Slip Waists, Ladies' White Cotton Night Dresses, Ladies' White Cotton Undershirts.

SET APART.

The centre tables, in the Ladies' Underclothing Department, have been set apart for all the best and most complete stock of perfect White Cotton Underclothing.

MILLINERY

Having, by the above means, widened our stock of all sorts and perfect goods, we have now a splendid and complete stock of perfect White Cotton Underclothing.

ALL NEW!

Flowers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers.

GOOD QUALITY!

Flowers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers.

EXTRA VALUE!

Flowers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers, Feathers.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE

I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that an application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to amend the Practice of the Bar of the Province of Quebec, the effect of which is to pass an examination without serving the usual term.

BIRTH.

JAMES.—At Cote St. Antoine, on Feb. 26, the wife of E. James of a daughter. KENNA.—In this city, on February 15th, Mrs. T. Kenna of a son.

MARRIED.

ROSS-BEAUCHAMP.—At the Bishop's Palace, on the 25th day of February, Augustus Elias Ross, eldest son of Henry L. Ross, of Bedford, Que., to Thirza Harriet Beauchamp, only daughter of W. Beauchamp, of this city.

DIED.

McELHERON.—On Feb. 25th, James McElheron, aged 78, a native of Co. Antrim, Ireland. O'BRIEN.—In this city, on 22nd February, Thomas O'Brien, aged 75 years, a native of the County Wexford, Ireland. FOGARTY.—On February 24, Margaret Reynolds, aged 87, native of County Westmeath, 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 Queen's Insurance Company.

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

SHARKEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 27th, Patrick Sharkey, aged 80 years, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland. 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, 1871-1880 and 1861-1870, has been published by the Registrar 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 0.72 to 0.71; diphtheria, 1.55 to 1.21; enteric fever fell from 0.72 to 0.71; fevers, 85 to 48. This diminution of the mortality ascribable to diseases which are supposed to be largely due to unhealthy surroundings indicates a great improvement in the sanitary conditions of English homes within the past ten years.

The late Rev. Dr. Coapin, referring once to a time-stained newspaper, called it "a pennant fluttering at the masthead of a submerged generation."

1886 GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE FAIR AND SQUARE DEALING. Believing that if a man has dealt equitably with his fellow-men his patrons are his best advertisers, I invite all to make inquiry of the character of my seeds among over a million of farmers, gardeners and planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsmen raise seed) and the fact seems to be that the United States and Canada (as per catalogue) their purity and freshness. My Vegetable and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1886, which I send to all who write for it. Among an immense variety of seeds I will find it (and in no case) a new and improved catalogue, just as early as Henderson's, but better and larger. J. W. Gregory, 23-107.