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VOL. XXXVII.--NO. 24.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1887.

PRICE. - - FIVE CENTS

OUR IRISH LETTER.

The Effect of Churchill's Action—The Crisis— Rumors of Dissolution—The Pan of Campaign—A Bright Christmus for Ireland.

DUDIAN, December 29th, 1886. -Lord Randolph Churchill has scuttled the ship! The alliance formed against Ireland six months ago by Whigs and Tories and so called Radicals has received its death-blow and the days of the Salisbury Government is numbered. It would be quite impossible to de scribe the sensation which this event has caused in political circles here and in England. It was utterly unexpected. Even the most sanguine Gladstonian was looking forward to some years of Tory rule. "The Union of the Unionist party" seemed free from any immediate danger. Lord Harting ton and Mr. Chamberlain were apparently prepared to support any Government so long as Mr. Gladstone was excluded from power, and in the ranks of the Tories the dangers of discussion were most remote. "The stupid discussion were most remote. "The stupid party" were, to all appearances, quite resigned to be led by the nose by the daring young Tory Democrat, who was fast reviving the traditions of the young Disraeli, when suddenly without the slightest warning everything has been turned into chaos by the withdrawal of the one man by whom the Government may be said to live, move, and have its being. The situation now is completely changed. The very stars in their courses seem to be fighting for Ireland. We are now once more within measurable distance of Home Rule. It is difficult to say how the present crisis will end. Lord Hartington may possibly join the Government, in which case Lord Salisbury may perhaps keep his Cabinet together for a few months. Such a result would be a most useful one for Ireland. Lord Hartington stands high in the estimation of the Liberal party. He is regarded as a sound though not a very progressive Liberal, and an honest and consistent man. Once he joins a Tory Cabinet with the

Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party to power, good-bye to his influence. Once on the Tory side of the House, he would remain there, and his power of mischief in dividing the Liberal party would be at an end. It seems likely that Lord Hartington will not fall into this trap. Should he refuse to join the Cabinet, Lord Salisbury will be forced to fill the vacancy by one or other of the deadheads who sit at present on the Treasury bench in the House of Commons. Mr. W. H. Smith, a worthy retired tradesman of unimposchable respectability and unsurpassed duliness, being perhaps the best amongst them. Lord Randelph used his brief spell of power not only to advance himself, but to remove all dangerous rivals from his path. Sir M. H. Beach is safe in the Irish office and cannot find time to in the trust of Commons. Sir Stafford the German infantry, against which they bar hoote was judiciously kicked up-stairs to (would be powerless." Northcote was judiciously kicked up-stairs to the House of Lords, and the only remaining men of ability on the Government bench are friends of Lord Randolph, and will probably support him in the efforts he is sure to make to overthrow the ministry. The best informed politicians say that the Government will last until about Whitsuntide, when a dissolution will take place. I am informed that Mr. hopeful, and is sanguine of success if another

avowed object of preventing the return of

appeal be made to the electors. None of the reasons publicly assigned for the abrupt resignation of Lord Randolph are cor-It was not the English Local Government Bill, nor the Cloture, nor the increased Army and Navy Estimates-it was Ireland, Lord Randolph does not believe in coercion, and he clearly saw that the present Irish policy of the Government led directly and inevitably to the immediate introduction of a Coercion Bill. He disaparoved of almost every step recently taken by Dublin Castle. Its proclamations, its petty larcenies, its assaults on members of parliament, its sense-less revival of the old statute of Edward III, its prosecutions for conspiracy and all the rest of it, he clearly saw, tended to bring discredit and ridicule upon the administration of justice, and were quite ineffectual to nuppress the National movement. If coercion was right then it should be "thorough." The Irish members should be suspended permenently from Parliament, ill personal liberty in Ireland should be suppressed, the press should be sileaced, public meetings stopped, the priests, and even some of the bishops imprisoned and martial law proclaimed. Anything less and martial law proclaimed. than this would be simply child's play; but for this he was not prepared, and so—he scuttled the ship. The Government proclaimed the "Plan of Campaign," and the "Plan of Campaign" has smashed the Gov. ernment. Parliament which was to have met on January 13th will not now assemble until January 27th. All possibility of passing a coercion bill is at an end, With Charchill in opposition such a bill would wreck the Ministry in a week. The first business of the session will probably be the proposed new gagging rules, and upon them the Government will probably be defeated. At the first defeat they will dissolve, and once more the decision of the issue will rest with the masses of the English people. These repeated changes of government, these ministerial crisis every six months, these dissolutions of Parliament with each recurring season of the year must be getting monotonous for Englishmen; and the question at issue always is the same, Ireland, Ireland, Ireland. I think the worthy Britishers have got quite enough of it, and

It is more than likely that the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and the others will be allowed to fall through. It is nothing better than a farce to proceed with them, when, before the cases come for trial, the Government itself may have ceased to exist.

that the verdit at the polls the next time will be "in God's name let the people go."

This has been a Christmas full of high omen for Ircland, and the New Year finds our people united and enthueiastic as our enemies are confounded and divided. J. E. REDMOND, M. P.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

THE POSITION AS VIEWED BY A MILITARY AUTHORITY. NEW YORK, Jan. 15 .- The New York

Herald contains a long and interesting cablegram giving a conversation between its cor-respondent at Berlin and an officer of high distinction, supposed to be Count Von Moltke himself. The interview was as follows:"Do you think that war is imminent?" I "If so, will it be a Franco-German

asked. war !" "The situation changes so often," was the reply: "we live in such a galloping age, that it is dangerous to prophesy about such

matters. I can hardly believe it possible that the spring will pass without war, but I do not think there will be a Franco-German war this year. Sooner or later such a war must "The whole matter hinges on the Eastern

question -- in other words, on Bulgaria. I have never known a time, except, perhaps, last spring and last autumn, when we seemed nearer war or when the excitement and tension in the military circles of Europe were so great. My impression is that we are threatened with en Austro Russian etruggle, in which England, Italy and the Balkan States may join. Germany may also be dragged in, for she cannot afford to see Austria even seriously weakened, far less crusted. And if Germany intervenes France would be on her back in an instant.

"What chance do you think Austria would have single handed against Russia ?" I con-

" Standing single handed I think she would be beaten. " Has the Russian army improved so much thon ?"

"The discipline in the Russian army is admirable The soldiers are blindly obedient. The Russian artillery is numerically strong, if the Russian gunners are inferior to the German. The Russian cavalry is numerous dows and refused to allow the officers to enter, and easily mobilized. For all that it is not The bailiffs made several attempts to force so formidable as people make out."

"Could Germany, in your opinion, sustain war alone with France and Russia?"

"The German army is in magnificent condition and ready to cope successfully with any other one Power. To expect it to hold its own single handed against its two most powerful neighbors is unfair, and if Europe— I mean Austria, England and Italy—ever al-lowed Germany to be crushed they would amply deserve to be crushed in turn, as assuredly they would be. Germany's strength is a necessity for peace-loving Europe.'

the Potish frontiers are being strengthened?" "If they are not strengthened already passes. There is some apprehension here lest the Russian cavalry should invade Silesia and the adjoining provinces. They would,

"What of the French reports that the Germans are massing enormous forces in Alsace-

Lorr ine?" "They are exaggerated. The only forces on the French frontier available for immediate service are the Fifteenth army corps, which is on a peace footing and about thirty thousand strong, and the Fourteenth Baden army corps, which musters about twenty-four thousand. "Is not the French artillary superior to

that of Germany?" "Yes, both in numbers and calibre. The Germans are quite alive to the fact and appreciate its seriousness. In the next war artillery will no doubt be a most important On a peace footing the French have factor. six batteries to Germany's four—a great advantage. It's all a question of money. Germany can't allord more, and I hear from German efficers that

even if the Army bill passes they will not increase the strength or number of their bat-teries. As a set off I think the German gunners are better trained, better marksmen and better disciplined. Discipline is the great strength of Germany; want of discipline the great weakness of the French. So long as their enemies lack discipline the Germans

will not fear them.
"But have not the French another advantage in this wonderful explosive they have discovered-melinite?"

"Certainly, the Germans are quite alive to that, too; but, entre nows, it would not sur- The Anti-Eviction fund was then opened

hardly fifty thousand would reach India when hardly fifty thousand would reach India when they had done with Afghanistan."

M Kelly, \$2; Martin Hart, \$2.

they had done with Afghanistan."
"What do you suppose the 'Grand Turk' would do in the event of war !" "Oh, temporize as usual and go in when impelled to with any Power that slipped the proper amount of money into his hand?"
"If I am not mistaken," I said, "the feel-

ing toward France here is less bitter than toward Russia. The Germans seem willing to let France alone if she does not worry them, but would be rather glad of a pretext

for going for Russia?"
"Yes, I think that is so."
"And when do you suppose war would break out if it does break out?" " About May, The Russians could hardly

move earlier."

THE RENT AGITATION.

DUBLIN, Jan. 17 .- The rent agitation has reached serious proportion in Limerick. The sheriffe dread to take part in evictions, owing to the menaces of the tenants. The latter are removing their stock and other belongings in order to prevent their seiznre. There were two hundred farmers engaged in this work on Saturday near Murrol,

A magistrate named Bonnett sentenced a man to two months at hard labor for assaulting a policeman at an eviction. The man appealed and the Judge changed the sentence to a small fine. Bennett is now strictly boycotted, and cannot sell his cattle,

LIBERAL-RADICAL HISSES

PREVENT THE PLAYING OF THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The inaugural meeting of the London Liberal-Radical Union was held at St. James Hall this evening. The hall was crowded. The organist attempted to play "God Save the Queen," when a storm of hissing and hooting arose completely drowning the cheering. There were on the platform a number of members of Parliament and other Liberals, all of whom, with the exception of Mr. Bradlaugh, rose and joined in the cheering Bradlaugh's action was endorsed with terrific applause by a majority of the audience. Mr. Morley made a vigorous speech, in the course of which he praised Lord Hartington for having refused to assist Lord Salisbury in saving the political antiquities of the Carlton club. The defection of Mr. Goschen, he said, had not caused any great refrigeration of the Liberal atmosphere, while the mutiay of its cleverest young member and its most respected old member would scarcely strengthen the Government. During the meeting every mention of Mr. Gladetone's name was the signal for enthusiastic cheering. A letter from Mr. Gladetone was read expressing hearty sympathy with the movement, and hoped it would aid in placing London in the foremost position as a Liberal stronghold.

HEARTRENDING SCENES. BRUTAL CONDUCT OF THE POLICE IN KERRY-

A FRUITLESS ATTEMPT TO DEFEND

л номе. DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The eviction of tenants on the Winn estates at Glenburgh, county Kerry, continued to-day. In some cases the bailiffs were stoutly resisted. The occupants of one house barricaded the doors and wintheir way into the dwelling, but its defenders received them with boiling water and showers of stones and forced them to retreat, a number of them with severe wounds. This siege lasted some hours. Finally the police loaded their weapons and threatened to fire if an immediate surrender was not made. At this the defenders yielded and submitted to

arrest. They were twenty five in number, and all were taken into custody. The wife of the tenant was carried out of the house by the officers in a fainting condition. She was afterwards left dying in the yard. The people are maddened at the brutality of the officers. Mr. Harrington, member of Parliament, ex-

"Is it true that the German garrisons on horte i them to avoid violence, and with diffithey will certainly be when the Army bill culty prevented bloodshed.

> EVICTION FUND. The Montreal Branch of the Irish National and League held a special meeting, Sunday afternoon, the President, Mr. H. J. Cloran, in the chair. Lac attendance was unusually large. The object of the meeting was to consider the following cablegram sent from the Executive of the League concerning the eviction crusade now carried on in Ireland.

AID FOR EVICTED TENANTS.

TIONAL LEAGUE START AN ANTI-

DUBLIN, Jan. 13, -Cruel eviction crusade now in progress in Kerry for several days past. Agents and bailiffs using parafine oil and setting fire to houses as each family is evicted. Scores of families homeless.

HARRINGTON, M.P., Sec. Irish National League.

Mr. II. J. Cloran said that it was the duty of the League to take immediate action in the matter by censuring this inhuman policy, and by starting an anti-eviction furd in aid of the victims of landlordism. It was thereupon moved by Mr. Burns and

seconded by Mr. O'Reilly that the League enter a protest against the heartless cruelty practiced by the landlords against tenants, and encouraged by the agents of Lord Salisbury's Government, It was also resolved to start an anti-eviction fund to aid the tenants in battling for their lives against the barbarity of the landlords. The motions were spoken to by several members in terms of strong condemnation. prise me if they had discovered something and the following subscriptions to start very similar themselves." "Do you think Russia would venture a movement in Central Asia this spring?"

"No: she will have her hands full with Bulgaria. There may be one hundred thousand Russian troops in Central Asia, but hardly fifty thousand would reach India There.

national societies to co-operate. It was also decided to have subscription lists printed and left at the following places for the convenience of subscribers. Messrs. B. Connaughton, 84 Grand Trunk street; P. Wright, Notre Dame street east; James McAran, No. 2,090 Notre Dame street; Messrs. Fogarty Brothers, corner of St. Lawrence and St. Catherine streets; James Mullally, [Papineau road; Timothy Murphy, corner of Craig and Shaw streets; John Sullivan, corner of St. James; and Mountain streets: Williamson, orner of Seigneur and St. James street; Loughman & O'Flaherty, Wellington street; Wm. Rafferty, corner Ottawa and Murray street, and Mr. John Lynch, No 170 Rich-

THE NEW CHURCH.

ardson street, St. Gabriel village,

The new Catholic church at Longueuil is new completed, and the auction sale of the pews has taken place, over \$4,000 being so far realized, half of which is payable in advance. The church is one of the finest in the Province.

A PARISH PRIEST FOR ST. CANUTE.

where Mass is now regularly celebrated in a evicting fifty tenants,

hall used for public worship. Messrs. Noel Vieu, J. Ouimet and Joseph Limorge have been appointed wardens. Midnight Mass was celebrated on Christmas. The building of the new church will commence next Spring.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL,

ATHER NOLIN'S REPORT FOR 1886—HIS AP-POINTMENT-TO PREACH ON COLONIZA-TION IN THE OTTAWA ARCH-

DIOCESE ALSO. Rov. Father John B. Nolin, S.J., gave last the important work entrusted to him. prove it. For, apart from the wholesome effects produced in the minds of the people, by drawing their attention to the great advantages of colonization in reference to the wolfare of their country and the placing of their own families, and from the good effected in the hearts of the school pupils by inspiring them with zeal for good works and actually employing them in such useful pursuits; good money receipts have been secured, which will enable the directors of our colonization scheme to push on vigorously the opening of new townships in behalf of so many people who desire to settle there. Those 50 parishes have brought 71,455 new members into the society; each of those members having paid their yearly fee of ten cents, \$7,145.50 have thus been handed to the society's treasurer. Father Nolin has

then, at least, 7,145 enrolling officers, each of them having to enroll ten members into the society; 3,004 of those officers are adults, and 4,051 pupils of colleges, convents and academies. The average number of meinbers in those 59 parishes is 1,429, and the average yearly subscription \$142.90 per parish. Out of this amount an average of \$33 per educational house was reached. A detailed account of the work done by each local branch will appear in the Colonization A "nual which will be published in May for the Feast of St. Isidore, patron of the work of colonization. Father Nolin is now having pretty colonization memorials prepared in Paris for every one of the school pupils who will have been successful in enrolling ten members from March, 1886, till February Duhamel has kindly appointed him diocesan preacher of colonization for the Ottawa district, in behalf of the Octawa Colonization society. His lieverence will begin to preach to-morrow in the Ottawa Archdiocese, at

Papineauville, then in some other parishes during the months of January and February, During the month of May he will organize the society in the city of Ottawa and its suburbs. One may, therefore, expect that not only will the yearly receipts in behalf of colonization increase considerably ty the opening of so many new branches, but that hundreds, if not thousands, of families will go en masse and settle on colonization lands. Already many people, both French and English speaking, from Quebec, Ontario, the United States and France are in correspondence with Father

Notin with a view to secure colonization lots. A PRIEST'S FEAST.

Sunday being the eve of the feast of St. Anthony, patron saint of Rev. Abbé Giband, P.P., and the 25th anniversary of his appointment as director of the Ville Marie congregation, the opportunity was taken by the con gregation to celebrate the event in a remarkable manner. In the morning Mass was said at Notre Dame des Anges by the rev. director, after which Mr. Pierre Demers, prefect of the congregation, read to the Rev. Abbé a beautiful address. The address was accompanied by a magnificent golden chalice, a golden ampulla for carrying the holy oils, a golden basin and cruets and a golden recepticle for the viaticum. The Rev. Abbé Giband briefly answered Mr. Demer's address, thanking the congregation for their generous gitts and blessing them. At the seminary, yesterday, the Rev. Abbé Giband was the recipient of many appropriate congratula

AUSTRIAN WAR PREPARATIONS. THE ACTIVITY THAT PREVAILS IN ALL THE

ARMY DEPARTMENTS. VIENNA, Jan. 17 .- The Government continues to hasten its preparations for war. Orders have been issued instructing the Re's Cross Society to raise the staffs of the hos gitals under its management to their full strength and to quadruple the number of beds in those institutions. Large contract a have been made for provisions, deliverable to the War Department in March. The railway officials who were recently su mmoned to Vienna to consult with the Gravernment respecting the transportation of troops in the event of a mobilization of the army, have just reported that the prepare tions then decided upon have been complete d.

IGNORING THE QUEEN'S JUBILLE LONDON, Jan. 1.8.—At a meeting at Old-ham yesterday, the Mayor presiding, a motion to ignore the Queen's jubiles was carried, whereupon the Mayor said that there were enough present in favor of a celebration to warrant his going on with the preparations for the sent. A great uproar ensued, the Mayor being roundly hissed and hooted.

POLICE PROTECTION FOR SHERIFFS. DUBLIN, Jan. 17 .- A numerous contingent The Ray. Father Vital Dupuis has been of constables has arrived at Letterkenny, appointed permanent pastor of St. Canuty, County Donegal, to protect the sheriff in

MICHAEL DAVITT'S WEDDING.

A Charming Erlde and a World-Renowned Groom.

(From the Sun Francisco Examiner.) Nothing could have been more simple,

more home-like, more unostentations, than the ceremony and reception which linked the fortunes of Miss Mary Yore, of Oakland, to those of Michael Davitt, the father of the Land League and Home Rule agitator, in Oak-Monday his yearly report of the Society's land, at 10.30 a.m. yesterday. His bride operations in presence of His Lordship the is possessed of many brillant accomplish-Archbishop of Montreal and of the ments of mind and person with which to Board of Directors. Since February grace her future Dablia home. No man is last Father Nolin has established the more level by the Irich than Michael Davitt, Colonization society in 50 parishes and and his fair young bride will show with him 130 houses of education of the Archdiocese of the devotion of his compatriors. A special Mentreal-that is, in about one third of the Mass was celebrated for their benefit by the whole Archdiocese. He has found every-where, among the English speaking as well St. Francis de Sales, on San Pable Avenue. St. Francis de Sales, on San Pablo Avenue, as the French speaking people, a most kind prior to the wedding ceremony. At ten welcome and an admirable zeal in behalf of minutes to 7 o'clock Mrs. James Canning. accompanied by her niece. Miss Yore, entered as the faverable results obtained amply the church. At seven o'clock Michael Davitt, accompanied by Wm. Yore, brother of Miss Mary Yore, arrived. Mr. Davitt went directly to Mrs. Canning's pew and took a

seat by the side of the bride-elect. Among those noticed in the church besides Michael Davitt, Miss Mary Yore, Mrs. Canning and William Yore, were Mr. and Mrs. Monteith, Neil Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Driscoll, Bernard Mct'adden and his sisters-in-law. At 7.10 the Rev. Father McSweeney proceeded to celebrate the Mass. The church decorations for Christmas still remained in position, and appeared appropriate to the occasion. When the Holy Communion was reached Mr. Davitt was the first to proceed to the altar. William Yore occupied a position on his right, and Miss Mary Yore was at his left hand, and then came Mrs. Canning and Mrs. Monteith. The Rev. engaged in prayer for more than fifteen minhouse in order for the occasion, and had were the prevailing decorations in the hall members from March, 1886, till February 15th, 1887. He will begin to distribute those rewards in March. Father Nolin's field of operations will be considerably enlarged this year; for, His Grace Archbishop Dubamel has kindly appointed him diocean transferred into a hower of beauty where transformed into a bower of beauty, where breathed the frogrance of rare exotics, tube roses, azaleas, and orange blossoms. Directly opposite the bay window hung a full-length portrait of Miss Yore.

THE WEDDING. At 10.30 the Rev. Father McSweeney wearing a surplice of Irish point lace, and an elaborately embroidered stole, took his place before the crucitix, standing on a Mexican onyx table in the bay window, and immediately after the best man, M. W. Stackpeol, and the bridesmaid, Miss Mamie O'Brien, followed by the groom, with Mrs. Canning on his arm, walked into position. A momentary pause, a flutter of expectancy, and the bride, leaning on the arm of her brother, William Yore, came down stairs and took her place beside the groom, directly under the marriage bell, and facing the offi ciating priest. A circle of friends stood back of them. Two handsome priedicus were provided, and as the couple knelt upon them, the brother stepped forward and gave the bride away.

THE BREAKFAST.

At the conclusion of the nuptials the whole party repaired to the dining-room and partook of refreshments prepared and served by a celebrated caterer. After breakfast there was a steady roll of costly equipages to the house during the hours of the reception, bringing and carrying away the invited guests, including almost all the leading Catholics of the city and many other distinguished people. The dresses of the laries were very rich and beautiful. The bride, a graceful and statuesque ing case of cruelty that has been heard in woman, was attired in a beautiful costume of court. Both Hinton and his wife are prowhite satin, with full train and cascades of minent members point lace. Her long white veil was caught thodist Church. in her hair by a spray of orange blossoms.
Other sprays of these bridal blossoms at the throat, belt and and on the train, were the only adornments. In her hand the bride carried a simple white fan. Mr. Davitt's tall, slender figure was attired in the conventional full-dress black, to which his dark beard and pale, emaciated face, formed a striking caption, and which gave prominence to his empty sleeve. The wedding presents received by the distinguished couple were in harmony with the occasion, being few but elegant and valuable.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The ceremony had no more than been per formed when congratulatory telegrams began to pour in from all parts of the United States and Canada. The following are among those received :-

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 30. MICHAEL DAVITT: -I congratulate your-self and Mrs. Davitt, and wish you both many happy days in a free and prosperous

Joun Fitzgerald, President I.N. L. of America.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 30. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan send their

exceedingly that an unforseen occurrence will live forever,

devies me the pleasure of accepting your kind invitation. Accept my best wither for the young couple's future happiness and pro-sperity. J. J. O'Burer's

SCRANTON, Pa., Inc. 30. MES DAVITT: - Congratulations and book wishes for long life, health and happiness.

SMARTSVILLE, Cal, Dec. 84 Mr. and Mrs. DAVITT :- Acrost the amily's best wishes and sincere congretois tions. Bon voyage.

MRS. O'BLUS

MONTREAL, Quebec, Dec. 20. MICAAL DAVITT :-- Hearty congretulations to yearself and bride, with best wishes for your happiness and prosperity. God cave Ireland

H. J. CLOBAN, President, B. CONNAUGHTON, Treasurer,

J. B. LANE, Secretary, I.N.L., Montaget THEIR ROMANCE.

It is a very pretty little story, and is known only by a few intimate friends. But it is worthy the brave man and his lovely wile. About six years ago, when Michael Davide first arrived in California and visited this city in the interests of the down-trodden and oppressed people of his native land, he was the guest of Mrs. James Canning. Her niece at that time was a warm-hearted, impulsive schoolgirl, just budding into womanhood. giving promise of the cultured and handsome lady she now is. During Mr. Davitt's short stay in Oakland he was pressed by Mrs. Chaing to relate some of the exciting personal experiences through which he had passed, and to those Mary Yore listened with raps asten. tion. At the recitat of Mr. Davitt's prison life experience her heart was touched with pity, and she wept freely at the wrongs that had been imposed upon the patriot. The heart of the man was touched by the expression of her sympathy, and when Michael Davitt left Oakland he left the love of his heart with the fair young girl, Father McSweenev then administered the Holy Communion and the party took their seats After the Mass was over Mrs. Canning, Miss Yore and Mr. Davitt remained in their seats, and fair-faced mailed in Cakland. Last summer although unknown to her. Wherever Lowent, were the scenes ever so bright and occasion required the presence of Mr. Davitt utes. They were the last ones to leave the again in California. Before intinat up to church. The party repaired to the residence the young lady the state of his feelings. of Mr. and Mrs. James Canning, the cap-italist, at No. 954 Sixteenth street, to prepare for the nuptials. Busy fingers had put the house in order for the occasion, and had the desire of his heart, told his love for had elaborately trimmed it with flora. Ferns niece and asked permission to offer to Mary Yore his hand and the life-long devotion of his heart. Mrs. Canning summened the and dining-room. Smilax trailed gracefully his heart. Mrs. Canoing summened the about the staircase and hung pendent from the chandeliers. Festoons of cypress, remade known to her. The sequel was that lieved by bright holly berries, depended from the meeting of Michael Davitt and Mary

> WARNING GERMANS TO BE READY TO RETURN FOR MILITARY DUTY.

LONDON, Jan. 17 .- Several Germans in England have received telegrams from the German consulate in London, requesting there to be prepared to return to Germany as twenty-four hours notice and report for dasy.

UNEXAMPLED CRUELTY

TORONTO MAN AND HIS WIFE CHARGED WITH MOST BARDAROUSLY ILLTREATING & MIRCE-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER.

Townsto, Jan. 17 .- John Hinton, rolls dealer, of Bathurst street, and his wife were arraigned at the police court this morning ou charges of cruelly illtreating the nine-year-old child of the former by his first wife. The child is a girl, and the charges are of the most fiendish nature. Amongst them are interlog her hands and tongue on a red has et ere, heating her about the head till her eyeo? closed up for days, tying her to a hed por . so that she could neither sit or lie down, heling her up in a room for nearly a week without bread or water, and locking her up to a stable all night. The prisoners admitted their guilt in regard to several of the charges and were remanded till Wednesday, white medical testimony will be taken as to the child's condition, Hinton piteously implication mercy from the court, but the stepmother remained stern and unmoved. She is a young woman about 25 years of age. The prisoners were admitted to bail. It is the most reveltminent members of Queen street West the

HORRIBLE FATE OF FOUR TRAMPS. BURNED TO DEATH IN A BLAZING COTTON CAR AT PADUCAH, KY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 17.—At 2.15 s.m. to-day, as a special freight train or nineteen cars, leaded with cotton, was pulling into Paducah, Ky, one of the cars was discovered to be on fire. It was the fifteenth car back from the engine and had been taken on, locked, at Memphia. Tuo engineer backed the train on to a side track, and the crew endeavored to extinguish the flames. All they succeeded in doing, however, was to prevent the fire from spreadirg to the other cars. While removing the debris beyond recognition were discovered. They are supposed to have been tramps. Whether white or black it is impossible to say. The men must have entered to their horrible fate through a window in the end, which could have been opened from the outside.

Jabez Beaumont, of Easttown, Pa., who has just celebrated his minety second birthday, thinks that he will never die. He says Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sullivan send their hearty congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Michael Davitt, and rejoice that his labors offered him a drink, saying: "That's likely to kill you. If you drink it and recover from the offered him a drink, saying: "That's likely to kill you. If you drink it and recover from the effects you will never die." He drank, ened by a wife's love.

San Francisco, Dec. 30.

Mr. And Mrs. James Canning:—I regret vigorous old age is firmly convinced that he

Or, Agatha's Recompense.

CHAPTER XVII.—(Contrued.) "I have," said her niece. "I do not pretend to say which was which, but I am sure they were not equal. It is pessible he may have been below her in staton, or she may have been below him; but that there was some disparity I feel sure."

Then some little change appeared. Sir Vane, who had shrugged ris shoulders at his wife a invitations to made le's nicce, said froquently:

Lot us ask mademichelle to go out with as this evening;" or "Mademoiselle Valerie will go with us on the luke, if you ask her, Agatha. She amuses me.'

After two years' unswerving constancy, he telt that he was really entitled to some little reward, and if this brilliant young beauty could amuse, please and flatter him at the same time, why should she not? So it came to pass that the invitations were more frequent, and at last Valerie spent so much time with them they were almost like one family.
Sir Vane never dreamed of a flirtz-

tion with her, it was the last thing that occurred to him. But Valerie was queen of the whole science, and it was impossible | your hand.' slways to aroid the plots she laid for him. She had a peculiar faculty for finding out when he was alone; for meeting him in the not quite as it should be. garden and grounds when Agatha was absent; and Sr Vane was never very strong at resisting the advances of a beautiful woman. He met smiles with smiles, reparted with reported. If she gathered a flower for him, he one or twice kissed the waite hand which held it. Yet, in jus-tice to him, it must be said that he behaved in the same manner to her when Agatha was present as when she was absent. She had lest nothing of her charm for him. Insensi bly they drifted into a half sentimental kind of flirtation, which delighted Valerie, but was the most dangerous and fatal thing which could have happened to her. Agatha was too simple and unsuspecting to notice it, although one or two things did seem to her strange. They had arranged one morning to go on the like; but when the appointed hour came, Agetha had a headache, and could not Sir Vane would at oace have given up the idea, but Agatha begged of him not to disappoint Valerie. And Sir Vane turned to her with laughter in his eyes.

"It will be a terrible infringement of the law of eliquette, if I do persuade you to go, mademoiselle," he said. "I am quite ready to infringe them," she

replied, "indeed, I would enjoy it." "Then we will go," he said.

And, to him, the idea of rowing this brilliant beauty on the lake was by no means dis

Pleasing.
Once ont on the clear blue waters, she baraed to him.

"I love the lake," she said, "and I was afraid you were going to disappoint me after

"Why need you have thought that?" he

"You seem to have such notions of eti quette and propriety. I do think English

people are se-"So what?" he asked, seeing that she paused and laughed.

"En stapid," she replied, "and so narrow in their ideas." "I can bear that, and more, from you," he

replied. And then she became her most brilliant self : she talked to him and amused him. until he was really attracted by her roady wit and brilliancy. She took a sudden and pretty caprice for learning to row, and her little hands firshed so white and fair with their eximing jewels, he could not help admiring them; and while giving her lessons in

"I have enjoyed that hour," she said. "I am affects sorry that we must go back. Will

Mir. Herier think you too long?"

"I hope not," he replied, suddenly growing serious. "I should be very sorry if she microsl me."

"Ven spoil your wife, Mr. Heriot. She

will all aya expect the same amount of attonbiog from you, He briefed at her in wonder.

"base will always receive it," he said gaictiy. Aud Valeric laughed to hide her confu-

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MARKED HANDKERCHIEF.

There were times when Sir Vane looked at his young wife and wondered whether it was private papers were locked; the locks were possible to excite the feeling of jealonsy patent, and he carried the keys with him, or possible to excite the feeling of jealousy within her. Not that he wished to do so; it was amuly curiosity to know whether one so perfect, so seemingly far above all the meaner passions of earth, could feel as other people did. He would have been pleased to know that Agatha was just a little jealous; he would have liked those white, tender arms laid round his neck. a faint gleam of reproach in the violet eyes, and a sweet voice to whisper Did he really love her best." That was the kind of thing that he understood and was accustomed to.

If Agatha had been inclined to jealousy she had plenty of cause. The time had been when Sir Vane had shrugged his shoulders at the mention of madame's nieco, and lamented that their solitude was broken; but now it was quite a different matter; he seemed to look with eager longing for her.

"Ask Valorie to go with us," were the words constantly on his lips, and Agatha meyor once hesitated.

It was natural, she said to herself, that he should like some one who could talk to him about his own world, of which she knew nothing. Sir Vane never meant to burt her. When they were all three out together, it often happened that Valerie, laughing and jesting, walked with him, while Agatha went on alone. Then suddenly his heart would be

touched, and hastening to her, he would say:
"Darling, why are you alone? Come with

And it struck him with wonder that she always turned to him a face as sweet and bright as a loving face could be. It would have been better for them all had she looked just a little more keenly after her own in-terests; for Valerie, day by day, disliked her and liked her husband more and more.

There came a day, at the end of the beautiful summer, when the lovely air was faint with perfume, that they arranged to go to Lucerne together. Sir Vane was ready first, and waiting for the ladies in the drive. Madame could not go; she was only too well pleased that her niece should have the opportunity offered to her. She said Sir Vane. He was walking through seldom, if ever, accepted an invitation for madame's garden to look at some wonderful

Valerie, walking slowly down the drive, him, and came quite unexpectedly upon saw Sir Vane put his hand into the Valerie reading busily. She leoked very pocket of his coat—a coat that was beautiful as she beat, in the most graceful of

curiously. There was a crest, halt worn away, and underneath the letters "V. H. C"

She repeated them over and ovr rather mexpected," again... V. H. C."—they were not his She dit not control initials, they would have been simply "V.H." still it was strange that they should be iden. | the volume. tically the same with his, with the addition of another letter-"V.H.C." She tried to make out the crest, or mark, but could not, and a faint idea that she had been right in suspecting a mystery came to her.

"I will see what he says when I give it to him," she thought, and she arranged it in such a fashion that the letters were the first thing on which his eyes must fall. "Mr. Heriot," she said, suddenly, holding it out to him, "is this yours?"

He looked to see what it was, and, as she anticipated, he saw the initials at once. She looked straight into his face, no passing expression could escape her, and she saw distinctly, when his eyes fell on the three letters,

his color change.
"Is it yours?" she said, looking up at him with great innocent eyes. "I hardly know," he replied, with some

heritation.
"The initials are right,' she said, laughingly; "but there is a 'C' added to them
which is not yours; yet I saw it fall from

"It has been put with my things by mistake," he said, but Valerie saw that all was Sir Vane little dreamed, as he talked

o her, and amused himself with her brilliancy, that she was trying to penetrate the nearest and dearest secrets of his heart. A few days afterward they were driving over to see some fine ruips, and as usual Sir Vans suggested to Agatha that Valerie should go with them, but she doclined. She had quite made up her mind that the next time they went out she would ook through their rooms, and try and find cut it there was any repetition of these mysterious initials; so while medame took her usual siesta, and the servants were all busily anguged, she went quietly to the suite of rooms occupied by Sir Vane. She was a lady by pirth, and had all the instincts of good breed. Her face flushed botly when she found

erself in those rooms. " All is fair in love and war, she said to herself. "I know that which I am doing is mean-false-lad-but it is the only way in which I can discover the mystery, and I am quite justified in adopting it."

She did not remember that in no possible way could this mystery concern her. There was a lingering hope always in her heart that something or other-she cared not whatwould arise that should part husband and wife, and that she herself should take

Agatha's place.
"I am a thousand times better suited to him. He likes brilliancy as much as he likes beauty, and that fair piece of perfection has none," was her constant thought. She had hardly admitted even to herself that she should like to see them parted, but it was exasperating to see so much love and devotion lavished on one, while there was none for

Since the arrival of the lodgers at the hateau, madame had never entered the part of the house reserved for them except once or twice by special invitation. A certain number of servants had been left in charge of it, and madamo knew all was well. Valerie said to herself that even if all the servants came in a body it would not matter. She had but to say that madame had desired her to inspect the rooms-no one could offer any objection to that. There was no prying eye or curious lady's maid to interrupt her.

She was struck with the amount of luxury distribyed in those dressing rooms. No want of money here, she was quite sure.

The first thing that attracted her attention was a magnificent dressing-case mounted in LABA (hat i.e should hold those pretty hands in his. She grow more beautiful and more billiant as he grow more demonstrative in his almost every article of value belonging to him, she saw the same initials. "Villa" crest; and she admired the crest very much -a crown supporting an olive branch.

No modern crest, that," thought Valerie to

Then on the toilet table lay a book that scomed to have been well used-"Keble's Christian Year:" and here, to her great delight, she found the coat-of-arms-an eagle, surmounted on either side by lions rampant.

"A warlike house!" she thought. "And now, if I have any wit at all, I shall find out who he is. The initials are V. H. C., the creat a crown and olive branch, coat-of arms an eagle supported by two lions; motto, as written hero, Lruth Conquers-Vincit Veritas. If, with all these landmarks I cannot make my way, I am dull of wit, and de-

serve to lose the game." Sir Vane's drawers and boxes containing Valerie would soon have found out who he

was and all about him.
"I will send to London for 'Debrett's Peerage," she said to herself; "and then, if these initials and arms are his, I shall know all about bim.

She went into Agatha's dressing room. There was a magnificent dressing case, far more coetly than Sir Vane's; there were articles of luxury such as she had seldom seen -all presents given to Agatha by Sir Vanethe most exquisite and besutiful toilet appointments; but on no single thing were there either marks or initials.

"Just as I thought," she said to herself, with a triumphant smile. "No name, no crest, no coat-of-arms here. Ab, Mrs. Heriot, you may be very fair, and you are very sweet, but why do you not share your husband's orest and motto? There is something to find out-and, as sure as I live, I shall find it

out. She searched through everything. On one worn collar she found, marked in red cotton, the two letters "A. B."

"I will remember them," she said to herself. "'A. B.'-it may be Agatha Blythe, or Berdoe; there are many names beginning with 'B.'"

She was better rewarded for her trouble when among some books she found a copy of the oratorio of Samson. A name had been carefully erased—so carefully that, with all the skill in the world she could not make it out; but she did make out the word " White-

"Whitecroft!" she mused; "that is the very name for a country village-I shall remember it.".

And long before Sir Vane and Agatha returned, she had collected information enough to help her in making out a far more intricate history than theirs.

CHAPTER XIX.

IN QUEST OF THE SECRET.

"What are you poring over there, mademoiselle? It looks like a large family Bible, flower of which La Baronne had spoken to

worm Heriot studying a Bi le," he said, "I should not have been surp ised; but you-well, it is

She dit not contradict him at first, but drew the folds of her dress more closely over "I cannot help asking," laughed Sir Vane, to what phase of your character this love

for study belongs ?" She saw that he was inclined to laugh at her, and ridicule kills love.
"I am not reading a Bible, Mr. Heriot

perhaps all the more unfortunate for me. have a profound respect both for the Bible and its readers. Any little witticism you may feel inclined to make on that score will be entirely lost on me.' 'I beg your pardon indeed, mademoiselle;

I had no intention of offending."
"I am not offended," she said, with a sudden change of manner, and laughing in her brightest fashiop. "You will be amused when I tell you this is only a book of old

family receipts. My aunt is very proud of it; it contains four hundred receipts for puddings, and a countless number for BAUCES, "Why are you studying it? Neither pud-

Sir Vane. "No, not at all," she said ; "but madame thinks the cook does not give you variety enough, and I am searching for something

ding nor sauce are at all in your line," said

quite new." "There is no such thing under the sun, laughed Sir Vene; everything is old, and very often the oldest is the best."

"I must not stop to listen to treason. Old Old wine, old books, old friends are al right; but what about old maids and old women, Mr. Heriot? You need not answer me-I must go, or my aunt will wish to know something about my absence. An revoir, monsieur.

"I wonder if it is a receipt book," he said to himself. "Sne looked very guilty and there is certainly nothing wrong in receipts. While Valerie, covering the precious volume entirely, hastened with it to her room.

"What an escape!" she sighed, as she laid "Debrett's l'esrage" on the table. "If he had seen what I was reading, he might have suspected me, I am sure. What un escape ! I will keep it here for the future."

She spent the whole of the bright, sunny morning in literally poring over the book. The only way in which she could be quite sure was by beginning at the first leaf and going straight through to the last; then if there was any truth in her suspicions, with what she knew already, she should soon know his secret. It was a tiresome task, from the table of contents and list of abbreviations to the word 'finis" at the close of the volume. She was a in England. picture of earnest intent as she rested her white arms on the table, and bent her beautiful head over the puzzling pages. Her head was soon in a whirl-dukes, carls, marquises; but among them all, nothing that auswered to what she wanted. An, yes, here was an earl whose name was Victor Hay Carrington. The very initials, but according to the entry he must be quite six y. Again she found the motto, Vincit Veritar, belonged to several families; the crest of the crown and olive branch she could not fin!. Still she was not discouraged; she could not wade onefully through a thick volume in a few hours, but she could return to it again and

agais At last she came to the end of this long list of peers. She had been through it carefully-she had not missed one single entryand the was slightly disappointed; she would like to have found out that he was an earl at loast. Then she went to the baronetage.

"I may have better fortune here," she said zo heraelf.

It was night then ; every one else in the household was asleep; she alone was awake, vigilant and active. The moon shone, as it does in that levely land, bright as day. She could see perfectly well to read by it; and a very fair picture she made, leaning by the open window, the moonlight failing on her face and hair, and on the open pages of the book she held. She went through the letters A and B without any result. Her face clouded. What if it were all a myth? She came to the letter C, and her interest deepened. If she could find a name those initials filled. She must be right.

"Carlyon; oreation 1603: of Silverdale." The name took her fancy. She read on. "Sir Vane Heriot Carlyon, sixteenth baronet, born 18—, succeeded his father, Sir Artnur Carlyon, 18—; Baron of Silverdale; seat, Garawood and Silverdals Abbey; Lord of the Manor of Berkdale; Silverdale House, Mayrair. Arms: an eagle, supported by lions rampant. Crest: a crown and clive branch. Motto of the Carlyon family: 'Vincit Veritaz'—Truth Conquera,"

As she read her eyes flashed, the breath came in hot gasps from her lips : her hands trembled so that the book almost tell. "I have it," she cried. "I have found

him at last She was almost petrified with astonishment; she had felt quite sure that he was not what he seemed to be, a rich English commoner, of no great account; but she had hardly anticipated such perfect success. There could not be the least doubt of his identity.

Now, for what reason in the world had Bir Vane Heriot Carlyon laid aside his rank and title? Why did he choose to hide himself in the solitude of a Swiss chateau! Could he possibly have done anything which compelled him to leave his native land? No. that was not the reason she felt sure; she remembered the saying of the French king, that a woman was at the bottom of every thing. Then it flashed across her suddenly that he must be in exile for Agatha's sake-

for Agasta. Her face suddenly grew pale, and a light came into her eyes that was not pleasant to see. She turned to her book again, and looked at the date. It was that same year, 18-, and there was no entry of his marriage; on the contrary, it said, "Heir presumptive, Arthur Blackbury, There was no entry of a marriage. cousin." Yet Agatha, speaking the other day to her, said it was nearly three years since they

were married. How could that be? Had the marriage been a private one? Was she below him or above him in position—or—if it were possible such a dreadful thing could be —perhaps they were not married at all? She laughed at the notion-this handsome, aristocratic man, who worshipped his wife with the fondest love that could be lavished on any creature—it was quite impossible that he could have stooped to such folly with that beatiful, angelic Agatha, who seemed to belong to heaven rather than earth. As well she might believe that the stars could fall from heaven as that one so pure and perfect could have gone wrong. In her own mind Valerie had often thought that Agatha was a little too good for this worldly world. Of course the idea was utter nonsense, yet it grew upon her. She could not thrust it from her mind. That fact have wept over her—and her face grew pale, would explain everything if it were true. "No one cried! Was there no one corry There was no doubt but that he loved Agatha to lose you !" either too small, or the pocket was too full, attitudes, over the huge book. Evidently There was no doubt but that he loved Agatha for a white handkerchief fell out and flut, she had not expected to see him; she looked with his whole heart—loved her well enough tered to the ground. She took it up and startled and discomposed; her face flushed, to live in exile his whole life long for her

her well enough to give up rank, title, position, and everything for her, why had he not married? Or was it possible that this was a private matriage-one that he would, perhap, never acknowledge? She longed to know the truth; she would have given anything she had in the world to have found it out there and then. If they had been pri-vately married, and he dare not, for some reason or other, let his marriage be known, even then the knowledge of the secret might be of value to her. If there had been no marriage—and her thoughts inclined that way-how could she tell what might happen. She might, in all probability, be his wife herself!

A thousand plans and schemes rushed through her brains. She would find out -- he would know whether they had been married or not, and then shape her plans accordingly. Not one word would she say to madame; it would be fatal; but she would watch and lay in wait. There were little signs and little words that must betray the truth. She laid the book aside.

"No one must see that," she said to herself, "or I shall lay myself open to suspicion at least. Can it be possible that that quiet, fair, fond girl is Lady Carlyon! I do not taink it; but it lies within the houndaries of fate that I may sometime be Lidy Carlyon myself. If she is not his wife, and I can win his heart-win him to better ways-I shall do so. She can go back to her friends, and I shall be happy, or I am sure he is beginning to like me.

She was too agituted to sleep. Little dil Sir Vane think that under the same roof there was one who had followed story, whose keen wits had locked through his disguise, and whose heart was set upon finding out the truth about the girl whom he loved and honored with all his leart. If he had known it, he would have left Bellefleurs that same hour, never to re-

turn. Valerie lay thinking how, without attracting attention, she could ask such questions as would at least disturb their self-command. "I must ask more from her than from him," she thought, "and I will make my questions so general she shall suspect no-

thing. She tried Sir Vans first. As they were all together the day following, she turned the conversation to English scenery. "Mr. Heriot," she said, "do you know

Loamshire? Garswood was in the very heart of Loam shire, but Sir Vane had too much self control.

"Loamshire, mademoiselie," he repeated. "Certainly, I know it well; it is one of the prettiest and most fertile counties " Is it?" she said, "The scene of the last

English novel I read in Paris was laid here. I thought the scenery must be very "I do not think it is so fine or picturesque

as either of the neighboring counties," said Sir Vane, cooly. "You should extend your travels still farther, and go to England, made noiselle."

The words made her heart beat. "I hope to do so some day," she said, but just then she felt a little doubtful.

If all she suspected was true, he was co thinly able to keep his own connect. Not a muscle of his face moved us he answered her. The next attack must be made on Agatha, whom she was better able to manage.

CHAPTER XX. "I HOLD HER DEATH WARRANT."

I" Co you believe that May marriages are unhappy?" asked Valerie, suddenly. She was with Agatha in the music room, where the grand organ stood, and singing together for some time they stood talking at the open bay window, and Valerie thought it a fire opportunity for asking some of the most searching ques-Do you believe that May marriage

are unhappy?"
"I never thought about it," said Agaths. "I should think not-it is the loveliest month in the year. Why should anything about it

be unhappy? "I like weddings where there are plenty of flowers," said Valerie. "They seem very dull to me without. What month

were you married in, Mrs. Heriot?" Taken quite by surprise, and without time to reflect, she answered :

"In Jane," Suddenly there rose before her a vision of that seens in the wood, and her face flushed, not a common blush that came and went, but a scorching flame of fire that seemed to burn even to the roots of her hair, and which was noted with supreme

satisfaction by Valerie.
"In June," she rereated; "that is a more beautiful month than May. You were married in some grand church by a bishop, I suppose. I should like to see an English marriage very much." She spoke in a low, musing tone, and was looking at the far-off waters of the lake. "Were you married by a bishop, Mrs. Heriot?"

"No," was the brief reply.

And for the first time it occurred to Agatha, what would any one say who knew how she had been married. Would knew how she had been married. they think it very curious? What, for instance, would this brilliant French girl think? She fully believed in her marriage herself, but she felt now that it might seem a little corious to others.
"I thought," said Valerie, "that all rich

people were married by bishops," No, not all; indeed, I think very few, but I bank very little about it-ue one less.

"I like the form of an English wedding," repeated Valerie. "Of course you had a ong train of bride-maids-young and beautifully dressed ." It was a pointed question, and Valerie

looked into the young face as she asked it. Again the deepened flush, "No," replied Agatha, "I had no bridemaids. Do not talk about marriages, Val' erie; I do not think them the most cheer-

tul subject one can discuss. "They seem very cheerful to me," laughed Valerie. "Where did you go for your honey-moon, Mrs. Heriot?"

"To Paris," replied Agatha.

honey-moon was a safe subject. "What a curious expression it is-'a honey-moon," she said laughing. "Lune instant that Agatha had willingly or wilfully like the English expression best; tell me about your wedding, Mrs. Heriot. I am zelf to be his wife. She paid her that much sure it must have been a pretty one, and I respect quite unconsciously. must own to a great weakness in the matter of weddings. I like to hear about them-who cried-why they cried-who laughed-who made speeches, and what they said-tell me all about it."

"No one cried at my wedding," replied Azatha.

Then she bethought berself. How many years must have followed it-how her futher and Joan, the women and the children must

"Yes, many; but I saw no tears."

THE VILLAGE ANGEL; her attention was at once atracted by a mark and she draw the felds of her dress over the sake; that being the case, why had he not smiles either, but she was growing nervous tortured her, she would have slain her; yet in the corner. She looked at it long and book. "If I had unexpectedly found Mis.

There was a flaw in her case. To be looked. It was perfectly natural that she recognized the value of the corner. There was a flaw in her case. The looked at it long and look. "If I had unexpectedly found in the corner. She looked at it long and look." There was a flaw in her case. The looked at it long and look. "If I had unexpectedly found in the corner. She looked at it long and look." The looked at it long and look in the corner in the corner in the corner in the corner. She looked at it long and look in the corner in the corn dugs; but she knew so little what to say, If she could have given even ever so small an account—if she could have said, "I was married in such a place-in such a church" -there would have been a story to tell. must be broken for my sake." How would it sound if she told Valerie that Sir Vane had knelt down by her side and had read the marriage service over with her, and had then solemnly assured her that she was his wife-how would that sound? Valerie. of course, would not understand it, even though it were all true.

"I have nothing to tell. My marriage was, I suppose, like others." Valorie's heart best high with triumph.

To herself she said: "I do not believe there was any marriage at all, and if not, I will be Lady Carlyon after all."

The nervous confusion and agitation of Agatha convinced her that she was right. If she had been married legally, with all proper form and ceremony, she would, of course, be able to tell when and by whom From that moment she gave her life to the finding out of that secret and the winning of Sir Vane's affections for herself.

Looking over one of the English daily papers, she come across the advertisement of

a private inquiry office.
"The very thing for me," she said, and that same day she wrote to John Micklevitch, asking for all information concerning Sir Vane Heriot Carlyon, of Garswood, whether he was married-whether he was supposed to be paying his addresses to any one, where he was, and if his name was mixed up with scandal of any kind. She arranged the terms herself, enclosing one-half of the sum she considered sufficient, and promising to send the other half when she had his reply. Then came a week of anxious suspense; the answer came saying that in three wicks he would be able to send every particular.

They were three weeks of great anxiety She made the most of them to her. by assiduously sucking Sir Vane, by doing her best to amuse him, to draw him inco a sentimental flutation, and she did not

The answer came at last, and she vowed to herself that it was worth double the money sho had epent upon it. Sir Vane Carlyon, of Garswood, was im-

measely rich-twenty-eight years of ege, exceedingly handsome, was not married, nor had there been any rumors of his engagement. He had had many affaires de caur, and did not bear the highest reputationmore than one ruined life lay at his door. fle was now on the Continuat-somewhere, it was believed in Switzerland, but the whereabouts was not certain, and-he was not alone-a young and beautiful girl had left England with him, of whom nothing was kaowa.

Valerie's face flushed and her hear; beat with triumph, as she read this te'ter. "I hold her death warrant in my hands, he said to herself, with a smile, "but I must

take my time." After a few days she wrote again, asking John Micklevitch to find out a place called Whitzeroft, where Sir Vane had been visiting, and to do his best to discover whether he had been privately married there, or whether he had cloped with any one from that place. There was to be no question of expense, she said to herself. She would fling her whole fortune on the die. If she succeeded, she should be Lady Carlyon-if she failed, it would matter little enough what became of her. The answer was longer this time in coming, but when

it did come, she was repaid for the waiting.

Mr. Micklevitch, find no the inquiry to be an important one, and likely to be lucrative also, had gone down to Whitecroft himself, and made all his discoveries with his own hand. It would be useless to narrate all his the distance, you avoid me. When Mrs. disguises—how he went to the rectory as a Heriot sends you pretty little notes of invitafootman—now he heguited old Joan as a Heriot sends you pretty little notes of invita-fortune teller, and, after condoling with her what here we done? over the faithless butcher, won her to talk of Miss Agatha, who had disappeared so wonderfully.

He found his way nto Croft Abbey disguised as a groom, and from other grooms there learned plenty of Sir Vano. He did still more-he searched the marriage or understand no reason why you should registers of all the churches in the neighborhood; he found out the exact date on which Agatha had di-appeared from Whitecroft; and he discovered the exact date on which they went to Paris; and he knew that (on you. English ground at least) there had been no

time for a marriage.
He went on to say how Agatha Brooke was loved and worshiped a how her memory was shrined among the poor as the memory of a saint; how they associated her with the figure on the stained-glass window; and how she had been known among them as the "angel of the paor." There was no house he entered where the had not taken hope, comfort and relief ; but there was no man or woman who spoke of her with dry eyes. "Not a very likely person, he added, "to

have run away with Sir Vane." Nevertheless, the proofs that she had done so were incontestable. He added that among the villagers there was a certainty that she was married; that they had also a sure conviction that she would return to them some day, beautiful and good as ever, and better able to help them. But old Joan and the doctor wept over her as one that was lost and would never return. Did mademoiselle wish to know

It is still an open question whether the most good or the most harm is done by detectives. They may, at times, serve the most useful and honorable of purposes; again, they may be used in the most disloyal inshion, and for the most dishonorable purposes. Certainly, Valerie E'Euvers would never have found out Sir Vane's secret but for them. Now, at last, she held the secret in her own hands. She could stab her, slay her, do as she would with her; at one word from her the whole of the fabric would fall at once into ruins; at one word madame would rise in righteous wrath and expel them. But such words Valerie was not likely to speak. She would wield her power as she liked, and always with the same end in view-that she should be Lady Carlyon herself.

Knowing the real purity and goodness And this time she spoke so frankly that of Agatha's character, she felt quite Valerie saw if there had been a marriage, the pertain that Sir Vane had deceived her in some way over the marriage. She was too keen a reader of character to believe for one de miel (a mouth of honey), we say, but I gone wrong, or that she had been with him and the flattery of it was very dear and very like the English expression best; tell me all this while without firmly believing herrespect quite unconsciously.

What a power it was to hold! She looked

at the lovely, refined lady, olad in gorgeous dresses and costly gems by Sir Vane's desire, and thought to herself that by one word she could strip her of all this, and bring her down to the very dust; by one word she could hurl her from this, the height of her social grandeur, to the very lowest depths of shame and disgrace. Yet she was Yet she was woman enough to feel sorry that another, and so peerless a woman, should be sucrifiedd. She had a strange and complex nature; she would have done snything to She might have added that she saw no beauty from Agatha's face, she would have brighter and fair faces fairer for him. The

Was about to destroy.

"I have read," she said to herself, "of generals who have made a ladder of the dead badies of soldiers to scale a fortress; I shall have to tread upon one human heart, and it

CHAPTER XXI. " NOW I CAN BEAR MY PATE,"

One holding the sword in the hand natural. ly lengs to strike. There were times when Valerie had the greatest difficulty in refrain. ing from striking the blow. The one thing that restrained her was this-she was not yet sure of Sir Vane. Many a heart, she knew, was caught in the rebound. What she really hoped for was that when Agatha was dethroned, no matter in what fashien it happened, Sir Vane would turn to her, would seek comfort and amusement from her. Even if he did not love her so much at first, it would not matter-that would come after. ward. In the meantime she must try more than ever she had done to fix his attention on

Sae knew every art in the science of fittation. She knew when to laugh or to look ead, when to advance, when to retreat, when to be coy, and when to be demonstrative; she understood the whole science. Hitherto she had been most amusing; she had helped them to while away many hours; she had been ready to respond to their invitations, and had seldom neglected a chance of placing herself in Sir Vane's way. Now the did exactly the opposite. She declined most of the invitations on one pretext or another; she avoided rather than sought Sir Vane. When with them, her brilliant spirits seemed to have left her—she was silent, very often sad. When Sir Vane addressed her, she never looked at him, and she did just what she had wished to do-she piqued him. More than once he found her in her favorite seat by the marble faun, and the moment she saw him she rose hastily and went away, instead of welcoming him, as she had done before, with kindly words and bright eyes. One morning, when this happened, he has tened after her. Hearing his footateps, she

quickened hers. "If it's to be a race, I shall most surely beat you, mademoiselle," he cried. "I must speak to you."

He overtock her and held out his hand in kindly greeting to ber

"I never see you," he said, half-reproact-fully. "How is it?"

"I cannot tell," she replied."

But the frank pleasure with which she had been wont to greet him was all gone; her eyes drooped, her face was turned from him. Vane, "or I should feel quite sure you avoid ed me purposely."

She made no answer. "Mademoiselle, speak to me, I beg of you. Have I done anything to displease you."

"No," she replied, hurriedly; "you could never do that." "Then I am very fortunate," he said. But how is it we spent such very pleasant

hours together, and now we never meet ! She was silent and turned away her face. Sir Vone understood that he was in for a sentimental scene, and his best plan was to go through with it. He was rather amused that the gave such evident signs of admiration for him; it pleased his vanity-showed him that he had not lost his old power over the fairer sex. A little in

cense burned before him was very sweet. "I have not displeased you, and nothing has happened; then why are you not the same with us, mademoiselle?"

She raised her eyes suddenly, with one

swift, sharp, mesmeric glance into his face, then dropped them.

"How do you say that I am not the same?" she cried. "I see it for myself. When you see me in

hat have we done?" " Nothing," she replied, briefly.

"Then why do it?" "Can you not understand," she said, in-terrupting him, "that there are reasons one can hardly explain—hardly speak of to "No, I lo not," he said. "I can imagine

avoid us. "With equal certainty I must add, that

if you see no cause I shall not enlighten The accent on the "you" caught his attention. He looked in the dark, beautiful

"Do you not know," she said, "that some pleasures are too dearly purchased?"
"I do not know," be replied. "I have never counted the cost of a pleasure yet." Nor had she-of a caprice.

"You will have to count it some day," she said.
The day is, I hope, far distant," he replied. "Let me see what I can find in your words; you evidently mean that you find a pleasure in being with us, but that you have

to pay a price for it; now what is that price?" " Can you not guess?" she asked. "I dare not guess," he replied, in a low

tone of voice. In his heart be cared nothing for her; he thought her very brilliant and very amusing, he admired her wit and her accompliehments, but he was not the least in love with her. She was the kind of woman who might attract his fancy for a short time, but she would never win his love ; yet he could not resist the opportunity of a sentimental flirtation.

He had thought to himself that she was evidently fond of him, and it was some time since he had had any little affair of the kind. It was no breach of trath and fidelity to Agatha, because he cared nothing for her; at the same time, if a pretty girl did admire him he could not be so ungaliant as to refuse to perceive it. He knew nothing of the strong passion that filled the girl's breast for him; he did not know that she had for him the maddest love one creature could have for another; he might have paused, might have been careful, had he done so. How was he to guess that this girl, with the beautiful averted face, had mastered his secret, knew his whole story, held the death warrant of his beloved Agatha in her hands? All he saw was a beautiful woman who, from constant association with him, had grown to love him. He must not deal hardly with her, for, after all, it was a great compliment to him,

"I dare not guess," he repeated, "but you will tell me. Do not haston away. Surely you can give me a few minutes after being cruel to me so long. Come down this

ilex grove." I must not-I cannot," she cried. "Yes, you will; you have riqued something more than my curiosity, mademoiselle -Valerio; let me use your name. You

must come !' He took her hand in his and led her to the

shady grave. "Who would have thought of a love adventure here," he said to himself, "in the solitudes of Lake Lucerne?" It reminded achieve her ends; she would have trampled the him of olden days, when bright eyes grew

is the price you pay for it? She was in powerful hands now—there was no escaps for her. She was wily he was more wily atill. He wanted to know that he had not les. his old power over women's hearts, and here was an instance.

He won it from her at last—the acknow ledge one that saa had to much, and finding parations have been made for holding the ses him so different to other me m, the had grown sion, the departmental reports are not prepared, and friends of the M nistry have stated openly with lower d cyclids—a lange our light than he election is to take place within a few gloamed there when they were raised. She works, spoke with a repressed passion that spited гроко with a represent process. Ho did not care as far as the Tories are concerned, is what fluous where women were conserned, and

never agod if. "It seems a curious question to ask." she said, mournfully, "but as we have feel convinced that everything is bedy to their

You will, perhaps, soon be far away from lew words more or less will matter nothing | But to you then, but they will matter much to nie. Tell me this-if-if years ago-you had met me-when-when you were quite free-should you have leved me?"

What did a falsehood more or less matter in a case like this? He was really touched by the quiverieg lips and faltering voice. Ho knew in his heart he should never have loved her. He had flicted with scores of such women, and had even forgetten their names .- but why tell her so?

" Can you doubt it?" he whispered, ten-"So beaut ful, so gifted, so loving decly. as you are--- can you doubt me?"

That whisper drove her mad, and that falsehood scaled his fate. She looked up at him, and the expression of ber face haunted him for long afterward.

"Is that true!" she repeated, "Had

"Is that true!" she repeated, "Had ing that Sir John has got to the end of his you been free when you seet me—you would be have—have—loved me? Is it true?!"

tether is universal, and the only question contents the have—loved me? Is it true?!" He raised her hand to his lips.

"It is quite true," he replied. She grew deadly pale, her heart beating so onickly she could hardly breathe; her sonses grew diszy with her triumph-he should soon be free-his love should soon be hers. One word from her lips and his chains world fall trom him. the stood pale, dazed, and bumiliated by the completeness of her victory. "I-I shall live on those words," she replied.

And he thought to himself, "What a tragedy queen she is." One question more," she said ; "let me whisper it to you; bend that builtisome head of yours down to me. What a proud head

He bent down until his brown curls touched her face. "What is it?" he said. Tell me one thing more. You say that if you had met me before—when you were quite free-you would have cared for me !" He made no reply-only gave her hand a

warmer clasp—in south, he was growing a little thred of the scene. Love is delightful, but firtation is very monotonous. It was time he was back with Agatha-fair, sweet Agatha-who would have died a hundred deaths rather than have done as Valerie was doing now. "Tell me," she repeated, "would you,

supposing in the future you were free and

She held out her hands to him. "This is good-oy," she said. "After

pier all my life for knowing that you would have loved me it you could. Good-by." She was gone before he could speak an other word; and it was well for her that she did not see the smile on his lips as she dis-

To be Continued.

From "The Catholic Directory for 1887" for they ought to regard their freedom and long ago the Roman Catholic body in Engage and consisted of the families of a few page. land consisted of the families of a few peers and baronets, a few county thillies, ohicily in the North and West, and a few thousands. recruited mainly from the Irish immigration. Since the fate of Catholic omancipation there has been a steady increase in numbers, and since 1850 there has been no longer any disguise as to the writings and prospects of the Catholic Church. In that year England and Wales were mapped out into archdioceses and dioceses. In 1878 the same was done for Scotland. In Eagland and Wales there are 15 such dioceses, in Scotlan '-6. Half a century ago in England and Wales there were not more than 360 priests, with about 60 in Scotlend. Now there are over 2,500 in all. The laity, of course, have greatly increased, but not in the same proportion. There are 40 Roman Catholio peers, 48 baronets, and some 16 members of the Queen's Privy Council in England and Ircland profess the same belief. Five Roman Catholic members sit for Eng lish constituencies. In regard to foreign parts, it is stated that the archieniscopal sees to 172, and the bishops' sees, including those of suffragans, to 729 more. Including retired bishops and those who hold titular sees in new voters. partibus their total number is 1,187. The members of the Sacred College at Rome, when filled up, are 70, but the number is sel dom complete. At present there are 6 car-dinal bishops, 45 cardinal priests and 13 car-dinal deacons. Among the last class figures the name of John Henry Newman, while the name of Manning stands sixth among the The directory, which has reached its fiftieth annual issue, is published under the auspices of Cardinal Manning.

In a Western town the other day a centleman knocked a fellow down for carrying an umbrella point upwar:l under the arm. The umbrella point upward under the arm. jury sent the genttemen to a school for the feeble-minded, arguing that had he possessed good sound sense he would have killed the perambulating nuisance.

The following excellent defence was made to an action by a lawyer: "There are three points in the case, may it please your honor, ly that we never had it." The straight and in the figure of the half and grapher of the grapher of the straight of the straight of the second of the

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Our Can Gorrespondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 8th .- Concerning dissolution, the home crain of the Government says
"Partisment has not been dissolved, and consequently the date of the election has not been
determined." This is very reassuring. But determined." This is very reassuring. But the organ does not say Pariament will not be dissolved. Yet everybody knows dissolution has been decided on. The time when remaind usually me-take close at hand, and Ministers are away on the stump, no prewhen Pachament usually meets is close at hand,

THE POLITICAL SITUATION,

for her in the loss, but it was awest iscensed would be called panicky on the stock filmiker. They are all at sea. My impression now is that rumous of descriptions. for her in the 1694, but it was amusement to him—
to his vanity. It was amusement to him—
it was death to her. She was determined to
know one truth, little dreaming that the
know one truth, little dreaming that the
man before her thought truth quits superholding a session; that is evident. It is
an ordeal they dare not face. Meraan ordeal they dars not fide. Mean-time they have put the party machine in motion, and will not estit the write with they been talking confidentially, I should own advantage. Partisan cetuning officers will be ack it." like to sek it."

"Ack what you will," he replied; "It me as fair and foul will be employed to carry the elections. Yet I have no fear of the result. The rumored retirement of Sir John Macdonald at so critical a Moment shows with what tremendous force here," she continued, saily, "and you will the No-Popery cry has had as a becomering. It look on the time spent here as a dream—a has struck the man who started it on the head. SIR JORN IS THE TORY PARTY.

Without him it is a rope of saud, for he has so long been its dictator that it cannot hold to gether should he be withdrawn. Much is ex-pected from the return of Sir Charles Tupper, but, I mosey, his reappearance will only serve to intensity teeling in Nova Scotia against the man and the party which forced confederation on the province. In view of the fact that the province quite recently declared by an overwhelming vote in tayor of secession, it is not likely that he who is responsible for that measure will be received with open arms and had the people of Nova Scala back into the solon of Mandonaldite federalism. Never since confederation has any party en tered upon an election contest with

A PROSPECT SO PORLORN as the Toxies have entered upon this. The feelhead of the party till after the elections are over. I think he will In fact he must. Sir Charles will then assume the position of leader of the Tory Opposition. It will be a question of policy, then, for Mr. Blake to consider whether it will be a present of the transfer of the transfe be proper to allow Sir John so retain the High Commissionership, to which he will have appointed himself, providing the present Tory programme should be carried out.

I see by to-day's Canada Gazette that Dr. Casgrain, of Essex, has been appointed to the Senate. This will be old news to renders of EKE POST, who were informed that such was no contemplation some time ago, when Col. Rankin was here looking for the seat. The appointment of Dr. Casgraiu

A CONCESSION TO THE FRENCH

in Ontario, but it will have little effect on that section of the people. Sir John tings a senator-ship to them as he would flug a bone to a dog, tactics. To the Orangement herays—"I hanged Kiel;" to the French be says, "I gave you a senator in Ontario." Thus he

see, if he does not, that people are too intelli-gent to be humbugged by such childish de-

what has passed we can never meet as friends
—we must be strangers; but I shall be hap
pier all my life for knowing that you would must of Ontario, who namber about 250,000. The object in making this appointment is to establish a coim on the electors of that nationality. This use of senatorial seats, as bribes, on the eve of a general election is grossly immoral, and furnishes another strong argument for the reform of the Senator. It is an outrage on the people for a Sonate. It is an outrage on the people for a first minister to bestow legislative functions on his partisans in this way. A seat in the Senate given thus is a vile abuse and ought not to be

It is stated here that the day of nomination will not be fixed till after hir Charles Tupper's

IN OTESWA CITY

Mr. Porley will be the Tory candidate. Personally Mr. Mackintosh is not disliked, but his popularity has been on the wans for some time, and there is strong opposition to him in the party by a strong section, who say they want a more respectable cand dute. Mr. Tasse being played out, there is not among the balf dozen aspirants among French Tories who posof the Latin and the Oriental Rite" amount candidate. At any rate the vote in this city will be very much split. Nobody can say how it is likely to go, especially as there are 9,000

THE LIBERALS,

however, are pretty solid. Since the election of Mr. Bronson demonstrated their ability to carry the city by a united effort, they are not likely to sllow any side issue to divide them.
The expectation that the new Parliament will
be Liberal also makes them anxious have representatives in accord with the ministry, for Ottawa, more than any other place, is dependent on the smile of the powers that be. The talk of nominating Mr. Mackintosh for Russell is all nonsonse. Mr. Mackintosh for houself is all nonsonse. Sir John has a safe seat there and is not desirous of surrendering it to fight a desperate battle somewhere eise. Besides, he has his hands full, and should be relieved as much as possible from the worry of a personal conflict at this inclement season. Russell and Prescott have yet to nominate their candidates.

OTTAWA, Jan. 10.—A ministry falling to nieces with its own corruption, afraid to meet Parliament, paralysed in the presence of the electorate, is the great fact in Canadian politics to day. Supporters of the Government do not conceal the terror with which the situation in Supporters of the Government do not spires them. Dissolution they regard as suicidal; another session as an invitation to disaster. They feel that, for some reason they

voice near the Echinades, as they coasted along the Ionian sea, exclaim, "OHEAT PAN IS DEAD!"

they are filled with astonishment and fear. They consult their oracles, but modern oracles, like those of old are seint or ambiguous. But Sir John, like Tiberius, names Tupper as his successor, for the same reason, no dubt, that moved the Roman Emperor to nominate Cali, ula-be cause he wishes his own abounna tions to be forgotten in the greater e rruptions of one whose prepensities he has well defined. Indied, he might use the exact words of the imperial reclusion Capres, and say that he had bred a serpent for the prople and a phaton for the commion. He knows that if he has sheared the sheep of Canada Tupper will thay them. Fortugately, Sir John is not an em eror, although a more slavish scente than list never sat in Rome. Nor can Sir Charles all is une the purple without an appeal to the

co; le. To that we look for redemption. "—O nation miserable,
With a titled tyram bloody scepter'd,
Whom that thou see thy wholesome days realn ?"

ON ALL SIDES

see signs of disintegration in the party of by Sir John Macdonald, and falsely called Conservative. Even mimeters are preparing for a catastropho which they see is inevitable. Everywhere they are providing for their relations and dependents, fixing them for life in the best and dependents, using them for the in the destatationable positions in the public service. In like manner they are making the future sure by awarding every possible contract, and forestalling the revenue by charges created to enable them to bestow for tunes on themselves and their servitors. They evem to regard their coming overthrow as utter, irretrievable; that many years must clapse before their party can even hope for a return to mower: that when it does they will, as individuals, have passed into impracticability, there-

MAKING EVERYTHING SNUG for themselves and as difficult as possible for

the successors.

But Sir John has set two examples or prec dents which the Liberals must beer in mind when they assume the duties of government. One was the Weights and Measures Act by which hundreds of officials appointed by Mr. Mackenzie were legislated out of their places to make way for Tories. The other west; c appoint. ment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Mackenzie's administration. The infamy of the first was only equilled by the insulence of the second. Both should be I llowed up, not in the spirit that actuated Sir John Macdonald, but as a matter of just ce and with a view to punishing, as far as the law can reach, the men who, in the name of government. PLUNDERED THE COUNTRY TO ENRICH THEM-

After the charges and exposures made in parlis ment last session, action of this kind is imperative. We all know what a fatal mistake Mr. Mackenzie made in not taking this course after the events known as the Pacific Scandal, Should Mr. Blake committing same blunder through a feeling of generosity he will, like Mr. Mackenzie, butterly repent his loniesco. Not to do so would by implication give the lie to what the Opposition has solemnly charged against the ministry and its followers in parlia-

SELVES.

But though the signs of disintegration in the Tory party are open and pulpable it must spurithe Laberals to supreme efforts to reflect that the Government is strong y entrenched in pos-session of the almost boundless resources of

POFER AND PATRONAGE. It is quite possible that Ministers will be ableto command a million dollars as a corruption fund. Vigitance committees, such as per-formed aplendid service in Raldimand and during the late Outarro elections must be ship to them as he would fing a bone to a Cog. thinking it will keep them quiet, and is duced them to vote for the party that has been threatening and reviling them for a year. The Tories started the "Anti-French," No Popery" cries, expensing they would win by them after the explosion in Quebec over the execution of Riel, but, having discovered their mustake, they are trained to convert the convertible for money in hand. To prevent this viluation of the convertible for money in hand. mustake, they are tuging to coax the French back by giving them a seastorship. In this we see another instance of Sir Fohn's brilliant To phian that the first duty of every friend of lactics. To the Congress from the brilliant of the first duty of every friend of lactics. To the Congress for Fohn's brilliant of the first duty of every friend of lactics. poor and the ava noises must be taught a lesson they will not forget. Nothing should be wanting to make this peneral election

in Ontario, but, if so, they have not reckoned the changed attitude of the Catholics. They cannot march them to the polls at

THE BEAT OF THE OBANGE DECH.

And according to The Mail, the Catholics command the casting vote in fifteen Ontario con-stituencies. In the Maritune Provinces they are even more influential, and the Catholics in Ontario and Quebec, French and Irish, look to their co-religionists down by the sea to join with them in putting down the combination of bigots. and boodlers that controls the Orange Tory party led by S.r John Macdonald. There is no use mincing matters. Everywhere we see the Orangemen and their organs supporting Sir John and his party because they believe he has broken with the Catholic Church and people Everywhere they are breathing threats against

HEAPING INSULTS ON OUR PROPLE. No Catholic with a spark of manliness can vote arrival. He sails on Monday for Liverpool and for a party supported by such means. When may be expected at Ottawa in about ten days.

Those who profess to know, however, say that stumpers dony these things. But we know Those who profess to know, however, say that nominations will take place on the 9th, polling on the 16th February. Any day will do not the 16th February. Any day will do the worst government that ever existed. The feeling of the country is with the Liberals. All they have to do is perfect their organization, work together with a will, and they will not only deleast the Ministry, but annihilate the Boodle party from one end of the country to the other.

Stumpers deny these things. But we know perfectly well that not even the present politico-religious crossed were its presiding spirit not quite satisfied that such conduct had the approval of the chiefs of the Tory party. At any rate, were these depials sincere, why does not Sir John signify his displeasure by withdrawing government patronage from the papers that revile the Catholic religion? I trust the Catholics in the Maritime Provinces will nonder on these things, and when they see stumpers dony these things. But we know perfectly well that not even the Orange Scatinel would indulge in the present politico-religious crusade were its presiding

who have assailed them wantonly, and for the who have saided them without the form the sake of a miserable party advantage, that they will rally to the same side in defence of their rights as freemen and their honor as Catholics. The issue has been forced on them by the The issue has been forced on them by the Orange-Tory press and by such speakers as Thomas White, Dalton McCarthy, Alfred Boultbee. By their own deliberate action the Tories have driven the Catholics out of their party and they must be made to feel the full weight of Catholic resentment. That can be done only by uniting in support of the Liberal candidates, who are not less willing themselves to punish the men who have than themselves to punish the men who have attempted to divide the people of Canada in a war of race and creed. A united Catholic and Liberal ballot will destroy Orange-Toryism now

and forever in the Dominion.
OTTAWA, Jan. 11.—Many prominent members of the Conservative party have visited the capital of late. Being personally acquainted with most of them, I took occasion to sound them with reference to their views on the political situation. Everyone of them expressed dissatis-faction and apprehension. One centleman told me candidly that it was impossible for Sir John to carry the country in the present state of public opinion. "Of course," he said, "we will

Catholics against us, without gaining a Grit Catholics against us, without gaining a virty vote. Blake's speeches have had a great effect, they may say what they like about them; while Thompson, Foster, Chapleau and that crowd don't take worth a cent in Outario, The financial situation causes unea-mess. Hauging Kiel was a horrible metake politically, though I believe he richy deserved his fate. Grits who thank as I do hold the Government responsible for the re-fellon, and are very g at that the benging has driven the re-fellon. French to their ade. The Irah are also down on us. Worse than all there is a toling court. where that we are going to be beaten, and that in i so f 18 a great weakness

"Then you don't think the prospect e couraginy !" I less your heart! It lasks like fite. Sir John must be cazy to discove at this time, just in the wake of Monat's big sweet all the local governments against him, except the three weakest and poores, and a sead certainty of Quebec going almost solid for Blake. I have a good mind to pitch the whole thing to the devil.

have lost to much time and money in politice."
"But surely Sir John is able to circumvent the Grits. He was always too smart for

hem?" I don't know what his game is. But I know that the Ca holic vote, both French and trish, is gone from han for good, and Protestant Grits are sold as ever with their party."

"You seem to think, then, that Sir John is

but Unterio will stand by B'ake in Proference. Sir John played the 2'd mad a little too too in his recent trips. People will worship the rising with the second capp. Proof will worship the rising son, and since he must soon have a successor West-rn people prifer Blake to Tupper by a long chalk."

"Flow about the Grits—are they cause to the

oocasion?" "I don't know; but they have played their cards well of late. The recollection of M.c. konzie's time makes come feel dubions. But Blake is believed to be thoroughly identified with Canada. He is the first Upper Canadian that ever led a party, and the great majority of the young men of the country believe in him His high personal character and his fourlessness in dealing with the reast ticklish questions have

strengthered him with the older heads."

By what you say, I would think you almost a Blakeite yourself." "No, I am not. But there is no use in man deceiving himself. I will not say that if Blake were in power, and did the right thing, I would not support him. In fact, I belive he will come to rule at Ottawa before very long and, should Sir John retire, I can't see where an effective Opposition is to come trom. him and Tupes there is nobely that I can think of capable of leading the Tory party suc-

ce sfully."
"What's your opinion of The Mail's depar

"O, that auti-Catholic cry was determined on ever a year ago. It was first proposed in 1885. Sir John was afraid of it then, but when be hanged Riel be decided at a caucus of select leaders of the party to adopt it. Confidential circulars were sent to trusty friends in every constituency to find out and report what proportion of the Catholic vote in Orfanio was Conservative. The answer showed that it was about twenty-five per cent. Therenes it was about twenty-five per cent. Therenpon it was decided to raise the Protest-Antism in danger cry with a view to carrying Ontario against Mowat. I know as a fact that Dalton McCarthy, Bonlibee, Bunting and others have hing advocated the course now taken by The Mail as the best for the Tory party. I skynys opposed it, and Sir John would never have accepted it were it not for the Riel business. However, it is the backbone principle of the Conservative party. It was a proceeding of the conservative party. knowledge of the or istence of an Orange rebel-l-on hubbling in the party that compelled him to take the stand is did against Blake's Home Rule resolution. his political sagacity would have I d him to do otherwise, but his Orange supporters forced him to do as he did." Then you think Sir John is dominioned by

tin Orange wing of the party ? "To be sure he is. It is the intention to re-construct the Conservative party on the lines and down by Tie Mail. If Sir John doesn't like it, he may lump it. I believe Goldwin Smith is the moving spirit in the new departure, though he coesn't appear openly. Never mind notice how carelessly he spoke.

"I thank you," she said, gently; "new I can bear my fate whatever it may be. Thus with the prejudic's of two classes which he lately strove his best to set by the long."

She trembled with the consciousness of ker victory; but now it was time to leave him.

cossively overbearing when Blake gets into power with their assistance."

"What do you think of this programme?"

"It will end in the break up of confederation and amnexation, unless Blake develops extraording and appropriate."

ordinary governing canacity."

And these are really your convictions?"

"Most certainly. Think over the whole situation and you will find I am not far astray. It may be, in case Sir I had rops out, that the Conservative party will dwindle into a mere faction for want of a leader to feed it as it has been accustomed to be fed. In any case I believe the Tories are going into opposition for a long time as the Gre at Raise Hell" party, as E. B. Wood used to say. Mark my words, when they are bentent they will go in for smashing things gen-erally. If they fail, their cry will be annexation, secession, anything in fact to get up a disturbance as a mount of getting back to

gower."
"Do you think they will succeed?" "No. Without Sir John the Tory party will go to p leces. An effective Opposition to Blake is a ore ation of the future. Anyway the Tory party is sharet for the present, so here's for busi-

riess, as id politics may slide."

Such are the views held by a leading western

Consert utive OTTALVA, January 12.—A meeting of the Privy Council, lasting till late in the night, was held on Monday, and yesterday Sir John Mucdonald is reported in the papers as having left for Toro nto. It is understood that dissolution was finally decided and an early date fixed for the elections. As usual the Tories are trying to will pender on these things, and when they see the bishops, priests and people of their faith in Untario and Quebec praying and voting for amounts of the proclamation private circulars have been sent by the Government to Cotholic priests all over the Dominion soliciting their support. This attempt to hood wink the Catholics, while firing the Protestant heart through The Mail, is eminently characteristic of Sir John Macdonald, but it savore too much of his fan.cus letter to the Cathelie bishops in the Smith-C'Donohoe deal to meet with anything but contempt from those to whom it is sent. The contest promises to be

SHORT, SHARP AND DEGISIVE Opponents of the Government Boodle Party everywhere should get to work at once. They have not a moment to spare from the business of organizing for the struggle, which may be precipitated any day. In fact it is positively asserted that the writs are all ready for transmission to the returning officers; that the proclamation is signed, ready for the writer and some present the proclamation of t for the printer, and some persons go so far as to say that it will be issued to morrow Possibly by the time this letter will have reached you the hills will be afire with the conflict.

THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN

to carry the country in the present state of public opinion. "Of course," he said, "we will fight for our lives, and in some places it will be a very wicked fight, but I fear the silent vote is against us."

"What do you mean by the silent vote?" I asked.

"I mean those people who say nothing, mind their business, look on, and vote on election day as a duty to be conscientiously discharged."

"That ISSUS OF THE CARRAICA

The DARRAICA

are clearly defined. If the people believe with the sword is right, tiky will vote to sustain the Government. From Conservatives I have heard here, I know that the Urangement regard the Tory cause as identical with their own. They say, with good reason no doubt, that Sir John is opposed by the French because he hanged Riel, and by the Irish because he opposed Home Rule. In both actions he upheld the principles of their "Order," and, therefore, they are ready said the defendent's counsel. "In the first place, we contend that the kettle was crack, and therefore, they seed that, for some reason they was whole when we returned it; and, third."

spires them. Dissolution they regard as suicidal; another session as an invitation to do you think it is against your party?"

Rule. In the first suicidal; another session as an invitation to do you think it is against your party?"

Rule. In the first suicidal; another session as an invitation to do you think it is against your party?"

Rule. In the first suicidal; another session as an invitation to do you think it is against your party?"

Rule. In the first suicidal; another session as an invitation to do you the honest truth, there is a disaster. They feel that, for some reason they disaster. They feel that, for some reason they could be the dovernment to fight for him to the litter end. Indeed, the ministry has general impression abroad that the dovernment to fight for him to the litter end. Indeed, therefore, they are ready to colds, inflammation to fight for him to the litter end. Indeed, therefore, they are ready to find the there is a do you the honest truth, there is a do you the honest truth, there is a form of the indeed, therefore, they are ready to find the truth they look upon the election as as a square contont to the taste makes it the dovernment to fight for him to the litter end. Indeed, therefore, they are ready to for him to the litter end. Indeed, there is a do you the honest truth, there is a do you the honest truth, there is a form of the processor. They feel that, for some reason they could be the processor to the truth the doyernment to fight for him to the litter end. Indeed, the processor that the doyernment to fight for him to the processor to find you the honest truth, there is a form of the processor to the truth the doyernment to fight for him to the processor to find you the country. The processor the processor to the processor to

Orange, ascendancy against Blake, Liberalism and the Catholic Church and people. In a rather housed argument on the street to day, I heard a local Orangoman declare that Conservatives must back up Sir John with all their might to out down

ROMANISM AND REBELLION!

I suppose he felt himself quite capable o "putting down" the Rum part of the famous literation himself. That the success of the Try party would be regarded as an Orange vectory in Ontario is beyond doubt. To Crangemen swear by The Mail and Sir John, and point to the following resolution passed by the Conservative Convention at Toronto, which has track in bic king lon, been circulated among them as proof of the correctness of their position: That the thanks of the Laberal Conservative party are due to The Mail newspaper for its consistent advocacy of Conservative principles, and this convention do ites to express tall confidence in its present management and a hope for its future success." A stern, imperative duty is thus placed on every Catholic to devote all his best energies to

than life reall, in working for the defeat of Sa John Macdehald and his pacty. The acti-Catholic policy of the Con-cryatives is due to the prodominence in its councils of A SECRET ORGANIZATION.

he defence of his faith, and of pri-ciples devrer

of which Sir John Macdonald and several other Grits are sold as ever with their party."

"You seem to think, then, that Sir John is going to lose the elections?"

"I should not be a bit astenished if he did.

Tupper coming out may help him dism. Last, I can did to without striking a blow at the Church

and against himself!
The Feet Press of last evening says :- "Sir John M edonald dare not enter a court of jus tice and swear under oath, subject to cross examination, that the editorial in the Toronto Mail if last Saturday declaring its sham inde nendence of the Dominion Government, was not abmitted to him before its publication; and further that an editorial already written for the Toronto World, announcing the dissolution of the Dominion parliament and which is waiting publication, was not also submitted to him The D minion premier dare not under outh deny those statements."

Nothing more grotesquely diabelical could be imagined than

THE TORY PLAN OF CAMPAIGN. Were it not for its grim villainy it would be laughable beyond mything ever men in polities. Doubtless Sir John considers it is piety to fight where no hope is left of anything else. Lake Virgil's Lido, he may excuse himself-

Res dura et regnt novitas, me talia cogunt Mairr, et late lines custotic tueri.

Or as the translator puts it-"The new dominion and my harder fate Constrains me to't, and I must guard my state."

It is profoundly satisfactory, however, to know his tricks, his dodges, his villainies of management, his "tactics," his devices, his double shuffling, his prevarications, are all theroughly understood, exposed, despised by all men. He may place himself at the head of his ORANGE TORY-BOODLE BRIGADE

and march to the polls to the time of the Rogue's March :-

unworthiness. They have rebled taxation and

taxed indirectly by monopolies and syndicates of all kinds, which in return subscribe

FORTUNES FOR MINISTERS, and supply them with funds to debauch the electorate. They are rolling up deficits at the rate of six millions annually. The treasury has been emptied to glut the greed of a rapacious hards of supporters in and out of parliament. They have laid violent hands on the public domain and divided it among their friends. By neglect and oppression they drove the people of the Saskatchewan into rebellion, and by injustice produced a secession egitation in Nova Scotia. By irritating encreachments on provincial rights they have shaken confedera-tion to its foundations. Their licentiousness is worse than the sing of the Greeks of the Lower Empire. They tax the poor twice as much as the rich. Their relatives fill all the bost positions in the Civil Service. They im-port foreign workmen to compete with our artisans and keep down wages. And

TO DISTRACT PURLIC ATTENTION from this fearful list of crimes against the people, they are striving to divide the population on senseless acctains cries. It is not in hims nature to condone a record so informers and reinstate the nen proved guilty of it is possible we will, as a people, deserve a serrible chastisement, and we shall not escape. . Another five years of Tory rule and the count ry must become bankrupt. We will not be able to carry the borden of our liabilities and aniversal collapse must be the only result.

RIDEAU.

SURE CURE FOR RHEUM/ATISM. If the system is properly clear sed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bister, and the sufferer will use Magyard's Yellow Oil according to directione, there are few cases of rheamatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treatment.

A ladies luncheon party—its dialogue : "Tea!" "Re!!" "Te-he!!!"

THREATENED DANGER. In the fact of '84, Itandall Miller, of Mait-land, N. S., was prestrated to his hed with an attack of incipient communition. Courb remedies all failed. He sapidly grew debilitated and friends despaired of his recovery. He tried Burdock Blood Bitters, with immediate relief, followed by a speedy cure.

A London dentist, about the middle ci December, hung out the sign :- " Have your taeth nulled out for a Christmas present,

BR ON YOUR GUARD Against sudden colds, initating coughs and soreness of the throat. Keep Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam at hand for these prova entiroubles of Pall and Winter.

A paper tells of a dog that can compute figures. It is probably the lame dog that puts down two and carries one.

SAVED FROM THE WRECK.

If the delicate organization of woman gets out of order, prompt application of remedial out of order, prompt application of remediating agents is required to save it from total wrick. In all such cases, whether to assist nature in the discharge of her functions, or to repair damages caused by diseases of special organs, damages caused by diseases of special organs, there is no remedy so mild, and yet so effective, as Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared at the World's Dispensary, at Buffalo, N. Y., and administered for many years to thousands of patients with the happiest results.

It makes one hot to be refused credit for a ton of coal, but it isn't the kind of heat that cooks food.

Severe colds are easily cured by the use of Bickle's Anti-Contsumptre Syrup a medicine of extraordinary puretrating and healing properties. It is acknowledge by those who have used it as being the best medicine sold for coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs, and all affec-tions of the throat and chest. Its agreeableness to the taste makes it a favorite with ladies and

CERISTIAN MARTYRS.

CATHOLIC CONVERTS MASSACRED BY ORDER OF A CENTRAL AFRICAN SAVAGE.

Rone, Jan. 12 - The Propaganda has reeived let ers from Catholic missionaries in Uganda, Africa in which is related the story of a massacre of active Christians there. The writers say that Aing Mosauga recently discovered assivant pludying a cata hism, and bing growth enraced, caund the massacre of 100 mers convertd Most of the victims were borned live. Monanga, the missionaries ary, vows that he will destroy all the Chris-

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENT AT CHICAGO.

An appecable Christmas surprise befold Charles An arrea non-divisional surprise below Charles
O. Ektolm, a young Swedo Art An et m. No.
153 Town end et. in Chicego, who has been notified that his one-fifth of ticket in The i missional State Lottery drow the First Capual Pize of \$75,000 in the Tovember drawing, and the \$15,000 was placed in his hand, for \$1 sout to St. 900 was piaced in his mand, for \$1 sent to M. A. Dauphie, New Orleans, La.; and Mr. Ekholm will complete his Art studies. He is fel of purse of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and of his luck corring just before bris mas .- Chicago, (Ill.) Staats Zeitung, Dec. 2, 1886.

On the credit side of the page of the new year book nothing is written yet; but that which is to be written, that which hour by hour, minute by minute, is mysteriously stamped thereon, is the record of your actions, your words, your most secret thoughts.

Holloway's Pills .- Nervous Irritability .- No part of the human machine requires nore constant supervision than the nervous system-for upon it our health-end even life -depends. There Pills strengtion the nerves, and sie the satist general partiers of the blood. Naurea, heapache, giddness, numbress, and metal apathy yield to them. They dispate in a summary marrier these distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains, fullness at the pit of the stemach, abdoninal distension, and regulate the commonly accompanying signs of defective or dominished nerve tone. It floway's Pilsaru particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually fall into a nervous and irritable state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

It requires less coal to heat a room when one is courting a widow than when courting girl.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Woman. Dr. WM. F. JEWETT, Adrian, Mich., cays: "I have found it particularly meful in the nervous disorders of women,"

WOMEN WHO FIX UP FOR COMPANY

"The particular type of women that I de-"Poer old Bootler! Poor Old Bootler!

The red and centured, and reat to killing Because he was a Bootler!

Take what view we may of the situation it is expected. When I was a young men I used impossible on any tenable grounds to vote for to call at a certain house where the young administration the ministry have proved their plain; at personner. They have trable around the plain in appearance. The first time I rang the departure of the popular in a sound of burry in unworthiness. They have rebled taxation and at the same time run up the debt to two hundred and twenty millions of dollars—a charge amounting to \$300 or every head of a family in the country! The interest on this colo-sal sum has to be pair! in gold overy year to foreign lenders and amounts to about ten dollars on the purpose of diessing their hair and lenders and amounts to about ten dollars on also and on for a year, and that kind of thing never failed once to occur. I kept up my visits for a head the door bell I heard a sound of hurrying feet, as though a flock of goese had suddenly failed once to occur. I kept up my visits for a time, but didn't choose my wife from that house, you may depend upon that.

acoust, 1500 may depend upon that.

"Nos sir, I don't believe in that old theory about literary women being typical eletters and that sort of thing. That's busted in these mod are days. The working women are the near asst women in the land, and literary women are the near asst women in the land, and literary women. are workers, you may rest assured at that, I think slatternly wives have done more to crive their hushands to drink and to run generally Usan half the other causes in the world our t sgether."

These Twin Form to be dily comfort, Dyspersia and Bilioneness, yield when wer is waged against their with Northrop and Lyman's Vogetable Diccovery and Dyspertic Cure. Its use also insures the removal of K duey and Uterine maladies, and promotes unelegitasted action of the bowels. The purity of its ingredients is another point in its favor. As a bland purities it has no equal. It is also a great favor ite with the ladies.

Stranger-Can you show me the way to the cathedral? Intelligent native-Turn round that corner and inquire for the glove shop; the cathedral is close by.

To lessen mortality and stop the inroads of slicease, we Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. For all discusses arising from Impure Blood, such as Purples, Blotches, Bi iousness, Indigestion, etc., etc., it has no equal. Mrs. Thomas Santh, Elm. writes: "I am using this medicine for Dyspepcia; I have tried many remedies, but this is the only one that has done me any good."

It is eaid that a baker has invented a new kind of yeast which makes bread so light that a pound of it weighs only eight outer's. There are many forms of nervous debili y in men, that yie'd to the use of Carier's Iron Fe la. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness. night sweats, &c., should try them.

Probably one of the most trying time in a man's life is when he introduces his see and wife, nineteen years old, to his eldest danch ter, who is past twenty.

S. Chadwick, of Arendia, Wayne Co., write a S. Chadwick, of Arendin, Wayne Co., writes:
"I have had sovere attacks of Archus for several years. I commenced taking 1). The mest Eulectric Oil. The first dose relieved has in the hour. I continued taking it in the maps of all doses for a few days, and have not had as attack of it since, now nearly one year." " Pa," said little Johnnie M Swilli an.

"hore's a piece in the paper about 'Parsubas,'
What are they?" "Paris-ites, my hoy, are
people who live in Paris. I think you ought to know that, and you in the Third Read ? C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sole at retail, 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas Echartric Oil, gaaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a health pleasated throat after a physicine.

such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after a physician penciling it for several days to no effect, the Eelectric Oil cured it thereughly in twenty-rate hours, and in threatened eroup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately." mediately." "Mamma, what is color blind?" asked Little Nell. "Inability to tell one color from another, my dear." "Then I guest the man who made my geography is color blind,

because he's got Greenland painted down If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves, Worm Exterminator; safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

If at the last day every one has to answer for every idle word spoken on earth, it will take eternity for the society girl to file all her answers.

Ill-fitting hoots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cura is the article to use. Gat a bottle at once and cure your corns.

Modern Quakers-Miss Biddell (in Philadelphia): "Last night papa gave a most thrilling reception to Plug Goldio-here ho is—and to night Jimmy, the Pitteburg Kid, is to fight Collins, the Oat, of Boston, to a finish in our winter drawing room. You'll be sure to come, dear won't you?"

66 FIRE TRUE WITNESS'

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A limited number of advertisements of approximation of the inserted in "THE IRLA WICKESS at the partime (agate), first insertion, 2004 of the end subsceneral insertion. Opened Nessee the perturo. Special rares for contracts on application. Advertisements for Teachers, interested Constitution (in the perturbation of the contract of the Constitution of the contract of the contract Constitution of the contract of Sometion Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (act to access 10 lines). Ordinary notices of virths, Jeatne and Marriages 50e each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE BURNESS" makes it the very lost advertenz usediam in Canada.

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EFNO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGU-WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PATMENT 16 MADE ADSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 20 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY.....JANU-RY 19, 1887

THE Toronto World was not far out in its prophesy of Friday hast that the general cleetions would take place " close to the 21-t cl February." The intermation would seen to indicate that the World is in the corfi desire of the leaders of the Conservative

donald declared :- "If I were sitting in the Imperial Parliament I would be found on the benches opposite Justin M. Carthy." We scoredy need this declaration to convince us that Sie John is a later of the trish and an enemy of Home Rule.

Winks the chief Tory organ claims that the Catholic vote defeated its party's can iidates in six Onterio constituencies and increased the Liberal majorities in nine others, a wonder they are found practicing them it must not be forgettan that the No Paper, win the'r manked." There may be ery defeated the Liberal candidates in the semething in this, but another exploration R. Victoria W., and Muskoka, Catholica everywhere should make note of this, and vote to count rightance the Osunge-Tory vote, certain to be east solidly for Sir John Ma denalo's candidates in the coming general a action that the parton obtained by the true clection.

Tun sudden death of Lord Iddesleigh, more familiarly known in Canada as Sir Stafford Northcote, seems to show that the reason for relieving him from the heavy peri folio of Foreign affure was not alt getter what the people who write remaners, see visions and dream dreams for the Associated Press have led the people to believe. It is evident that Lord Iddesteigh must have been a untationatory ways, and withal quite physically unsuited for the effice, which at measy in the presussion that through present must be the most trying and expeting a Christ all will be forgiven." This is in the C binet. Lead S.E. bury was, therefore, doing a kindness rather than an injustion in placing Lord Iddesleigh in a Cabinet | Cathelia Church has worned the world i. office where his mutured knowledge and great | trumpet tones. Lather himself, the author experience would have been available without needlessly straining his enfeetled coastitation. The death of the late pear causes the practice, and by his aboningble life and Consessative party to lose one of their most preaching give an example of its resoit. thoughtful and able men.

Examined is coming in every day of the understanding between the leaders of the Conservative party and The Mail. The Essex Liberal vouches for the correctness of the following: --

Tory wirepullers was held in the Toronto Mail building. At that meeting a cer-tain preminent Tory mayor of an Outalia town and coming candidate in the Tory interest in an Ontario constituency, arose and addressing bimself to C. W. Bunting. manager of The Mail, implored that gentleman to silence The Mail on the anti-Carholic question. Here are the actual words used by Mr. Bunting in reply:—"On! you needn's be starmed about The Mail's course in this matter. There is not going to be any bloodshed over the matter, and it is bound to do as a lot of good. We have carefully thought the matter over and discussed is in all its bearings, and we have come to the conclusion that it is a good stroke to get up a row between the Catholica and Procestiuts just now, while the Riel question is hot. Wacra we lese one Cathelic vote, we will gain two Pretestant votes. It is the expressed belief of our lender that 'Protestantism in Danger' will bring us as hig a victory in 1866 as ' Pretection' did in 1878."

THE N. P. NOT IN DANGER.

Agents and friends of the Government are Government will destroy the National Policy. | palace called the Vatican," and as "an | will. We hold the Government largely re-Nothing could be more contrary to the de-ecclesiastic who has been deprived by his sponsible.

clared intentions of Mr. Blake and his party. countrymen of power for twelve hun-We have already given extracts from Mr. dred and sixty years, and who is Blake's speeches on tariff questions. Let us now a voluntary prisoner in the Vaticar. quote from Mr. Blake again, that there may | The College of Cardinals are "a ret of Bourthis all important subject. Speaking at thing savoring of freedom and progress, and Toronto, he said :-

"We have no longer a large surplus to dispose of-we have a large deficit and a greatly increased scale of expenditure to meet. And it is clearer than ever that a very high scale of taxation must be retained, and that manufacturers have nothing to fear. I then declared that any readjustments should be effected with due regard to the legitimate interests of all con-cerned. In that phrase, 'all concerned,' I hope no one will object to my including as I do the general public. In any readjustment I maintain that we should look especially to such reduction of expenditure as may allow of a reduction of taxation, to the light ning of sectional taxes, to the lightening of taxes upon the raine recessaries of life, and upon the raw materials of manufacture, to a more equitable har not night the taxes which now hair not night upon the poor as come red with the rich, to a taxation of luxuries just so hi h as will not thus to our object by greatly thecking consumption, of the carbing of more police of position in each where ly combinations or otherwise the tarif close a cuanticand ex the antice fit to bresacted from co-sumers, and to the effects a west mor an more on princte reciprical confi topor (the position is per note recipilities) that is a mid-st programme, you may my, but I is note to be in extensive programme, representing the full in the per title due of attachment, and ween can be infalled only by ruch extension meet the nat touch, dier ful uses had in a continue to a few parts of the continue to the cont a jud mount o , deta I., which are a at able only

There can be no mistaking the meaning ci thes sufferences. They common thomselveto the common Burse of every man who reads them and who has any knowledge of the fis al conditions now obtaining in this country, lit has lacked worning. We regret to say that We would specially advise workingues not it is an unquestionable feet that in many constion he led astray by the falls representation of Tory ogen's. The reliev hald down by Mr. LARISTESCRIPTION PRIOR OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM | Dake is charly in their interest, and should command their carnest support.

ONE RESULT OF PROTESTANTISM.

The vecent revelations in the English Direct court have evidently amount & . city in tast country, on I the leading papers are full of propositions and suggestions as to the whyness and the wherefore of such dipraying and such faithfessness as has been reveated in domestic circles. The explanations as 'ep culations are very varied. One good now writes concerning the Westminster play, as it is called. This is the production, y the haye of a school attended by the cream of security, of the of the old Greek day of voting. SPEAKING at London, Out., Sir John Mac- plays. This year it happened to be a particularly suggestive one, and gentleman writes to the Times, commerties on this, and astr: "Lethe ablustion of a " ghil with a subsequent promise of marriage, and the putting of her father eff upon as "Shook If boys are allowed to treat England and some other notions on the contrent is due to the evil touching of Protosanther concerning justification. The result " deliever is so completely precent or il tout; "Believe and be caved, in fact, has all the " (fleet on the Evangelical that the indel-" gen-e, as f.l.cly explained by anti Catholic "controversishet, should have, if any such "thing existed, on the Catholic. Let any " carnest-ninded man only go amongst such "preside in I he will find them living in very the natural outcome of the file terching of " Jestificat on by Faith," against which the of the deteatable destrine, at least list the confor to be the first to put heense into Some of his sermons would doubtless have been instructive and encouraging to the recent distinguished putrons of the English

THE TENDENCY OF SOCIALISM, @

divorce court.

It would have been better if Mr. Beary "Gis months ago a cascus of preminent | George had confined his public efforts to the propagation of the theories which he has adopted from various continental visionaries. By a discreet process of winnowing, an able man might, by a ceparation of the small amount of grain from the immense amount of cheff contained in the works of the writers of the Morelly, Considerant and Schuffle type, evoive a resonable principle to the public good. But Mr. Georga is evidently not disercet, and his farious assault on the Church in the first number of his new paper, The Standard, thows him to be both unreasonable and unreasoning. Mr. George has taken up the cudgels on behalf of Father Metilyon, who, as is well known, has been guilty of contunucy. That is a matter of ecclesiastical discipline and Dr. McGlynn's superiors, not for Mr. George. But the latter goes further in 'indulging in a ferocious tirade against institutions dear to the heart of every Catholic. We find in the attack made on the Church by Mr. George, the Holy Father himmaking strengous endeavors to make the self-a Pentir most brilliant among the roll workingmen of Montreal and other cities of Popes, just, learned and beloved-referred believe that should the Liberals be returned to in specing words as "the worthy gentle- 18 to newer at the coming elections the new man who lives in the twelve hundred roomed

be no doubt whatever as to his attitude on bon politicians, bitterly opposed to everycommitted in advance against Dr. McGlynn and the doctrine of the land for the people." After this insult to the highest in the hierarchy it is but natural that Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, should have abuse literally heaped upon him. Mr. George affects to be championing the Irish, but the children of the Isle of Saints will distrust the man who warders far from his record to deliberately insult the insultutions they have, of all people among the nations, been most devoted to. The cobbler should not get above his last, and Mr. George had better confine his self to deeling out his second-hand theories of a Socialistic character and let the Church alone. Abler men then he have essayed the rash tokel renniong their beads against the rock on which the church is built. With what result is

> knozu. We do it wrong, toling spining stirul, To one it, the show of viole, est. For it is, as the air, maintain sales and one value blows, it is consistent.

THE DISSOLUTION

The efficial appround ment of the disortion did tills and the tenning of cach proposel, wall of Parliament is of course not calculated to on security find the emparement of course any one, as it has been too long known of doubt, and if any constituency has neglected to make due preparations for the contest, it cannot be pleaded that turneis the Opposition has thus for filled to show that abertiess which is absolutely necessary to easu e victory. It is significant to us te that the local Government organ earlis over the careful preparations made for the fray ly the Conservative party. We are told that I "the call to arms finds the Miniscrial party well prepared all along the line. Of M. nia Conservative card date in the field. In Neva Sectia few vacancies remain to be filled. In Ontario candidates have been selected for threeto rths of the ride or, and in Quilies more than one half the countries may be said to be ! and there is plenty of time for it to class up its

We not couldn't a large section of the press in opposition to the Government is expressing its en re consideres as to the result of the contist. It assumes its readers that the defeat of the Government is already assured, and it tales there entitled on in Chitario as the basis of its argument. While we are confident that " false scent, a suitable subject to be per-" formed by the boys of one of our princip 1 a seem effect on the 20rd of February will press the Orlawa corruptionists from their seals, " schoo's? And yet this was the tame of we can exapprove of a lethargte assumption " the play recently acted at the Westminster, that their callest is so far a largeone conclusion that the character afford to be undifferent "such things it a j ke in their youth, at la to there's ty for hard work. Too many elections have been lost by the blief that vie my was critain, and that therefore it was not worth the trouble of working and voting. cost the conditions under which the Federal elections with be held are different. The electorare is deficrent, and this her thene should is printed out to be that people "gain a in kathe people especially carriers and more evergetic in their determination to eject the

With regard to the three richeral divisions " he may include himself as he pleaser, and yet of the city, we can only repeat the arbite we "be quite rate in the end. The formers, fundered the electors a tew days ago. The opposition caudidates must be nominated manedirtely. In the Centre one of the numerous cand dates should be relected at once. In the West we fail to see that any candidate tors or make a nove successful run than the Hon, P. Mitchell. Of great experience and a determined supporter of everything in the best inscress of the country, he ... almirable candidate. But he mu-t speak Lovernment first, last, and all the time. It is the Louiden duty of every well wisher of his and maladministration have retarded all the interests of the Dominion, and in order to retain office have endeavor al to excise the worst securian and race projudices.

THE MARITIME SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Replying to an article that appeared in Tu: Post last week having reference to the Co elma of shipping in the Maritime Provinces, the Ottawa Citizen and Toronto Mail (The Mail is not a Government organ, O, no,) on the same day asserted that the reported do cline was not true and that there were more arrivals and departness of ships from Halifax than ever before. It so happened that we took our figures from The Mail's own cclaims. Now, however, we have the full statement of number of thips and topnage, given year by year since confederation by the St. John Telegraph as follows :-

to come a company of contract of				
	Number.	Tonnage.		
875	42	23,816		
876	43	25,152		
877		23,632		
578. 	27	16,444		
879		17,005		
880	41	14,014		
881. <i></i>		13,229		
882	53	14,079		
883	60	21,114		
884		11,459		
885		7,205		
886	19	4,180		
There are the Commen	Time 2 . 5	41		

MR. BLAKE ON THE TARIFF. In the Ottawa Citizen of January 11th, w

find the following editorial paragraph :-"Manufacturers throughout the Dominion naturally regard with grave apprehension the possibility of the accession of the Free Trade party to power. They know that the abandening of the National Policy would mean the closing of many establishments and the sending adrift of thousands of mechanics and workingmen. The mechanic who votes for Mr. Biake's candidate in any constituency in Canada will vote the bread and butter out of his own mouth."

It is the duty of a party organ to alarm capitalists and workingmen engaged in manufactures with statements like the above. But it is no less the duty of those whe are thus sought to be influenced to enquire whether the cry of "the N.P. in amger" is resily supported by the avowed policy of the! party in exposition. In election contests we muss be careful before we accept more assertions by norty organs, unsupport d with prode. To defere let us verify for currelyes and find our from the speeches of Mr. Buke bloom'f what his views in regard merest and ready around what nelion may brexpected from him in case he assumes the government of the country. O wiensly this is the right unlay to do instead of siving too! to make cries like that quoted from the

Spe king at Chelph, Oct. 28th, 1886, Mr. that the administration would not meet the cities exits of 1882, that the Liberale, Huse for another easien. Te immediate "if retained, would sweep away the namies kildle expression in the late Provinmoment of dissolution was all no a matter a protective twiff and destroy all the mean- ciai el coors when the local Government " factoring incus ries that required a high 1 1582 med since. The Tories had wert tours they have changed, because to do so would "over the larguishing industries of the be unreas untile, st country which were blighted by jughan lied froe trade. It was not a question

" utterly out of the question in our position." tion by the leader of the Liberal party, the apen th Mr. Bl he stated very clearly what he occupied." At the present moment is the to justify the Christian's allegations. He opposition able to say as much? We think not, | sold : - " The territ was imperfect and unjust ta he and complete its organization before the 6 to his duty to remedy their de. and danger. Their cause is a common one. "en those who were herviest taxed and "nines it on those who were far better able "to bear it."

To the farmers and workingmen this is a declaration of policy and a promise of the highest importance. It means that Mr. a heavier tax on the food and and Cathelic fellow-countrymen. clothing and tools consumed by farmers, mechanics and laborers than on the fine stulls, contly wines and general luxuries of the wealthy. No principle could be sounder than that, and we think the sooner Mr. Blake is in a position to put it in effect the better. But following places:-Hasting's West, Lannex, seeme to us nore iffely to be correct. It is As to the enterior election, its into some come we have still more recent utterances of his on West Rigin, Northungerland Pr., Modifies x | that to low morality seen so expressely in | not be questioned, but it must not be forced on this sal jest, for the Tory press persists, as his accord. In his speech at Toronto a few days ago, Mr. Blake said :-

> of mirrest texation-a system which I cannot propose to change—the taxation should bur in ratie willy on luxuries us a means of ientely not if only partially, the existing inwhit call it so : I wall it nothing but justice and fair play. Now, the present system works just the other way. The system of specific duties upon goods of different values, weights and quantities results in this—that the poor man is would be more acceptable to the electobilized to pay more in proportion to the value of the cheap and course and heavy goods to which he must confine his purchases than the tich m n is called upon to pay for the fine and costly goods which he can efford to purchese. So that, instead of there being a proshould commend himself to the public. In parties, there is a dispresention; and that the East we think that if Mr. Coursel declares disproporary is in fayor of the rich and himself with no uncertain voice and other s to begainst the poor. This proposition as to the his record of the 1 st regain he will be an effect of specific duties was stated by Sir Leonard Tilley when he was Finance Mindecidedly. No condidate will win the though it is repudiated a good deal in support of the people who shows Canada. I have often demonstrated it signs of wavering or an inclination to by examples, which I have no time to on its share of the public debt or \$25 000,000, serve two neaters. If a must be against the cive to make to receive another injustice in Possibly Nova Sections may regard these the distribution of the tixes, namely, the imfacts and figures with complacency when position of sectional taxes and of high taxes they reflect that Sie Charles Ton on prime nones aries of life, as fuel and bread ; country to drive from power the men who in- and of new materials of manufacture, as fuel cut-st a robe flow in the Norsh-West, have steep- | again. There is 3 at another injustice in the ed the country in debt, and by their corruption rawing of some taxes so high that it unouly festers these monopolies in manufacture chich, by condination or otherwise, are thus control to extrace too great sums from the people. On the whole I cannot agree with these who say this twiff is perfect. I think have indicated points in which it is seriously deferrive, and in which it ought to ba amended

Those extracts very effectively dispose of the cry raised by the Tories, that the Liberals would adopt a free trade policy were they returned to power. No doubt the Cilizen and other organs of Macdonaldism will continue we have just exposed, but intelligent men will look to Mr. Blake for a true exposition of his policy rather than to his opponents, who have a mission, for which they are well paid, to suppress the truth and mislead the public.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN THE MARI-TIME PROVINCES.

So far as we are able to judge from the movements of ministers and the utterances of the Conservative press, the Federal Govern-Provinces, with a view to making up in that and Ontario.

The Ottawa correspondent of The Mail, who enjoys the advantages of direct ministerjournal, on the 11th inst., that "Hon. J. S. | far right in his remarks on France as to i. | able position we expected. The clique who D. Thompson, who arrived from the East dicate the direction which he desires German had so long ruled that portion of the Queen's

back from Nova Scotia is much more favorable to the Government than had been hoped

We should judge by this that ministers had reason to fear strong opposition in the East, that Mr. Thompson and the other ministers were sent to take "the lie of the land and the assurance of The Globe correspondent that territic struggle that ever desoluted the earth Mr. Thompson's report was the reverse of is inevitable. that given by The Mail men. The wish may be fit this the thought in both cases. But Scotia by their most recent action, we should b. a performed there or elsewhere.

Blake would remove the present unjust inciting the English and Protestant element

It may be presumed that the cry raised by the Torics against the Catholic Church, the Irish and French, will have its intended effect among a certain class of Protestants. It did defeat several Liberal canbeen used wherever it could be br ugot to soil. bear with effect in Nova Scotia and we have seen, in misrepresenting and falsifying Branswick. The Torics count on it to carry a number of sents in those provinces. Such being the undoubted fact, it is but an act of On general grounds I think in the system | self defence and preservation for Catholics of all nationalities to east their weight on the other side by giving the Liberal candidates their undivided support. In that way only can they preserve themselves from the persecation threatened by the Tory press in the name and with the sanction of the leaders of or perpetual, of large masses. The the Tory party.

> Apart from these considerations the people of Nova Scotia bave very powerfut financial flourish with rank loxuriance in her manureasons for overthrowing the present government- Since Confederation they have contributed over \$50 000 000 to the Dominion revenue, exclusive of the fisheries award. For this huge contribution they have nothing to show in return. This cam does not include a cent for expenditure on public works, which is all charged to capital account, and for which Nova Scotia is paying interest they reflect that Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. McLelan have become millionaires by proper attention to their business as practical politicians. It may also console them to reflect that quite a number of confederationists and relatives of such have been provided for at the expense of the Dominion, but they must excuse a candid friend for venturing to think that fifty millions of dollars and taxation forty per cent, higher than before the Union is a fretty steep amount to pay for luxuries like Tupper, Me-Lelan and their followers.

Considering all these thinge, it would certainly astonish us very much were the people the publication of such sturid issehoods as of the Maritime Provinces to give a verdict in favor of the Government and in opposition to the almost unanimous voice of Ontario and Quebec.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

Peace or war is the question trembling in the European balance. Peace it would be were there no emperors or standing armies. But, as matters stand, the western nations must continue and increase their armaments because of the vast overshadowing power of Russia. Bismarck may say what he will and ment has made a dead set on the Maritime make much of the possibility of a French attack, but no one acquainted direction for the anticipated losses in Quebec with modern European history can be deceived. It is the Black Terror of the North, not the Red Terror of the West, that compels Germany and Austria to increase their ial inspiration, informed the readers of that preparations for war. Bismarck may be so Governor in precisely the favorable and honto day, attended the meeting of the Cabinet. thought to assume. But we read in the cables dominions were not at all pleased to find that

It is understood that the report he brings that his speech on the army bill gave no satisfaction at St. Petershipe. Why? Because the Russian government aces in the language of the Chancellor that he is aware of the secret alliance between Russia and France, and that he is arming in anticipation of the day of action. No man can prewho have been visiting the Atlantic provinces | dict that day or the mode of attack. If Russia and France have agreed to assign to look of the people," report at headquarters, the former Constantinople and the Balkan and that, as a result, they think "Neva States, and to the latter the line of the libing Se nia is much more lavorable than had been and Egypt, and everything indicates the hoped for," On the other hand, we have the existence of such an agreement, the most We know that Russia has pushed her out-

rosts to the confines of India and is now comle ling at the situation from a distance, and | peting with England for influence in Archanjudging the feeling of the people of Nova inter. She is now arming her Tartar Lordes with the scarcely emcealed ratersion of regard the report that they are tavorable to pouring them down upon the plains of Binthe Gove ment with profound suspicion | doeston. Therefore it appears that, if war Unless a m rade has been wronght in scoret, should break out, it will be Russia we cannot conceive a people, who, by an over- and France on one side, all the test of Europe whelming in jority, condemned the Tery on the other. Bismarck may hope to con-Feder I policy a few men be ago, have turned off to Russin, keep branco at hay and thus completely round and are now prepared to avoid sharing to the conflict, but the hope is sustain it. Is does not stand to reaton. So fallacious. Runds our only secure French eras an cor of section't finition has never conquestion by the promise of sustaining her conquered postmers and aid her in the acqui-But we know that did he for Confeders for situation Egypt. In return Procee will play and importence with the burdens it has im | into the hands of Russia against England, posed on Nava Scoria through Tery policy The compout is a total one for France, so she surprise any one, as it has been too long known B'ake asid :- The Tories were renewing are deeply seated sentiments in the hearts of will discover, whether it meet with ruccess or its people. Those sentimen's were given defeat. The mission of Russia is the deminion or Assa in the East, the destruction of all free and constitutional institutious of Europe appealed to the people on the direct issue of in the West. She is rapidly spreading her the triff. His postion is regard to the tariff eccession. Nothing has nevered to induce actual government over Asia, and her inflaence, that been growly missepersonted both in the people to change, and we do not believe operate for in advance of her government, She dominates Persia, her vgin's flet hke denions round the skir's of Of course we cannot say how far the Pre- the British dominious. They can discintestant how has affected public sentiment in line, organize, arm and direct the Tarter, the "of free trade or protection. Free trade was | Roya Scotia, but if the result of that faunt- Belooch and the Afghan-better materials for lical appeal has been only thing like what it is an army than the native troops that under In the fact of this very emphatic decl. ra- in Ontario - and the people by the sea are not | English officers form the mass of the Indian less intelligent than the people by the army. Russia may thus meet E gland in Citizen stands convicted of will ut falsehood lokes-we should think there is but her own territory, with troops drawn tola. Prince Edward Island and New Bows for unaccountrile ignorance. In the same signal comfort in store for the bigots from her beriers, and comfel her to specified Mr. Blace stated very clearly what he and boothers in Nova Scotia. C rlain, fight on her own soil for her eming the tariff were he at the in the Maritime Previous generally connect side, it is impossible to conjecture; and it bead of the treasury. Let us see but sympathise and act in anison with their would be more strange for her recently conif there was anything in that respect own people in the west. The Catholics of the quered provinces to be faithful than that they upper provinces council be insulted and blauld experiy join any etandard adequate to threatened in Dominion politics without those support them. Russia is the only power that the many particulate, and it would of the lower provinces sharing the oblique on support an army at C naturinople or tarther cust without the aid of a nave. "feets. He would try to lighten the burden But a great responsibility rests upon the She hell's the passes of the Caucagus, Catholics, French and English speaking, of and her territory extends for down the Maritime Provinces. That responsibility into Armenia. She can cox or force has accumed the form of a solema duty which a free passage over the Dardaneller; or, subdemands of them that they shall rebuile the just only to the necessity of defending them. Lory party in the sternest menner for its she can safely land on the Turnish shore of attempt to kindle a national coeffigration by the Black Sea as many troops as she may need. Her Asiato railways are hid on the discriminations of the tariff which put to over-ride and trample upon their French direct conto to India and now extend beyond Merv. If, therefore, Russia attains the dietatorship of Europe the fate of the British aupire depends on its ability to measure swords with Russia, without European allies, in India, Asia Minor, and possibly Egypt Failure to England would didates in Ontario. We know that it has be ruincus without a tlow at ack on Earlish

In the face of this vast and pulpable danger we see the government of England controlled by a stupid, solfish aristogracy, who jesperdise the very existence of the Empire in the interest of their class. The Relical meeting in London the other day shows that the elements of discord are brewmg at home. Civil distartances lie concealed in her dance population and the discoutert and suffer mr, cocasional democratic spirit is rife, and will not be kept down. The Red Republic has its representatives, and Socialist theories facturing districts. A civil war for republican institutions in Regland is by no mears a distant contingency. The discretiant of Ireland paralyzes her right oven, that might be tree to retied her foreign foes if she were only wire enough to suppressive brutal bendlerdry and concede Home Rale,

The power of England to Europe now is what that of the Butch was formerly, and similar causes, but of greater intensity, may bring her proud head to as great humilistion. England's strength, like that of the Dutch Republic when Von Tromp and De Ruyser swept the channel, her in her colonies, her denendencies and her marine. Never a first rate military power on the continent, she has played her part there by subsidies, by alliences, by the genius of her generals at the head of allied armies. Her size is contracted ; her population pressing on the confines of its possible limits, while the expanse of Russia offers room for additional millions, and her continental maight as may double theirs with comparative convenience. The advance of the rest of Europe tends inevit bly to. the decline of English power and influence. Her genius and industry and commercial enterprise may keep up the unequal contest for a long time; but she must see across the channel, in the Dutch republic, the foreshadowing of her own fate, and one as speedy as it is unavoidable, if Russian counsels are to dictate the policy of Europe.

.These are subjects for deep consideration by the people of Canada. With our open frontier, our undefended sea coast, what can we expect when war comes, as come it must. between England and Russia?

III SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

Some additional light has been cast upon the suspension of Sir John Pope Hennessy. late Governor of the Mauritius. As we anticipated in these columns some few days ago that light places the conduct of the deposed

in the place of the King Log type of Governor they were accustomed to, they were favored with a King Stork by way of a change. It was not of course long before a man of Sir John's beneficent temperament came into collision with the "village tyrants" in his little dominion. He was accused of "violating the law," "stirring up class and race haireds." He was reported to London by the local government as having "at a meeting of the Legislative Council, wahortly after his accession to office, adenounced the conduct of one of "his predecessors who had, according to "him, left a note or minute, in which he " recommended that a Mauritian of French e origin should never be employed in the " Despatch Brauch of the Colonial Secretary's "Office. At a cinner given by the Mauricion "Ciub, at which Admiral Hewitt was " present, in replying to a toast, "Sir John Pape Hennessy said that "the Mauritians, like the Irish, had felt "the heavy hand of the Roylish." More than this, the memorialists complained that he had estranged the middle cleave, exthat he had extranged the middle classes, extended the fraction, modified with each loss, and the first in each with high a constant of the first in the first in each with high and the first in the first in each with high and the first in the first in each with high and the first in the first interest in the fi teet the forest, and, lest int not less, that as becauting result thatfund and desidute free and loved them, and the Toy party would be and fined. My information of he had " caused a defle t." This was ac- | tradetainty a howey but of fediatment, and to a reader not acqueinted with the condition of the colony and theat to of society, and there seemed very imposing, especially as it came from certain members of the Covernment, albeit non official. But Sir John answers the fucky natives of the island. He says :-

were nearly all Indians and that the police supervision of their lie uses led to abuses, in some cases to appression, by the police of an some cases to outresson, by the poice of the industrious and quiet class, and the abolition of the licenses was recommended. On the proposal, in 1883, the majority of the Course of Government abolished those licenses, mainly on the ground that it was desirable to refleve the field an hawkers from the inksome and even or much olice conservation in a deal in a constitution. rupt police supervision involved in compellion then to carry those trade pounts. In my dethen to carry under trains pointing. In my the space No. 150 of 1853, I referred to the large purebox of prisoners I tented counting the julis of Mauricus on my or ical, a consideration portion of the especialled criminals using persins imprisoned for in dility to pay fines under the Fo.est Laws of INSL. My at ention was drawn to the subject by petitions from Indian munit rants complaining of the daily injustice to which they were being thus subjected. I found that for having in his presession at o'lle pick, being a piece of Trustiw od, a few inches tend, an in han had been fined fif y rupees or tend days' imprisonment. Another fudian com-plained that having a small bundle of such por-tion of twige or his possession, the to all value of which was a der a shifter, he had been used a thousand rayers or two hundred days' hap ison ment. Other poutons were from Indians who had, in outing crass to feel their cattle mintentionally cut a little benshwood, and On referring the petitions to the magistrate for a report, I found in every case the magistrate stating that the law compel ed there to impose passed in August, 1881 gave a defition of the word true so as to include the croinary toothpick that every Indian us s, and that the discretions to the amount of the fine was deliberately taken away from the magistracts.

The Marritians were treated as a conquered rane, the prizes of the local service being reserved for Marishmen; and that even in the ease of Englisher a the higher offices were burred egainst them if they had form a matrimonida hances "with he has f the Mauritan race." The vice past of the Reform Com-mittee added to this list the green cost he apparent wish of the Government for many years past to break down the treations, the religion, and the customs or the Mauritin s."

So it seems that Sir John had only set himself to do what he had successfully done in other places he had been appointed to govern, namely, referm evils, redress ton, E.q., M.P., Secretary of the Irish grievaness and protect the weak. For this National Longue in Irehal, to John Frezhe brought down upon his head the wrath of credd, Eq., Press. L. R. L. in America, the Mauritian "set," which, as in many ind oppression on the side of the landfords other small communities, endeavor to rule languaged in this death-dealing practice and the tonat to the detriment of every one but utier despair on the tide of the people who themselves. The Government, in Parliament, will, no doubt, have to give an account of Leagues deem this a fitting apparaulty to their action, and it is to be hoped that the appeal to the Irish people of Canada to enquiry will bring to light the abuves that the Relakh dominions.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE TARRES.

The Corservative organs are, one and all. taking refuge behind the trade depression which existed prior to 1878, and during the fenure of be ocknowledged in those papers. office of the Mackenzie Covernment. Their main hope of selvation at the polls next month seems to be that the impression will preved that the Liberals will seek to undo the work done by the present Government in the direction of heposing a pretective tariff. The Ottown Citien says :- "The National Policy -- voered at. abused and misremesent-d by the Oppositionis in peril should the so-called Liberals obtain

Apart from this they seem to have no "plin of camp ign" and appear to tremble lest the other beavy charges against the administration should be brought up. But the Opposition knows better than to commit suicide for the benefit of their adversaries. B. fore the elections of 1878 the n-cessity of some protection was confessed by the Opposition, and Mir. Charlton, one of the leaders of the party, advecated it in his place in Parliament. But the difficulties in the way caused a fatal delay to the Government, and the present maladministration were heisted to power on the strength of a policy which they can certainly not claim credit for having invented. The National Policy, which was National and not the outcome of party at all, is as much Liberal | efforts in the cause you espouse meet with as Conservative, and Mr. Bloke has spoken en the subject with no uncertain sound. It is as well that this fact should be kept before the electors during the present contest, and that they should know that the tariff is in no danger from the Opposition now recking the suffrages of the people. Very recently Mr. Blake said: "As the election approaches you find, notwithstanding the pledge of 1882 as to the

"is necessay to give the Conservative party a "third least of power in order to save the "tariff, all I can say is that this is an acknowledgment that the principal pledge "made by the Government at the last election has not been fulfilled, but that they have failed to accomplish the promise on which they were returned. I desire to refer very briefly to the attitude of the Liberal party upon the question of the tariff. It has been gressly misrepresented."

Mr. Blake then proceeded to show that, as long ago as 1882, he had spoken on the tariff ia such terms as to render it impossible that he e ald be held chaoxicus to the charge of desiring to destroy the a rangements by which one's

Integer, to eliment, the tombe was, the shipinterest, the first of the continuous and the same group, and content of the first and the the continuous absorbet. I have folly recovered the first presence, I we showed to divide a structure of the two divides and the first presence. I we showed to divide a long as summaried group of the color, loss in proceeding the content of the

That is not the time is eai ree trade is, as I have remederally explained, for us imposible; and the tour is whether

the pres es cariff is perfect, or defective and to here to be in some important respects to the Government and its favores are used uni st.

defective and unjust.
We expressed one views last session in four complainants himself, and his reply shows in before; that the sugar duties should be to ad now, mo iors, which declare that all ales of such rather harid colors the condition of the car justed as to relieve the consumer from some lucky natives of the island. He says:—

It was then pointed out that these bankers were nearly all Lediens and that the police flower grades of costs and we less shall acrea consider, and works as the lower process of costs and we less shall be received to seem in a consideration of their lie asset led to aluses, in lower grades of costs and we less shall be received to seem in a consideration of their lie asset led to aluses, in lower grades of costs and we less shall be required to seem in the flower process of the constant and the police of the cons

cidents of the tariff.

tained in this statement. On the contrary, he emphasizes all that he form city said and further says four years have nedded such enormous sums to the public debt and the annual charges that even the suggestions for readwho were contained to pay for each justment can hardly be carried into twig a fine of fifty rupers, though the execution. The tatiff must therefore remain untwig may not have been weeth one factions. jus ment can hardly be carried into Diake states authoritatively that "manufacturers have nothing to fear." The electorate these commons penalties, of which they eatiefly will, therefore, do well to shut their ears to any disapproved. I are rained that the energinent statement of the Government missionaries to the effect that the National Pelicy is in danger.

AN APPEAL

To the Trivia Vessie of the Domision. Camadia.

Dunian, Jan. 13.—Ciuel eviction crucade now in progress in Kerry for several days p.e.t. Agents and buildfausing paratine of and setting the to heaves as each family is evicted. Stores of families horn-less.

FIARRINGTON, M.P., S c. hish Nation I Logu .

The above desputch, sent by M. Harring speaks for itself, and tells a tyle of cruelty are ulifet to it.

The Montreal Branch of the Irish National asset their suffering countryman in Ireland. and show by their prompt action that they exist in too many of the conquered corners of strongcusty fratest sgainst this after ciucity to their fellow-country mea.

J. B. LANE, Secretary I.N L., Montreal. The Anti-Eviction Fund is new open. Subscriptions sent to the Secretary, at the office of The Post and Trun Wirness, will

WHAT OUR READERS THINK OF the SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

To the Editor of Tan Post and Thun Witness:

Sin,-I remit with pleasure my annual subscription. I would like to sequent you as the same time with the political feelings of some of the residents of this county and also those estersained by myself. I have been a staunch Sir John A. Mac-donald man for thirteen years, and in that time have often worked hard for the party. Some of its supporters here, however, showed me some of their trickery last fell, and as I could not keep treating in double harness, I am no longer with them. There are hundreds in this county who have come to the same conclusion.

Faithfully yours WILLIAM J. CONNOLLY. Sheaise, N.B., Jan. 10th, 1887.

OUR COURSE ADMIRED.

To the Editor of THE Post and Thus WITNESS:

Sin,-Eaclosed find my annual subscription for the TRUE WITNESS. May your the same measure of success as it did on the last occasion you stood up so manfully for the rights of religion and those of the Province of Quebec, without regard to creed or nationality. You deserve the support of every right think. ing man in the Dominion.

RICHARD O'DONOVAN. Glenroy, Oct., Jan. 11, 1887.

James G. Richardson, of Lake City, Minn. has invented several contrivances so that results of a fresh lease of power, the cry is while lying in bed, by pulling wires, he feeds raised again, 'The tariff is in danger! To his horses, lights the kitchen fire, and opens save the tariff you must once again return the the draughts of the baseburner in the sitting-Conservatives to office.' If it be so that it room, Mr. Richardson is from Connecticut.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

(From Uur Uwn Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 13. AN EXTRAORDINARY EPISODE

was the issue of an extra of the Canada Gazette on Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock and its sup-pression as hour afterwards. The extra contained a proclamation bringing into operation the act granting the North-West territories representation in the Parliament of Cycarla, and the act was to take effect on Jenuary the IPh. Through the blundering of some of the Minis ters or their assistants it was fould that some of the folias were not complete vitte. It is even hinted that the produnation to which the significant of the covernment energy to the Adjustries were protected. He then said:

You know well that it do not approve of need loss restrictions on our liberty of exchanging what we have for what we want, and do not see that any substantial epipe cavical of the restriction principle is able or one on he mechanic, the later of the principle is the restriction, and the substantial epipe cavical of the restriction is and appearance of the restriction for the principle is a few mechanic, the later of the principle is a fixed as the substantial epipe is a substantial epipe is a substantial epipe in the epipe is a substantial epipe in the epipe is a substantial epipe is a substantial epipe in the epipe in the epipe is a substantial epipe in the epipe in the epipe is a substantial epipe in the epipe

that the wildest conjecum would bridy give no essage said idea of the ruisous autotowhich the frances of the Dominion have been reduced by the reckle sness, ever iva-

To avoid the inveiliagest this determined to disso we fraction to William or things to the determined to new have if we came a verifit from the people

DISCAL THOUGH IT BY

lower grades of code is and we flow should be used to each the such right as to make them first to the masse, who now pay on the charlest pads those which the tich pay on the mast gods, and that the daties on such metric land its so each like the daties on such metric land its so each like the long each land to each land that the daties on such metric land its so each land to each land the inner manufacturer, to whom it is a ray material, to promote a hard the forther bandit of his home a name and the encouragement of his former trade. my stigato said explorations would be nonzerously and extravagant prices would be checked, a greater measure of the play and justice to all classes would be concerned by the popular verge nest to measure of the burden of taxation would be noticed to the capacity of the mode who are to pay. Tepind upon upon the adjustice to all classes would be who are to pay. Tepind upon upon the adjustice to the capacity of the mode who are to pay. Tepind upon upon the adjustice to the capacity of the mode who are to pay. Tepind upon upon the adjustice to the capacity of the mode who have so in amonally lettaged.

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The adjustice to the control of the control

the period of the tariff.

To-day, Mr. Blake withdraws nothing conhave to be imposed to p. y bills contracted during the fearful sature alix of Tory Boodledom which has just culminated. Sir John is wise in going to the country before the full measure of corruption, incompetence and prodigatity is hild open to the public saze, and before heavily increased invation brings to every man's door

the proofs of TORY MISGOVERNMENT.

Already a knowledge of the true state of Canadisn finances has reached E. gland. The London Standard, one of the most contions of jour-nals and quite friendly inclined to the Tory re-possibility would make a statement like this | gentlemen, not a choic from among without being well convinced of the reliability of its authority.

of the report. It shoul! warn the electors of success in the appreaching general elections.

THE MINISTERIAL EXPECTATION, or hope, that the Government will have twenty majority in the new Honse, is a confession of datest. In the present Parliament they have over seventy majority. To admit that this will be cut down to twenty, as the best they can expact, is a sure sign that their chances of success are exceedingly remote. My belief, tased on a tareful analysis of the situation, is that the or misinterpret. figures will be the other was gay. To

solutely necessary to carry every seat in Manitoba, British Columbia and the Territories, and four lifths of the seats in the Maritimo Provinces. This is a manifest vari possibility. The government is domed, beat that the party of bredle, bigotry, bribery and blood may be deprived of all hope of resurrection, every man should work till the last vote is

I Commons will take place on the 15th and friends ara very ective. Mr. W. G. Perlay and Mr. Honore Robilliard, ex.M.P.P. for Russell. are making a strong canves. They say they are the cominees of Sir John Macdonald, and will neither wait for nor abide by the Conservation convention. If they speak the truth, and 1 do Outers not doubt their veracity, Mr. Mediatesh has been given the cold shoulder by Sir John, and Here

DEVIANCE OF THE CONVENTION

goes to show that it is feared he would manage the delegates as he did before, to secure the nomination for himself. There is some tall of serding Mac to Russell, but the Tories of the county prefer drowning one of their own numbers. ber in Clarence creek to baptizing the reject d of Ottawa in that classic stream. 1. makes very little difference, however, who gets the Conservative nomination for Rus, e.l. He is sure to be heaten. Mr. W. C. Edwards cannot be beaten by any Tory in cross of the county. He is the largest employer of labor in the constituency, and was nominated by the same convention which selected Mr. Alexander Robilliard, M.P.P. for the local. Ho is backed by the full Liberal vote and the solid French vote. The Irish people of the concept are all Liberals with a few insignificant exceptions. I look upon Russell as rafe for Ill ke. In this city the Liberals are arranging to hold a convention to Liberals are arranging to hold a convention to nominate candidates. Among English speaking members of the party Mr. A. F. McIntyr a undoubtedly

THE FAVORITE.

In 1882 he polled the largest vote ever given to a Liberal in Ottawa, and has steadily advanced in popularity ever since. Should be accept the nomination his position will not be a ted of reses. Ottawa is one of the toughest constituences in Canado, and requires a man of great personal qualification to carry the Liberal standard. In this respect Mr. McIntyre has no superior as a local man. He knows the people thoroughly, is liked by all, and has done more for the party in the way of hard work thak any man who has ever undertaken to redeem the city from Tory domination. The French Liberals will probably administrate their own man. Six John is sure of his seat for Carleton. That county is overwhelmingly Orange-Tory and the flamel-mouths who make it so regard Sir John as the champion of their principle, as opposed to "Romanism and Rebellion," as they delight to say. The Government is making

TREMENDOUS REFORTS

to prevate Original Liberal. The Free thorough was first mooted by Mr. Blake in the session of a Liberal administration in England would lead very to the concession of a since measure of Home Rule Preview of the question is not out of place anti-Home Rule Preview of the question is not out of place now that ministers are on their knees to the Trish electors. The idea of the Caoadian parlia ment interfering with a suggestion to the Imperial government in favor of a measure of 1987 (Middle Sex), Campbell, (Runf.ew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Oasey, Cargrain, Cook, Conrsol, Davies, Designating, Midskinonge), Designating, Ont, Fairbank, Fisher, Forbes, Gizault-to administration in England would lead very to the concession of a since measure of Home Rule Preview of the question is not out of place now that ministers are on their knees to the Imperial government in favor of a measure of 1980, Mentanger (Middle Sex), Campbell, (Runf.ew), Cartwright (Sir Richard), Oasey, Cargrain, Cook, Conrsol, Davies, Designation, (Miskinonge), Cargrain, Cook, C thoroughly, is liked by all, and has done mor

Press says: "Since the defeat of Mr. Baskerville, the Dominion ministers have been making desperate efforts to secure by means of appointments and general patronage the support of men who aided in scenring Mr. Bronson's election. Promises have been made on all sides, but with very poor success. One city tradesman was sent for by a cabmet minister yesterday, and offered an appointment for his brother at one thou-and dollars a year, it he would only rgree to work for the Tory cannidates at the coming elections. The offer was refused. Tray touters have been to all directions to endeavor to secure the sent in all directions to endeavor to secure the sores of influential local mea by means of promises, but the majerity of Otlawa tra esmen ten sub-rathe premises by which Mr. Mackietosh's election was recored, promises which have not and never will be infulled. They know also that Mr. Ill. he is going to be command to power with a large majority, and that the Toras will have no opportunity of carrying out their promises even if they had the will to do so. The result of the provincial a points a cost that the country is solid for Blike and Rotom."

THE PRESENT PROTRACTED CRISIS is having a very dimingling effect on general litismes. The Government is known to be thomsially entressed and politically maritimed. It is not also will that desidution has been deitismes. As a second of politically moreous at the most own time with the description in his beind do official at the wast interested in his beind do official at the start should be ensured by the party harmone keeps falling hower and the ensured the end of the purpy harmone keeps falling hower and the ensured the end of the surpposed difference. But the contested his approach the resolutions. But the contested his approach the resolutions of the first in the political with the historical and solutions of the first in the political with the integral of the purpy harmone the end of the regard of the first in the property of the purpy harmone the first in the property of the first in the purpy harmone the purpy harmone the first in the purpy harmone harmone the purpy harmone t

Which has been east us reare from the "couple on this monothing or the Special School purry, and has been deeply disposted at the tion which roused the need Mr. Bules, hely countries or prinisters, the deep down of when the hop was expressed that "there are the Tay comp during the parliamentary to the et injury to the United Kingdon, here the Tay coup ducing the pull emittary " who are in your any say the United Kingdon, have an new curing. Correspond and pull " unded to bese persons who are not impossingly. Mr. Wright is loyal to Sir J ha. " senior in Ireland chaged with political but he is too jed us of his hour a male pur tion to a ter thus if to be de good through the cesspeolof

SCANDAL AND DISCRACE

Uneuth which the Conservative party is therefore which the Conservative party is now widing chin-sleep. The Loss people of the county may warmly it hid to fine for the firm steer by the tox in the Commons in opnosition to M. Cost and So Commons in opnosition to M. Cost and

ra the truth; and many who even now to a final ranger the section all at the polls, the to use his embeavers to induce him to present will then condemn these particular in peads would quickly realize the situation when thinself for re-election. Several promise in times If for respective. Several prominent the tors of Orewe County valves on Mr. Wright at his residence last Wednesday. Mr. Wright said: "Now in his declarity years that he feet like viting from public life, and the last me feet like viting from public life, and he had repeatedly express d hintent to that first time the first session of pullanear, burn dimential that the pullanear feet is orecening the fell. And coec'u iner, sand ir were passible that I a shatter remain in palice life he would continue to pursue the same course he had hid down super organity what he concidenancy believed to be right. From my persenal a quoi stance with Mr. Weight, Ik low to is silicon in his declaration of indocan a new and Ishand deeply regard to set hap ace in

BOODLERS AND BLATPERSKITES. The May doni in cry sent by the Takes to Sir d'agroed the semblar in Carada, d'soite the the great danger that threatens the country increased according and expandings of the andurer them to the atmost activity to prevent High Countries and that together. They can put that and that together. They know what a co-oniel dobt of \$225 009,000 names, they can attend and the persons onename ever a duction of \$ 500 000. They can read in the firms of robel of, the numbines of secondary the unitarity of secondary of functions, the corruption of covered to the covered to eran mt, the tailure of recente, a revelacion of Caradian affects which reeds no Damer to translate, one, which a Topper cannot obscure

SIR MECTOR LANGEVIN,

who considers himself heir pre un prive to the To y leadership, is not length, it is said, at the passect of Six Charles Tu, park return to assume the position of savi are of the party. He sorely man of deceive hunself late the comion that he could command Cringe-Torvism. No French Countin can hope to do that. The tion ghe is raush be conferred that he is the ices depur, montrel head in the Collings. Mar do I polled and the country said.

Otrawa, Jan. 14.—It stems to be generally understood here that nominations for the Hone of re-occident than Sir Rector. There is not considered that nominations for the Hone of re-occident than Sir Rector. There is no confident than the country of the stems to be seen in the said of the stems to the said of the of re oxident than Sir Rector. There is some respect for moral elevations left mergy Canada to a first and if the present meng County tes, and if the present up gradient sing g, it is a revolt of respectability and late I was got the disease we swe sem of which Sie Coulee is in a most brillier t and sug-If the conductor of the Compressil opinity at Chewn my Camp of the flow of the this through gut the condity, is nount by hady districted.

ALL IS DISORDER AND ENRIGHNESS.

Mr. Bruch has lately returned from Kew Benn-wick. He was tent to that province it work to the No Popery in his annual the Orac gamen who have been equated Titherto as Ories. On the a navisine of the Orac me, of New Bennewick to Murdonal fish, the manistry dop no fir success in that province. We, Bowell to citate this irinos here on his alteged success, which, whatever us except, in y his as largely attributed to the big consigning is of The Broth distributed among Maintime Province frame men, is to the personal exertions of the

"Ex-Grand Soversian of the Universe."
Oftawa, Jan. 17.—Calco tarpius est nihito conto, such the Letin poet; yet I think there is semeting usore contimptable then a hald mon who pretends to have bair. It is a man who, the the London monument, litts his tend an thes. There is, pechaps, no episode in our parliamentary lastery rairs theroughly ed than the misecuble, but unforcumitely successful, dauge by which the Ocange Tay Government of Sir John Macdonald

BURKED MR. BLAKE'S BESOLUTION in favor of Home Rule. Notwithstanding the great publicity given to the debute of he 4 h and 6th May, 1868, and the very decisive character given thereto by the Orange members who voted for the amendment drawn up 'y Sir John Musdesald and moved by Mr. Costian, both these working hard attempted recently to deceive the friends of Home Rule by representing that the "amendment was more beneficial than Mr. Blake's original resolution."

Lest any me should be misled by the Crange anti-Home Rule Fremer or his Irish cat'spay, a brief segment of the creation is

no very hearty response by parliament to Mr. Blake's plea. Meantime the acitation grew in potency on both sides of the Adantic, and in 1882 the question was again brought up in the house by formal resolution embodying an address to Her Majesty. Meetings had been held throughout the country at which reschu-tions were adopted in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. To give the popular feeling thus expressed its full weight, the Irish members of he Senate and House of Commons met at Ottawa and drew up

A SERIES OF RESOLUTIONS

which they placed in the hands of Mr. Castigan for presentation to Parlian out. That gentleman was chosen on account of his possion as a member of the Cabinet. The resolutions were cut on the Commons paper as agreed. Strange to ciate, when the time came for moving them, Mr. Costigan apologized to the House for producing resolutions which were not the same as those on the paper. He said the alterations had been made by certain members. The real reads of the matter was that Sir John Magdonald had toned down the resolutions to suit his own views, and Mr. Costigna humbly acas own views, and are obsequent manary ac-terior the emasurable tempy. This was the first thing time round is spiceous of Mr. C. 8-1 god's all certy as a Home Ruler when the perioders conflicted with his party along a re-

"offences only," etc. With reference to this

MR. BLANE OBSERVER:-

"It is not an application for elemency and therey that they demand and that we should "express, but a hope that the ordina y come tu-"tunn I right of every Er tish subject may be "extended to these proticular Bourshoutifeets "-- comery the right of hidrens every as and trial is y their poes I'r any of access with which most craval moment n ber history. Recommended the algebra of the law of the mala orition of Cicery—Now magnetic trace of the adaptive order of the law of the law or the law of the law or the law of the law order order of the law of the law or the law o on thise points he thought they were we in the paints are thought they were use to a draws distractory, compared with the original draft. The next s on in the evolution of

TORY HATGED OF HOME RULE

or nor I in the reserve of 1886. Trish Tearts Sociyation were bou diry with hope when Mr. Gladstone intromose his Home nucle hill. On the other hand Oconge-Tony antimothy to the neasore was boiling over in the old country and in Cancio. Now is the time, it was hought, if the Cancion Power is the time, it was hought, if the Cancion particles and inclination was sincare in 1822, for the romesentations of the lancion paper to speak out and slighten he hanks of the friends of their in the faction. Variences, A departion was appropriate by the St. Paris is laterary and the matter was transitive of their terms. George an society, of this city, to wait upon Mr. C stepan and request that to move a reco-Il to Rate. To the interest disgust of the d.

MR. COSTIGAN DECIMED TO MOVE.

The society then determined to apply to Me. nals and quite friendly inclined to the Tory nais and quite friendly inclined to the Tory of Covernment of Canada, is reported by calle to the Tory of Mail as saying that "disquit crists regarding the financial condition of the Dominion." No preat journal of influence and participate in special constraints and the financial condition of the Dominion." No preat journal of influence and participate, not a choice from among the financial condition of the participate, not a choice from among the financial condition of the participate, not a choice from among the financial condition of the participate of the participat blake. When the deputation called on that genteeman he consensed at one, and informed The se sion was far advaged, but Mr. Arcic like thems begin to two parts the Drahe took connectate action and mered the open highland grazing ground. When the radiation which embodied the full express a funds had passed by ond the amburcade the of Irish sentiment regarding Mr. Checktore's men opened fire in the leaders of the bird, like I by a presented in the form of an address killing one here, Fresking the leg of another oth : Que on as that of 1882 had be n. Sir John seques ed Mr. Bloke to allow it to stand for a ope o days in order to give the Reuse time to con liter it and come to an understanding. Mr. Back, consented. That was on the 4th May, On the 6th May Mr. Blake moved again is agreed. Mi fisters had made no surgestion regudier the esolution in the meaning, that when Mr. Blake had concluded a powerful speech, Mr. Costican, in a a falting, insemble, morabling enumer, prepos d mi amendment, which was not an address to the Queen or anybody clse, and which eliminated the heart and soul from Mr. Blake's reso ution and loterpolated, sain 1882, this type with emphasis of repetition, the weeched plex

"THE PICHTS AND STATES OF THE MINORITY." As these were the words which Mr. Blike has beenerly condemned as narconsary and most was left on the ground for projudent, he refused to accept the aments waters and other carelyorous animals to ment, I shall never forget the scene that to have. I shall never forget the scene that to have. Six John was fatious. The Tory Irish contingent look does if they would dry up and blow away. The Orange members for one don't their faces to the proper 12th July expression. Six John scendtled notes to various me tab is behind him, and there was a new all e tilling down or a night's fight. It was evident, however, that the minimenalists Weic

TERRIBLY DESTURBED.

After a few speeches had been made Mr. McMc len (Liberal) moved, in never dancat to in one adolest, to sell the felowing to Am thus this House is confirmed and strong h tend, by the events which have en need show the passare of the Heme Rule is almost the passare of the Heme Rule is almost the passare that the true bee established in land of the cost of the "Replie will be served in the highest demons." Replie will be served in the highest demons. "It the granding of Homestals to Leanst."

In the deare thus belowed Mr. O'Brien (Ongogo Tery) made as speech in venomous ontog tion to Home Rule, and would up by saying: "I shall vote for the amendment of the other and small on the grammat provides."

Mr. Co-taxan sumply on the ground that it is just the one of all the three that I think is there to have the hard effect."

Mr. Walnee, O. York, mother Orange Tory, followed this up by declaring he would not support Mr. Blake's resolution "because it outs the House to affirm the principle of Mr. Gladstone's Bill giving & measure of Home Rute

THE COSTIGAN ABORTIONAL AMENDMENT was card d. It was in mediately cabled to Englard and at one resized by antiditie's Tory ples and party there and timmpeted terthas conformatory of Home Rule by the Canadian Parliament. In the tace of these indisput able fac's, how more than monumental is the im-pulsace of Sir John and Mr. Cos igan in saying that the amen'iment was none heneficial to be Home Rule cluse than Mr. Blake's reselu-

to Ireland.'

tion. Now that the general election is close at hand it would be veil for all Irohmen to know who were with them, who against them, on that memorable occasion. Here is the division

list:--For the Mome Rule Resolutions.

Sutherland (Oxford), Trow, Vail, Watson Weldon, Wilson, Wright and Yeo-to. Against the Resolutions.

NAVS-Abbott, Allison, Bain (Soulanges), NAVS—Abbott, Adiron, Bain (Soulanges),
Baker (Missisquei), Baker (Victoria), Barker,
Banard, Beaty, Bell, Benoit, Blondeau,
Bombeax, Bowell, Bryson, Burnham,
Burns, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron
(Victoria), Campbell (Victoria), Calling,
Caton (Sir Ado'phe), Cimon, Cechrane, Costigan, Coughlin, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly,
Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers (Sr. Magrico). Caton (Sir Ado'phe), Cimon, Cechrane, Costigan, Coughiin, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, Dawson, Decaulaiers (Sr. Macarice), Dickinson, Dold, Dugas, Dundas, Everett, Farron, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welbad), Fortin, Foster, Gauset, Gironard, Gordon, Grandbois (Luibrult,) Guilett, Haggart, Hall, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Honor, Hereau, Jamieson, Jenkins, Kaultreb, Kivert, Kinney, Kranz, Labrose, Landry (Kent, Landry (Monime guy), Langartin (Sir Hector), Lasage, Macdonald (King's) Mac onald (Sir John), Mackintosh, Macmaster, Macmelan (Middlesex), M. Millen (Vandrand), McCathm, McCathm, McCathy, McDonsal (Cape Breton), McGrosvy, McLehan, McNott, Sussen, Mollatt, Montplaisir, O'Brin, Orlon, Cuinar, Palit, Patterson (Essex), Pinsonheam, Privan, Reed, Ropel, Robertson (Hambor), Robactson (Histing), Royal, Hyaert, Seet, Shekerje re, Sheal, Spendo, Sairs, Tascheven, Tox d, Toyar, Tender Thompson, Vandse, W. Lor, (Albert), Waltare (Vonl.), Ward, White (Landrar), Waltare (Vonl.), Ward, Ward, Waltare (Vonl.), Waltare (Vonl.), Ward, Waltare (Vonl.), Ward, Waltare (Vonl.), Waltare (Vonl.), Ward, Waltare (Vonl.), Ward, Waltare (Vonl.), Waltare

doing sought and though Malid may Bundley and France of decision, is was ordered to be to 22

while in Courab hist year, expressed operation. Mr. O'Reien, ex-M.R. for South 1 ground while in Courab hist year, expressed operation Mr. Bloock to distance was dietect. Water Kourab, of St. The mass. Out., this if it is discouncering it would have materially historical the Henri Rule cause in the warms having out. These are

THE PLAIN, INDESPREADLE FOR US. They 1 to a Mr. Costig in and the Losh Torica who you d with him to Into hom teere uts, cowards, and slaves to Change Tory maters. So that I should be worst that any more bestow in their can peration on truitors, is too bash to apply to them. No punishment that can be imposed by the ballst, by universed concempt fard execuation, is too even a for men who, claiming to be Irish,

EXCINCTION OF ANIMALS. The fell owing from the New York Sun helps to axiling how it is that such stringent game leve are being made in various States of the balon. Alr. Frank Wilkinson writer; A man of the name of Potter or Porter, who is a worderful rifle shot, persuaded three or four men to join him in the business of killing antelops for their skins. They selected this crossing place for an aminush. In the words near the summit of the divide and about a hundred yards from the game trails, Perter's assistants

were stationed. Pericr, who was armed with a heavy breach loading magazino rifle, constaled bimoulf in the woods about half way down the noantring from which joint he could see the trails for a long way in both directions, His embition was not over seventy yards from the iralls. Suppose it was in the fall. In the autumn the antelops swarm out of the park. Band after bind follow their leaders over the hill. Every animal is anxious to get out of the park before the winter's

ki!!ing oue here, breaking the leg-of-another there, and choosing others through the bowels. The herd scattered and ran down the trails in hewildered confusion. Then Parter opened five on them. They did not know where to go. Bedind them rifles cracked. Before them a rifle cracked. They hesitatus. They at god still. Their comrades were follog dead among them. Others were wounded and cried aloud. They ran in

diretes on the hillside. Porter field steadily and accurately at the frightened an'mals. When that herd had defined past tim be refilled the empty magazine of his tifle and opened another box of e-rividges and impatiently waited for another bard to cross the divide. When the puriy's cartridges were exhausted the men skinned too dead animels. Tha must was left on the ground for ean Pirke borsted to me that he had kt.Isd 140 anti-lope in one day at the trails of this crawing place. One hundred and forty killed moons about 250 wounded, and not secured. It means scores of an mais wandering over the plans with broken legs trailing belied them, other scores with their bowels streaming ribben like from their weamle, and estending on the sage brack to they cought to hide from welves, which they have were on their bloody trails. I tooked as Partice to snow theorem and Lectional d tho enforing he had canson.

> ----UPPER TABLE ROCK GONE.

Miadana, Jan. 15 .- That port of the rugged Addition, dan. in.—"that pert of the region bank honest the Herseshie Fidls on the Canadian sule, known as Tropes Table Rock, fell at midnight has night, with a dealening crish that was lead, and the concretation left, more than a mile away. Those and of tens of a did rock fell into the garge tables and with it improved to tone of me below and with it ichumerable tone of ice. The exact position of the break is between he Prespect House and the gent storeshee Falls, just above the old Table Rock end next to the spiral stairan gent the way leading to the rath behind the sheet of water. It was only by a mane's that the stairway west of infriely demolished. The government from railing, to a length of about one hundred and fifty feet, was carried away. It is at this very not that nearly all the visitors stand. Had this full of rock occurred in the day time, undoubtedly a loss of life would have been unded. The formation of the precipics is entirely changed. One can now stand on he bank above and see behind the heavy sheet of water into a dark chasm. The rock was over one hundred fort in length by about sixty feet in width and one hundred and seventy feet deep. One hundred and twenty-three thousand yards of rock is coloniated to have fallen. The suppose decress of the fall is the low water, the steady freezing weather of the past three weeks and the heavy weight of accumulated ica.

The name of a Connecticut Salvationist is "Little Johnny Bull, the devil-killer, manslayer, devil-hater, and [son of a king, fresh irom the old country,"

Beef, Iron and Wine

THE REICHSTAG.

BISMARCK AND VON MOLTKE SPEAK ON THE ARMY BILL

ad Irgo Its Adoption—The Chancellor Deant to France, but Cringing to Russia -the Relebstag Threatened With Dissalu-

BERLIN, Jan. 11,-The Reichstag was crowded to-day, the occasion being the caliing up of the Government's military pill in its amended form for second reading. Herr You Wedell Presdorff, president of the chamher, read the committee's report on the bill. The committee said it was not authorized to advocate any of the proposals in connection with the measure, because none of them had obtained the sanction of the majority of the

gemmittee. Gen. Von Moltke opened the debate in favor of the second reading on behalf of the Government. He said ae did not believe any state should assume the responsibility of increasing the supply of combustible material which at present existed in greater or less degrees everywhere. Strong governments, he contended, were the best guarantee of peace, while danger lay in the ambition of party leaders and their influence on public opinion. If any state, said Gen. Von Moltke, can work effectively to preserve peace, it is Germany, who acts solely on the defensive. For this she must be strong and prepared for war. "Should we, against our will," he continued, "be involved in war, we shall be able to wage it. If this bill is rejected we shall most certainly have war. To-day's vote in the Reichstag on the measure will not fail to have its effect abroad. The army alone renders possible protection to all other political institutions, which must stand or fall with it. The grant for a short term will not be accepted. The eyes of Europe are fixed to day upon this body. I appeal to your patriotism to adopt the bill and show the world your readiness to make any sacrifice, even of your own adverse opinion, if the well being of the father land is at stake." Baron Stauffenberg followed Gen. Von Moltke, and while he was speaking Prince Bismarck entered the chambar. At the conclusion of Baron Stauffenberg's speech,

PRINCE BISMARCK SAID. "The desire of all the military authorities of the empire is only opposed by Herr Richter, Herr Windthorst and Herr Gritlenberger. It was difficult to conclude peace at Frankfort, and it is at il more difficult to maintain it. A degree of intimacy and mutual confidence exists between Germany and Austria, such as never existed at the period of German federation. We are bound to maintain peace for this quarter of the globe, but for this a strong army is required. Our relations with all the powers are of the best, and our good relations with Russia are beyond all doubt. I abould have considered entering upon war on account of Bulgaria as an act of treason against my Prince Bismurck continued: "What is Bulgaria to us? It is all the same to as wheever governs there. The friendship of Rassis is surely more important to us than that of Bulgaria. We have not allowed ourselves to be induced by any one to make an ecomy of Russia for the sake of Bulgaria. To maintain good relations among the powers is more difficult than you think. We cannot allow our efforts to be nullified by journalistic or parliamentary attacks. Our relations with France continue good. To maintain them is difficult because a long historical process must be accomplished before the feelings of the past are appeased and differences reconciled. We have done everything to induce the French to forget and forgive. We have no present ground to apprehend war with France. Neither have war with France. Neither have we Bismarck proceeded to discuss the financial any reason to fear it it it should aspects of the bill. He disputed the asserhappen. There can be no question about tion that expenses would be incurred which our attacking France, but we must protect the country would be unable to support. Ourselves against attacks. Under no cir- With regard to Hanover, Prince Bismarck comstances shall we attack France, but we shall always be compelled to arm ourselves in such a manner as to be equal to the con-tingency of war. This is the supreme object It might be that his sen had by this time of the army bill. I have firm confidence in the peaceful disposition of the French that he had. It conclusion, the Chancellor Geverament and a portion of the French said the Government could have no further peeple. Still the past teaches us that dealings with the committee. The decision we cannot count upon peace with France lay with the House itself. For his own part as permanent. A government may one he could never persuade himself to waste day seems into power at Paris which time by attending the sittings of the com-will make war upon us. Tais you must take mittee. When Prince Bismarck concluded into account. If we do not prepare, if you say to-day when war comes we shall grant Bismarck became passionate when referring everything, we should be laughed at. Is to France, and was apparently indifferent as there in France a single paper or a single to what impression his words were likely to the Bath." For several years he was engaged public nerson who save we renounce our make. There was a marked difference in his with Sir Cecil E. Trevelyan in enquiry into public person who says we renounce our make. There was a marked difference in his rights to Aleace-Lorraine? The possibility references to Russia. Every word he uttered of French aggression is, therefore, a suffi-cient motive for the bill. France is a strong and well armed power; her army is brave and ready to fight. We must never sit idle with our hands in our laps, however peaceful France may look for the moment. Suppose the French proved victorious, what would we have to expect? We should have the same Franch against us from whom we suffered from 1807 to 1813, and who would again so suck our blood that we would be paralyzed for thirty years. Endeavors would be made to permanently weaken us. Such demands would be made as "Give up Hanover." I am only describing possibilities that might arise in the event of cur defeat. The peace of 1870 is mere child's play in comparison with what peace would be aft r a war in 1600. He who wishes to take the responsibil ty for this, let him. The Federal Gov. brament will not take that responsibility, and they, therefore, submit this hill. They wish to have permanently sufficient trained soldiers in the empire. We have chosen the seven years' term because this was the period of our present compromise, and con stitutional strength depended upon that compromise. The Federal council did all they could in consenting to the septennial period. They had only the interests and security of the Empire and the well being of the fatherland in view. Do you believe that if you refuse to adopt the term proposed in the bill the Federal council will deviate from the original proposal? If a similar demand were made in France, do you think there is any possibility of its being refused? (Cheers.) No ground exists for placing difficulties in the way of the Federal Government in regard to the period of duration of the bill, especially in view of the fact that we have kept strictly to the text and spirit of the constitution. Understand, now, that we absolutely adhere to our demand for the Septemate. We can-not give way even a hair breadth (applause

from the right.) Who can guarantee

of the German army dependent upon ma-

jorities in the Reichstag? By doing so you

change the Imperial army into a parliament-

appeal to the electors to discover whether

hardly expect that the Emper You can

uich

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that is really the wish of the nation. W.

shall see whether the electors will perm

ideas actively to exist, according to w' the strength of the army is to be deter

ny the Reichetzg without the consent Federal Council and the Emperor.

tion of the work to which he has devoted the lust thirty years of his life—the creation of Germany and the army of the German empire.

If you believe that possible, if you awaken the FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE slightest suspicion that these are your sims, and if you do not speedily satisfy the wishes of the Federal Government regarding the defensive power of Germany by complete accept. ance of the bill, then we prefer to deel with another Reichstag. We will enter into no further negotiations with you. The danger is which we might place the German nation by procrastination forces us to promptly obtain a decisive answer or to address ourselves to others who will give us such an answer. The question has been asked why has the Government not waited for the expiration of the existing sentennate? The leading reason was that the Government has been convioced that the system of frontier guarding requires immediate strengthen. We did not wish to endanger the ing. security of the Empire by delaying the bill and were not prepared for any opposition to so moderate a demand. Had we known this before hand we would have done better to

conclusion of the speech, Prince Bismarck was londly cheered. WINDTHORST CAUSES A DREEZE. Dr. Windthorst spoke in favor of the adoption of a term of three years. He protested against Prince Biemarck's reference to Hanover, declaring that Hanover would never seek to regain independence with the aid of a foreign state. On the whole he was satisfied with Prince Bismarck's view of the general situation. He was unable, however, to un-derstand why Germany had no interests in the East. The chancellor could cortainly disselve the Reichstag, but what would be gained by dissolution? What would be the use of the constitution or even the whole wachinery of state if the Reichstag was existent only to signify its assent to measures submitted to it? In conclusion he begged the Chancellor to consider whether he would wreck the bill on the question of its duration,

they wished to preserve to the German em-

PRINCE BISMARCK AROSE TO REPLY. He said: "The house has heard Count Von Moltke and Dr. Windthorst. The question is whether the latter is superior to the former as a military authority. Were there such patriotism among us as exists in France and Italy, which in times of danger ignores eity to excite oneself here. The question is, pallor was that of death. I ap shall our army be an Imperial or a parlisparty distinction, there would be no necesmentary force? Shall its effective attength be fixed here yearly? Now, this shall not

A voice-"The mavy? Prince Bismarck—"Oh, with the navy the case is different. The Reichstag has always supported the navy, which, moreover, has Iways had Herr Rickert on its side. To say that we wish by dissolving to secure an assembly which will always say 'Yos' to everything is taking an exaggerated view. Grumbling by Parliament when demands are made for the security of the empire is nowhere more customary than is in Germany.
With regard to the Eastern policy, Germany and Austria alike can and will make the interests of the other its own; but that one power should absolutely and entirely sacrifice itself for the other is impossible. Each has interests unaffecting the other; each must, therefore, go its own way. Herr Windthorst, in saying that Russia is ourally, did not hit the mark. In the presence of the good relations existing between Germany and other Powers and the possibility of a war with France, I have counted upon no ally, nor can he. If the delay in passing the bill has encouraged the war party in France, those persons must be held responsible who have caused the delay." Prince reminded the house that the late King George bad tried, through the instrumentality of Napoleon, to procure his reinstatement there, the House adjourned until to-morrow. Prince references to Russia. Every word he uttered showed his anxiety not to offend Russia or the Crown, and they eventually drew up a make her enepicious.

Berlin, Jan. 13 .- In a speech yesterday Bismarck said he would never have interfered in the Caroline Islands if he had known Spain would object. He asked Dr. Windtherst whether he believed that the Catholic constituencies would elect opposition deputies when Culturkampf was settled, and the Tope had made peace with the German Government.

Herr Hasenelover declared on behalf if the Socialists that they would oppose every increase of the army. He vehemently criticized the contemptuous manner in which the chancellor referred to the Reichstag, and said that in every other parliament in the world a minister who so treated the majority would be forced to resign. The chairman called Hastaclover to

Both Hasenclever and Windthorstreprosched Bismarck for his blunt explanation of German and French relations which they said would excite instead of column France. Bismarck made no reply.

The National Zeitung says: Although our relations are good the relations existing between Aus ria and Russia might entangle Germany in a war with Russia." The Vienna Fremdenblatt says Bismarck's

PRESS OPINIONS.

allies than the Germans.

VIENNA, Jan. 13.—The Free

"The declaration in Bismarch" adenblatt says:

"The declaration in Bismarch" sepecth of Gergaria confirms the statemer dungary and Bulthe Austro-Hungarian to delegation that German delegation delega burg ready to settle at Vienna and St. Peterspacific basis. Bi all differences on a just and
Bulgaria has b marck's decisive reference to
where. It is to ad a sobering influence everywhere it is to be poed; twill have a salutary 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and
the transport to that gentleman's private character; "A statement of facts connected with
the election of Right Hon. W. E. Gladatone
where it is to be poed; twill have a salutary 1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and always the same majority in the house? that the sy soon as P of the German army decendent man man ulgarians disregard the interests of

sn' threshurg considers the speech of Bismarck of that of Mr. Sadi Carnot, at the reassembling the French Senate, as tending to a preservation of peace, which, it says, every government of Europe is trying to strengthen and support.

London, Jan. 13.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says the speeches in the Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian.

Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian. ary force. In this case we might have to " Reichstag give no gratification to the Russian press after the remarks of M. Floquet, whom

The Novoc Vremyer, the Novosti and other papers leceive the German speeches with the of Orinance in Lord Saliebury's Cabinet a nineticth year, will contribute to the destruction greatest sopplicism and distrust.

THE DEAD MINISTER.

SUDDEN DEATH OF SIR STAF-FORD NORTHCOTE.

The Queen and Mr. Gindstone Express their Sympathy-Press Tributes-The De.d Statesman's Career.

London, Jan. 12. - The body of Lord Idder leigh lies in Lord Salisbury's room, The Prime Minister arrived sharely after Lord iddesleigh was taken ill and while the doetors were trying to rally him. He is greatly affected by the death of his former minister Mr. Manners, Lord Salisbury's private secretary, says: "The moment Lord Iddesleigh came inside the antereom he sank down upon a chair. I was in the next room. Hearing groans I immediately went is to the anteroom and litted him to the sefu. first consult the electors as to whether or not Doctors were in immediate attendance, and remedies were applied, but he never spoke. pire its present possessions. As it is, we He died twenty minutes after he was taken must now insist upon our demands." At the ill. His son, Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote, He died twenty minutes after he was taken was sent for, but did not reach his father until ten minutes after all was over. Hel fa later for the Pynes, in Exeter, the family seat, to tell his mother of her husband's death. The body of Lord Iddesleigh has been removed to the family residence in St. James place. There will be no inquest, the doctors certifying that death resulted from failure of

the heart's action. The Queen was deeply affected by the news of the Earl's death, and immediately sent a telegram expressing her sympathy with the widow and family. Mr. Gladstone, who always highly esteemed Lord Iddesleigh, was much affected, and Mrs. Gladstone sent the following telegram: "We are solely grieved by the news of the death of one ed eminent, respected and heloved. We must reserve a more particular expression of our feelings until later."

ANOTHER DOCTOR'S STORY. In an interview this evening Dr. Longston said: "I was summoned on Downing street about 3:15 p.m. On arriving I found Lord Salisbury and several gentlemen in a room with the Earl of Iddesleigh. The Earl was dving on a sofa. He was in a semi-conscious condition and excessively pale. His eyes were closed, his pulse was scarcely perwere without effect. I cannot say precisely when he died. If he was not dead when I arrived he passed away soon after without a struggle. The Earl was older physically than he was in years. In his condition the cold journey from Exeter yesterday was very Without a post mortem examina injudicial. tion I cannot say positively, but I think the doceased suffered from fatty degeneration. He might bear much fatigue and excitement without ill result. There was nothing unusual in his andden collapse. It by no means follows that the Barl was laboring under ex-PRESS TRIBUTES.

LONDON, Jan. 12.-The Morning Post, in an article on the death of Lord Iddesleigh, says :- "It is difficult to avoid the conclu sion that such a severe blow may in some degree affect Lord Salisbury's Government. Lord Iddesleigh was one of the most singleminded and honorable gentlemen that ever gave their life's labor to the public service."

The Daily News says :- "It is not in human nature to altogether ignore the dis-tressing circumstances which in all human probability hastened Lord Iddesleigh's death, and those who are responsible for thus harrying a true and loyal colleague may be left to the judgment of their own consciences."

A DIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

Right Hon. Benry Stafford Northcote, born in London October 27th, 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Bulliol College, Oxlegal secretary to the Board of Trade. On the death of his grandfather, Sir Stafford Henry Northcoto, the eleventh baronet, in 1851, he succeeded to the family title and estites. In acknowledgment of his services as one of the secretaries to the great exhibitien he was created a "Civil Companion of the condition of the civil establishments of report presented in 1864, which led to the Civil Service being thrown open to public competition. He represented Dudley in the Conservative interest from March, 1855, until April, 1857, and eat for Stamford from July, 1858, till May, 1868, when he was first elected for North Devon, which cor s ituency, though it nad rejer ted cial secretary to the Treasury during the first half of the year 1859, and he was appointed president of the Buard of frade in Lord Derby's third administration in June, 1866, when he was sworn of the Privy council. labors res' alted in the treaty of Washington in 1871. When Disraeli formed his Cabinet in 1874 , Sir Stafford Northcote was nominated chance ellor of the exchequer, and he became

, leader of the Conservative party in the ouse of Commons after the elevation of Disraeli to the paerage as Lord Beaconsfield. clear and impressive words show that the peace of the world has nothing to fear from German The New Fricie press of Vienna says: "I see alliance in the ordinary sense of the world has nothing to fear from German The New Fricie press of Vienna says: "I see alliance in the ordinary sense of the world have a fear and the strick of the same year. It was elected a governor of the Hodson's Bay Company in January, 1869, and presided over the control of a conflict with Russia, A stria will have to depend upon herself or a stria will allies than the Germans.

Year of the world has nothing to fear from German Jenuary, 1869, and presided over the control of the Royal Science Association, held at Bristol the same year. He was elected a governor of the Royal Society in 1875. He is the author of "The Cage of Sir Eardley Wil-Previous to the resignation of the Conservathe author of "The Case of Sir Eardley Wilmot considered in a letter to a friend," published in 1817, being a vindication of Mr. Gladstone, who had been charged with recalling the Governor of Van Dieman's Land on account of rumors which had reached him with respect to that gentleman's private char-1847, and on his re-election in 1852 and , where it should be remembered 1853;" "Twenty years of financial policy:
must hier of Europe will lessen as a summary of the chief financial measures passed between 1842 and 1861," and Speech which are to maintain peace."

which are to maintain peace."

PERFERENCE, Jan. 13.—The Journal de for the Purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Start Canal. 1866." Lord Ideeleigh, who Walter Stofferd, Lord St. Cyres, who was born in 1845. His second son, Henry Stafford,

of the Usbinet, was married in 1873 to Alice, the adopted daughter of Sir George Stophen, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which interprise the deceased peer was, it is understood, a large shareholder, and of which Mr. H. S. Northests was until recently a Lart night, three genial friends with me.

A LUCKY ESCAPE.

Mrs. Cyrus Kilborne, of Beamsville, Ont., had what was thought to be a cancer on her nose, and we about to tubmit to a cancer dector's operation, when she tried Bardock Blood Birters, which effected a radical cure. This medicine cures all blood diseasos.

The man, whom I call deserving the name, is one whose thoughts and exer tion : are for others rather than himself .- Sil W. Scott.

THE DEAF MADE TO HEAR. " After eight verra suffering from deafness so had that I was unable to attend to my business, I was cored by the me of Hogyard's Yellow Oit. With gratitude I make this known for the heaefit of others afflicted." Harry Ricards,

If economy is the result of spending small sums profitably, happiness in life is the result of spending the hours profitably.

FOUR YEARS OF SUFFERING. Mrs. Torrance McNish, of Smith's Falls, Ont., after four years of intense suffering with scroiula, from which her head became bald, was cured by Bardock Blood Bitters after the best medical aid had failed.

FOUR WAYS OF READING. The yearly issue of new books by the press

of the great European States and of our own country is more than a hundred a day. Those already published who can compute? I have been asked to give some practical hints about reading, and I want first to tell you of four persons who stand for four types of readers. A very bright lady friend who might have been anything she chose to be as a scholar in art and literature, said to me the other day, after putting down a nevel of the most ephemeral kind, "How I wish I had not got into this bad habit of reading nothing but novels and the newspapers! Why, now I can't fix my mind on anything solid!" She did not fully realize the truth of what she said; did not see that her character had not the strength, her conversation or her knowledge the foundation, that it needed. How one can live on whip-syllabuh and Charlotte Russe and caramels in preference to roast beef, broiled chicken, or even a hoiled dish, is a mystery. The lack of nourishment is evident. The first-named trides are capital in their place for dessert after the good dinner. Then I recall another lady who reads very many books. With a large library, a book cinb, a pamphlet society, and a score of newspapers, she is usually deeply immersed in literature. Where does all this knowledge go? Right through her brain and out into nowhere! No definite gain for all those hours. Ask for a certain fact, a date, a name, an anecdote, a quotation, she is con-fused, and gracefully changed the subject. Reading without reflection is like eating without digestion. Nutrition and growth are arrested. Then I remember a good family who intend to read productly and he thorough and careful. And they select for reading about in the family a history like Clarendon's five heavy volumes on a comparatively unimportant theme. Callers drop in or father gets tired and falls asleep on the loange, and Alice tries to teach her Scotch terrier a new trick. You see? It hasn't sufficient value and interest to hold the attention. The fourth. A gentleman who is proprietor of one of the largest and most popular hotels in one of our largest cities must be a busy man. Yet I know such a one who is one of the best and most satisfactory talkers that I meet. I said to him one "Do let me ask you how it is that you had time to be informed on all the news of the day, and can talk intelligently on new books, politics, &c." He said, "When I was a poor boy, working hard ell day, a kind old gentle man used to lend me his New York Daily ford, taking the degree of B.A. in 1839, M.A. occurred to me, 'What can I rememin 1842, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1862 He and in 1842, and Hon. D.C.L. in 1863. He was ber of what I have read for the past private secretary to Mr. Gladetone while that three weeks? What has been going statesman was president of the Board of on in England, in Germany, in France? Trade (1843-45), and on being called to the What new book has been published? What Bar at the Inner Temple in 1817 he became progress has been made, and in what direcprogress has been made, and in what direction.' So, patting aside my precious papers, I went all round the circle—politics, act, news, literature, &c.—1311 I felt I was certain of some things. I have kept up that habit ever since. What I read, I make mine, and if I can't read a bock, f read a good review of it, and feel that I he we perhaps the best of it."

woll-informed and intelligent. - Kate San-

Definite knowled ge is the key to success. One

hour each day given to reading in the right

way will mak a young man or a young woman

A STUDY IN PHRENOLOGY. Some time ago an Earlish gentleman found a farge turnip in his field of the shape of a man's head and with the resemblance of the features of a man. Struck with curiosity, he had a cast made of it, and sent the cast to a him a few voars proviously, continued to return him until his elevation to the House of Lords in 1885. He was finance to the Teansure was finance in judgment it was reported that it the head of a selectrated profes or, and requested an opinion thereos. After sitting in judgment it was reported that it denoted a man of scate mind and deep research; that he had the organ of quick perception and also of persoverance, with another that indicated credibity. The opinion was transmitted to the owner of the cast, with a From March, 15,67, till December, 1868, he letter requesting as a particular fivor that he was secretary of state for India. He was a would send them the head. To this he politely member of the Joint High commission, whose replied that he would willingly do so, but he labors was prevented, as he and his family had eaten as prevented, as he and his family had eaten it the day before with their mutton at dinner.

> A clorgyman sat in a chair to be shaved, The artist began: "Was shaved you? Have your hair cut? Try a bottle of our Teycophegus? Have a "tampoo?" The clergyman turned to the barber, and said: "Let me up. If I have got to say my catechism, I prefer to say it sitting up. But I came here to be shaved.'

> "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." In other words, "half a 'loaf' is better then no loaf."

Elsewhere in this issue we present a large advertisement of H. H. Warner & Co., setting forth the fact that up to December 27 1886, they had sold the enormous amount of 26,587,335 bottles of "Warner's Safe Cure in North America alone, to say nothing of the European and Australian trade. These figures seem almost incredible, but coming as they do from a house so well known and honorable, we feel sale in attesting to their truthfulness. "Warner's SAFE Cure" has certainly been a great boon to the suffering, and its success has depended altogether upon its own merits. For Kidney, Liver, Blood and Urinary trouble, and especially for Female Complaints, its equal was never known, and for this reason it deserves all the praise which it received.

Your life should be foll of actions and good actions; now each action resulting in a little glory, a little joy, a little pain.

Basicache is almost innactively relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Sackache Plasters. Try one and be free few days ago, when his father was pushed out from pain. Price 25 cents.

"OUR TOASTS."

BY T. D. SULLIYAN.

Taked of the times; but soon we thought To try the question out, if we Could do as Romand says we ought.

Said one—"Let's boast that mighty land,
And drak 'confusion to her for a'"—

We poured the wine, and, glass in hand,
Unto our feet at once we rose.

"Success!"—but no,
Our hearts beat slow;
The words stuck in our throats the while

The woods stuck in our throats the while; Thea load we laughed,

And ere we quaffed, Our toast was this—"Our own Green Isle!"

"That time we failed, another said:
"But let us try the task once more,
And teast the foreign arm that shed
Our fathers' blood from shore to shore; The knaves who seized her fair domains— More oft by fraud than warlike toil;— The clowns who wrecked our neight tames, And fattened on the sacred spoil."

We rose ;-but no! Words would not flow! Then grasped we, each, another's hand; And with a shout

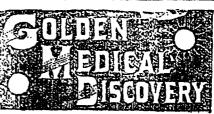
Our toast rang out : "The heroes of our Native Land!"

Then sp ke a third:-"Let's pass them by,-Those gloomy years, for ever flown,-And see what winning ways may lie In later times, or in our own. Come, let us toost the thousand alls 'I hat waste our country's life away. And praise and bless the land that fills. The isle with grief and wee to-day."

We rose:—but no!—
With cheeks aglow,
Our hearts' blood pulsing fast and free,—
We rai-ed each draught And when we quiffed, Our toast was—"IRELAND'S LIBERTY!"

Then, of the group, one other spoke,
And said, "Good friends, I hold it plain,
God never made for bond or yoke This race, so long assailed in vain, The free, bold spirit that He gave To cheer their hearts, no fee can kill; The hope He gave to guide and save Our people true is living still." We rose—and oh!

With cheeks aglow, And joyful tears on every face, With cheers and shout Oue toast rang out "The Future of the Irish Race!"



CURES ALL HUMORS. from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Grent Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boits, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrotulous Soren and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, Whito Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, Whito Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for atreatise on Scrotulous Affections. "THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundhoss of constitution, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrotulous Disease of the Lungs, is promptly and certainly arrested and cured by this God-given remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly tatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Prence thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Curo," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alternative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lings, but for all

CHRONIC DISEASES

OF THE

If you feel dull drowsy, debilitated, have sullow color of skin, or yollowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy borebodings, irregular appetite, and conted tongue, you are sufering from Indigestion, Dyspeppia, and Torpid Liver, or "Billoushess," In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal.

equal.
For Weak Langs, Spitting of Blood,
Shoriness of Breath, Bronchitis,
Severe Conglis, Consumption, and
kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy.
Send ten cents in stamps for Br. Pierce's
book on Consumption. Sold by Druggists.

PRICE \$1.00, FOR SETTLES Warld's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors, 603 Main St., Duffalo, N.Y.

ierce's Little

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC. Sold by Druggists. 25 cents a viel.



\$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they

for a case of catarzh which they cannot cure.

If you have a discharge from the nose, one asive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarri. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's Catarria, "Dold in the Head," and Catarrial Headache. 50 cents.

BABY'S BIRTHDAY.

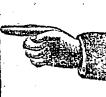
A Beautiful Imported Birthday Card sent to any leaby whose mother will tend us the to any leaby whose mother will tend us the parents' addresses. Also a handsome Dinmond Dye Sample Card to the mother and much valuable information.

Wells, Richardson & Co., Montreal.

NOTICE. NOTICE IS HEREBY CIVEN to tan application will be missed to the Parliament of Canada, at its next Session, on the part of Dame Suzan Ash, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and Inovince of Quebec, to obtain a bill of divorce from her Sunhand, William Manico, of Parts unknown in the United States of America, on the ground of descriton, and because the sid William manion invite obtained a divorce from the said Suzan Ash before the Suprema Court for the State of Massachusetts, oast of The United Expos of America, has contracted a special marriagh. Vantreal, ISSM Extremer, 1880. DURLAMEN, MAINTLES & LARGINAU, Attorneys for the Said Dame Suzan Ash.

10 Es: a Day. Samples and duty FREE None genuin Bhuwerer's Sarerr Rein Holden Co. Holly Mich 12-G

CARTERS ITTLE " IVER PILLS.



Sick Hendache and relieve all the troubles incl. deut to a billion, state of the system, such as Inginess, Nanset, Drowshess, Distress after eating, this in the Sick Ac. While their must remark the success has been shown in caring

SICK

Hondache, yet Carter's Little Liver Phisare equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct sli disorders of the siomach, stimulate the liver cardinate the Lowels. You if "Yey only cared

HEAD

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

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills care it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and were easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action pleaso all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five § \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mad.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City.

CONSUMPTION

Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

Mustrative Sample Free



Do not expend hundreds of dollars for advertised patent medicines at a Collar a bottle, and french your system with nauscons slops that poisor the blood, but purchase the Great and Standard Medical Work, entitled

SELF-PRESERVATION.

Three hundred pages, substantial binding-Contains more than one hundred invatuable prescriptions, embracing all the vegetable remedies in the Phermacopolis, for all forms of chronic and acute diseases, boside being a Standard Scientific and Popular Medical Treatise, a Household Physician in fact. Price only 81 by mail, postpaid. sessed in plain wrapper.

ILLUSTRATIVE SAMPLE FREE TO ALL, young and middle agod men, for the next minety days. Send now or cut this out, for you may never see it again. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER 4 Bulfinch st., Boston, Mass.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

49-G

BREAKFAST,

"Hy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of diges ion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine p operaties of well-selected Cocon, Mr. Epps has proved dour breakfast tables with a delicately flavored leverage which may save us many heavy coctors bill. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up strong enough to resist every tendessy to disease. Hundreds of subtle mainders are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Circle Service Gazette."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in Packets by Grocers, labell d thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homborthing Chemists,

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF !

The only preparation of the kind contraining ontire nutritious constituents of the Boef.

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



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

all pleasant to take. Contain their own Pregativo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Gestroper es worms in Children or Adults.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEO, District of Montreal.—Damo Marte E. H. Selinda Burlend, of Chambly Basin, District of Montreal, wife of Charles O'Relliy, of same pince, merchant, Plaintiff, vs. said Charles O'Relliy, Defendant An action for separation as to property has this daybeen instituted by Plaintiff against Defendant. Montreal, 28th December, 1886.

PREFORTAINE & LAPONTAINE.
Attorneys for Plain'll.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

-IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other de-leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with floor and retain virtues for a long period. the period and seems

None genuine without the trade mark on ., 2 s'*

为脸结束,不能是不能够的人。这只是是一个一个人的一个人。

THE FARM.

JAN. 19, 1887.

TO KILL TICKS.

Coal oil and salt, well rubbed in, wilimake ticks let go. It should be well rubbed in, and then repeated in about a week. Park rind, with a little salt on the meat side, welf rubbed on ticks disturbs them pretty severely. A little carbolic acid with strong soap suds to make the two combine well and make carbolic soap, will disgust ticks or lice with the lucality where the cattle feed. Some say that corl oil must be tempered with from a man's head when applied as a liniment for head complaints, and coal oil and sait well rubbed in, and frequently, is good for theumstiem. It cortainly will not injure a cow or hog, and will kill lice and ticks.
We have tried it much stronger than that on

AN ARTICHOKE CEOP.

Jerusalem artichokes are similar but slightly inferior to potatoes in nurritive value, says the Rural World, but, owing to their immense yield and chearness of raising, are much more valuable to stock, and particularly as hog food. Yields of 1,000 and 2,000 bushels per acre ere obtained, while the culture is not as costly as that of potatoes. The planting is done in about the samy way, but the growth of stocks is so strong that the ground is soon covered, and all weeds are effictually choked out. Although the leaves and stalks are rough and coarse, stock are very fond of them, and will greedily eat the tops to the ground if allowed to get them. Usually the hogs are turned into the patch after the tubers have maturel, which will not be until late in the season, in this way with the tops left on the ground freezing does not injure the tuners in the least, either for food or seed. They can be left in the ground until spring, and then fed to the hogs. Usually the bogs will leave enough of the tubers in the ground to re-seed it, if not kept there too long. Some prefer, however, to let the hogs clean out the patch thoroughly and replant in hills and drills, rather than let a volunteer crop come up. Many are afraid to plant them for fear that once they get them into the land they cannot be eradicated. The lear is unfounded, and it is atrange they are not more widely grown. The red Brazilian :a considered the best. MERINO WOOL.

The fisece on the merine ram should be dense, well set and staniing well up under pressure, and, if pressed down, should have aufficient electicity to return quickly to its upright position. It should be dense rather than long in staple. It should cover all parts of the body, head, legs and underneath the bolly. It is desirable that this last should have the wrinkles running down on to and across it, he covered with as long, thick would sat the sides. The face should be covered with a heavy foretop of woul, rimmed round broadly over the eyes. The model ram does not have the wool running down very close to the end of the nose; but the ram with such a face may be very profitably used on a flock if the ewes have poor faces. The fleece should all parts of the body as possible.

NEED OF LIGHT. Domestic animals, especially growing stock, do not thrive without a copious supply of light. Fattoning stock put on plenty of weight in darkness, but this is not thrist; it is cruelty, and their firsh is not fit for human consumption Cleanliness may be observed 1) by keeping the stalls clean, and (2) by caning the animals themselves. Animals breathe, as it were, through the pores of the skin, as well as by means of their lungs. Dira stops up these pores and throws greater food for human consumption. There should be free and costant communication between small pleces. An hour will bake it. the air and the pores, which is prevented by dirt on the skin, and for this reason also the air in the stable should be pure.

A USEFUL HINT Diseases are often communicated by teed ing horses in stalts which have been occupied previously by diseased animals. Such stalls should first be thoroughly cleaned and disinfeeted. To do this take a pint of suiphuric soid and put it in a bucket of water. Than, with an old mop wash all parts of the stall, especially the trough or manger. All stalls should be occasionally so disintected, as their constant use permits them to gradually besome unfit abodes of the animals.

FREDING MANGOLDS. The best way to feed mangolds, says Prolessor Stewart, is to run them through a pulper and then mix this pulp with the ration beet pulp will not only give a relish to the for coffce. beet, but it contains pectic acid, which is a digester of other food. Four quarts of this man if we pulp given twice per day insufficient to accomplish the great benefit for which roots should be fed—to cleanse the stomach, prevent constipation and act as a digester for other food. This mixing in with other food is the true way to feed roots. When fed alone and in a large quantity roots are a poor food, but as a small part of the ration they h .ve an important office.

THE USE OF COAL ASHES. Coal ashes are of no value as a manure. On very heavy soil, however, they are valuable as a divider of the soil, acting in the same manner as sharp sand. Hence, in all situations where the garden is a stiff clay the anplication will be indicated, and they should be yearly given to the soil. The ashes of bituminous coal as a rule are richer in valuable constituents of growth than those made from anthravite. If large bones are used bury them in the earth and the reots of trees and plants will find them and completely cover them with their feeding roots. Hence they are more valuable used thus in the orchard where they may lie undisturbed for years. The value of coal ash is the very antipodes of wood ash. Yet many a country farmer who burns wood mover thinks of saving his ashes. Try it once on a bed and see the result.

A MAD STONE.

W. R. Sonner, of Fort Worth, fex., has a mad-stone that has been used over one hundred times and with good success. It has a history. In 1848 Captain Wilson, of Alabama, killed a white deer, and knowing the Indian theory, looked in its stomach, and there found a stone as large as a goose egg that resembled a petrified sponge. This was the mad-stone. The Indian theory is that the white deer is more susceptible to vegetable poisons taken into the stomach when eaten with grass than other animals. To preserve the life of the animal nature has placed in the stomach this porous stone, which ah-Being soaked in milk, the stone is made pure distance apart. Sift sugar over them and a sean, and ready for another application.— little brandy. A glass of maraschino will make the salad delicious

THE HOUSEHOLD.

(Specially prepared for THE POST and TRUE WITNESS.)

[The Editress is prepared to answer all questions on matters connected with this Department.

PRESERVED QUINCES.

Use the orange quinces. Wipe, pare, quarter, and remive all the core and the hard part under the core. Take an equal Some say that co-loid must be tempered with Some say that co-loid water, and will take soup sads; that it is too strong, and will take the hair off in applying it to a cow. We the hair off in applying it to a cow. We the hair off the sugar on the top, but do not stir. When this boils add another part of the water applied it several times, and have never the sugar on the top, but do not stir. When this boils add another part of the sugar is in weight of sugar. Cover the quinces with sugar and continue until all the sugar is in the kettle. Let them boil slowly until the color you like, either light or dark.

VEAL OUTLETS BRAISED. Lard some yeal cutlets on one side, and place them on a layer of minced onion and carrot in the bottom of a stewpan; add rich stock enough to cover them completely, and let them cook. Serve them with nice brown gravy mady with stock strained.

POTATO CROQUETTES.

For orcquettes mash your potatoes, season with butter, milk, salt, a dash of nutmeg and a dash of cayenne popper; add the bouten yolk of an egg. Beat thoroughly; and mould up into balls or colongs; roll these in egg and then in fine cracker craints and fry in boiling lard.

HASHED MUTTON.

Mine an onion and fry it in butter to a brown color, add a tablespoonfu! of flour, stir well, pour in enough stock or broth to make the sauce, with a dash of vinegar, pepper, salt and spices to tatt. Let the sauce give a boil, then strain it, and, when cold, put in and slived to do their own digging. Fed the slices of meat, well trimmed of any outside parts, and a good allowance of nickled and the droppings of the hogs also, the gherkins out in slices. Let the whole get crop cannot fail to improve the land. A warm by a gentle simmering, and keep it hot warm by a gentle simmering, and keep it hot till wanted for table. Serve.

TO FRY FISH.

To fry fish, wipe dry, rab with salt, roll in flour; have ready in frying pan a generous lump of sweet butter, adding a little beci drippings, to prevent the butter acorching. When smoking hot, lay in the pieces, crowding if necessary, cover with a tight fitting lid, and tilt the frying-pan ofton, to prevent burning. When you thick it done on one side, turn and brown the other; remove the lid and serve immediately. The steam serves to cook quickly, the butter giving a most delicious taste, and if done over a clear, steady fire, there will not be a trace of greatiness.

STEAMED POTATOES. Cook in your eteamer with the skins on until they are mellow to the heart and the skins crack all over. Take these off, by the potatoes in a deep dish, press each one hard enough to crack it and pour over them a cupful of rich, bot mitk, in which has been stirred and boiled a tablespoonful of butter rolled in a tablespoonful of prepared flour. Pepper

and salt to tuste. RASPBERBY PIE WITH CREAM.

Line a pie plate with good paste and fill with raspberries sweetened abuniantly. Lay the upper crust on evenly, but do not fasten by pinching or printing the outer edges. When the pie is baked ect seids to cool. The be as even in length, thickness and quality on | crust should be cold and stiff wher. you lift it to cover the contents with a cup of whipped cream, sweetened with powdered sugar. Replace the upper orust, sift augar over it and send to table.

DARLEY PUDDING.

Take a quarter of a pound of Scotch or pearl barley. Wash and simmer it in a small quantity of water, and add milk and flavoring as for rice puddings. Best up with sugar and natmeg, and mix the milk and barley in the same way. It may be more or less rich of eggs, and with or without the addition of butter, cream or marrow. Put it into a butburdens upon the lungs, promoting disease tered dish, leaving room for six or eight ounces and acting prejudicially to the products as of currents, and an cunce of can lied peel, cut upfi no, with a few apples cut up in

DEVILED TOMATOES.

Cut large, firm tomatoes, when you have pared them, crosswise into thick slices and broil on an oyster broiler. Lay on a hot dish and pour over them a souce made thus: Three tablespoonfuls of oil and the same of vinegar, volks of three raw eggs beaten light, a teaspoonful of sugar and half as much, each, of mustard and salt, with a pluch of cayeone. Put sugar, pepper, salt and mustard into the vinegar and best to a boil. Beat the oil, drop by drop, into the whipped yolks, and when you have a rich creamy mixture stir the hoiling vinegar into it gradually. Set in a vessel of hot water and stir until scalding hot.

Put new milk into an earthen pan and set on the stove until it is quite warm; then set of grain or ground feed and cut hay. This lit saids and it will produce excellent cream Kitchen tables may be made as white as

snow if washed with soap and wood ashes. Floors look best scrubbed with cold water, scap and wood ashes.

Sick people, or invalids, are often annoyed with flies. The trouble may be obviated by hanging a cartain of mosquito netting, long enough to sweep the fiper, over the door.

To take spots of paint off wood, lay a thick coating of lime and soda mixed together over it, letting it stay twenty four hours, when wash off with warm water, and the spot will

have disappeared. A liquid glue that is always roady for use can be made by filling a glass jar with bits of broken glass and putting over it acetic acid. Place the jar in water over the fire, until the glue is all dissolved and the process is com-

M. Van Hulle, a Frenchman, counsels us if we would preserve the flavor of our vegetables not to wash them before cooking if it can be avoided. The vegetables should have the dirt removed with a brash or a cloth, or if washing be indispensable, it should be done rapidly, immediately before placing them in the saucepan.

A bottle of turpentine should be kept for every house, for its uses are numerous. A few drops sprinkled where cockroaches congregate will often drive them off; also ants, red or black. Moths will flee from the odor of it. It will take ink stains out of white muslin, when added to soap, and will help to whiten clothes when added to them while boiling.

In papering a wall for the first time, it is important that, after being dueted, the walls be well wiped down with damp cloths, frequently renewed, provious to applying the paper. If this precaution be neglected, the almost imperceptibly fine dust will be collected by the damp pasts, giving the paper a stroaked dirty appearance, which no after

treatment can efface. A salad of oranges may be made by taking four thin-skinned oranges, and if it can be had one or two blood red ones. Cut them in sorbs the poison, neutralizes it, and saves the had one or two blood red ones. Cut them in deer's life. The stone applied to a bite into slices across the sections, remove the seeds which poisen has been injected at once draws | and serve them, one piece overlapping another, out, and when its pores are filled drops off. | with the slices of the blood-red ones at equal

26,587,335

BOTTLES OF

Warner's SAFE Cure

Sold to Dec. 27, 1886.

NO OTHER REMEDY IN THE WORLD CAN $PRODUCE\ SUCH\ A\ RECORD.$

This wonderful success of "Warner's SAFE CURE" is due who'ly to the real merit of the Remedy For a long time it has been REGARDED BY THE HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AS THE ONLY SPECIFIC FOR KICINEY, LIVER AND URINARY DISEASES AND FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's SAFE Cure" and we can produce 100,000 TESTIMO NIALS to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles discribated. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

Boston

1,149,122 | Pennsylvania

MRS. D. DRICKIE (Black Point, N.B.), JOHN WILLIAMS, P. C. (Hamilton, Ont.) writes, June 19th, 1884, that about a year ago rays his wife was suffering with indigetion, pains in the back, stou'der and right side, she was very low, with what two doctors prothe shoulder at this time being quite numb, and she was Rarely Fr-e from Headnourced Kidney and Liver Disease. Had no hopes of getting better. Commenced taking "Warner's SAVE Cure," and from its ache. A physician st-ted that it was Hardeffects is to-day well and strong. ness of the Liver. After dostoring f r twelve years, with no effect, she began using "Warner's SAFE Cure" and after she Chicago

171,929

had taken six bottle-, she was in better health

WM. GILLERT (Uffi: gtoo, Ont.), writes that

in the year 1881 he was stricken with severe pains and high fever. The doctor prosounced it "rheuma'ic fever" and claimed that he could not save him, as it would affect his

heart. He went to the hospital in Teronto, and they said that he could not be cured.

His Sufferings were Intense. His legs began to seell a d in a short time lie body was swoden to an enormous size. He commenced taking "Warner's Sarg Curo" and began to improve. He says

he is now up and around, and is well, and is

Portland, Me., - - 441,105

M. LEVY (Port Hope, Ont.), says that ten

years ago 16 was affected with a very lame lack, which would be so had at times that he

could only with great difficulty rise from his

chair, and then only with the most agoniz

ing pain. He trid all sorts of remedies without any effect, and finally he commenced using "Warner's SAFE Core." After taking nine bottles he telt like a new man. The

Bal. of New Eng., - 441,753

JOHN ASKWITH (Ottown, Ont.), writes

under date May 25 h, 1884, that previous to October he was taken very il. He was very

nervous and could not sleep, and suffered greatly from Passing Gali Stones. He continued in this state until the following Merch, and began taking "Warner's Save Care." By the middle of

April he was completely restored to health.

pains had left him and he was cured.

fure that "Warner's SAFE Cure"

than she bas had for many years.

Providence

W. R. FOSTER (Thornbury, Out.), writes June 1st, 1887, that he was perfectly and entirely Cured of Bright's Disease, by the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure," and neve since that time has there been any return of the symptoms.

1,821,218

2,808,693

846,946

Detroit,

REV. C. HAMILTON (Milburton, Ont.) says he considers "Warner's SAFE Cure" has no equal in the world for Kidney Trouble. Says he could not get along with out it, and can say without hesitation teat it has been of untold benefit to him and needs only a fair trial to prove its virtues to relieve the suffering.

Milwaukee, - -458,894

T. C. DIETRICH (Galt, Ont.) says that summer before last he was taken with evere Nervous Prostration, and Inflammation of the Liver, and that his blood was full of uric acid, and his liver did not properly perform its function. He has taken a number of bottles of "Warner's SAFE Care" and is to-day confident that it has secured for himself a surprising physical gain.

Minnesota, 648,017 - -

J. H. HARRIS (Brocklyn P.O., County On-tario, Ont.) writes Nov. 4th, 1885, that since prior to the year 1870 he was troubled with Catarrh and Bronchitis, and experienced no relief from the innumerable remedies which were at times prescribed for him. He was induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure" was induced to try "Warner's SAFE Cure" and at the end of three weeks use of it was enabled to bid far-well to his bronchitis, and in another Week to catarth, and afterwards all the irregularities of the kidneys disappented. He has never had any re-

New York State - 3,870,773 Bal. N. W. States. - 1.767.149

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEICHBORS ABOUT

Warner's safe cure.

THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

WM. R. PRESTON (Lindsay, Ont.) says that eleven years ago he suff-red with Liver and Kidney disorder, and his friends thought he was about to die. The physicians gave him no encouragement, but finally he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure." He says that the disease has now entirely disap-

peared, and he teels like a new person. Cincinnati, - - - 873,667

MOSES FURLONG (206 McNab St. N., Hamilton, Can) writes Nov. 2d, 1886, that he has been Suffering for over 20 years with pain in the back and one side of the head and ind gestion. Everything be ate disagreed with him. He had Enlargement of the Liver, which the physicians said it was impossible to care. He commenced taking "Varner's SAFE Cure" and took taking "Warner's SAFE Cure" and work 36 bottles, and has since had the best of health.

633,158 Bal. Ohio, (State,) -

C. W. CONOVER (Toronto Township, Credit, Can.) writes Sept. 16th, 1886, that for many Can.) writes Sept. 16th, 1880, that for Hany years he was a nervous and bilious subject, and had a combination of diseases, Derengement of the Liver, Stomach, Bowels and Kidneys. He had ton or twelve physicians, and blistered and dosed and tortured without any relief. Finally he began taking "Wurner's Sare Cure," and second for media he a slinest entirely reafter a few weeks, he is almost entirely recovered.

Southern States, - 3,534,017

ALONZO CORNELL (Brockton, Ont.), May 15th, 1885, writes that cighteen months ago he was Despaired of by his Physiclans. His weight was reduced to 90 lbs., and when he began taking "Warner's SAFE Cure," in two months his weight increased to 176 ibs., and he is now well and healthy.

Canada,

Cleveland, • - 682,632 | St. Louis, - 1,530,527

W. H. CALLAGHAN (Markham, Ont.), wrete, June 21st, 1883, that in the previous November he was troubled with terrible Pains across the Kidneys and Bladder, caused from overstrain and lifting. He tried "Warner's BAFE Cure" and the pains artistic left him. the pains entirely left him, and he has not been troubled since.

Kansas City, - - 717,860

WILLIS B. COOK (E. Williamsburg, Ont.) writes that three years ago he had an Attack with the Kidneys and also affections of the hyer. He consulted physicians, with no relief. He purchased a bottle of "Warner's Sarr Oure," and felt himself grow stronger before he had finished its contents. He used eight bottles and his health was entirely restand. was entirely restored.

Bal. S. W. States, - 746,789

MRS. LIZZIE SMITH (Piquette Ave., Detreit, Mich.), disposed to kidney disease from Scarlet fever had when young, was troubled with severe pain in the top of the head, followed by convulsions, in which her life was despaired of. Her back distressed her terribly. After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's Sive course of treatment with Warner's Save Cure she says the doctors pronounce her perfectly healthy."

San Francisco, 1,242,946

SAMUEL W. NIXON (Highlands, N.B.) wrote July 13th, 1884, that his wife had been troubled with bad feelings in her head and Weakness across her Eack for a number of years. She could not stand on her feet, nor eat anything, and her case was considered hopeless. She began using "Warner's SAFE Care," and by the time she had taken eleven bottles she was perfectly cured.

- 1,467,824 Bal. Pacific Coast, - 732,816

Every Testimonial we publish is genuine. Write to the testators, enclosing stamp for reply, and learn for yourselves,



CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000

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We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Lautiusia State in teries which may e presented at our counters.

J. H. OGLESET, Pres. Louisty to Nat'l Bank. J. W. Killingi H. Pres. State National Bank. A. Haldwin, Pres. New Or cans Nat'l Bank. UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION I

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Logislature of Elucational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$50,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution depted

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Capital Prize, \$150,000. 45 Notice.-Tickets are Ten Dollars only.

	Malves, \$5.	fifths, \$2.	.Tenths, \$	1,	
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1	CAPITAL PRI	ZE OF	\$150,000	£150,000 [1
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Application for rates to embashould be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans. For further internation write clearly giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter Currency by Express (at our expense) addressed

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

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This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Lending Recessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS&BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, 2 General Family Medicine, are unsurpasso

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Sourching and Realing Proporties Known Throughout the World,

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

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into mea's, it Cures Sere Throat, Broachitis, Coughs, Crida, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never been kn n to fail

Both ru and Ointment are sold at I, refeesor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. id. 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THE CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES MAILS.

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This Comrany's Lines are composed of the following double-engined. Clyde-built Iron STRAUSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength. speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time on

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Numidian 6,100	Building.
Farisian, 5,460	Capt. James Wylie.
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Caspian 3,200	
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Corean	" J. C. Menzies,
Greenn3.600	" C. E. LoGullai,
Manitoban 3,150	R. Carrathers.
Canadian2.600	" John Kerr.
Phonician 2,500	" D. McKillop,
Waldensian 2 600	D. J. James.
Lucerne2,2:0	" W. S. Main.
Nonformalland 1 coo	At a D. MINIO.

Vessels.

Newfoundland 1,500 C. J. Mylins. Acadian 1,350 F. McGrath 2 The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line satting fro Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on ATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched

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Pates of passage from Montreal, the Portland:—Cabin \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$2.10 (according to accommendation), Intermediate, \$35.50, Steerage, 25.50.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpool, via St. John's N. F., are intended to be despatched FROM HALIFAX:— Rates of passage between Halifax and & John's — Cabin \$20.00, Intermediate, \$15.00, Steerage \$5,00,

GLASGOW LINE. GLASGOW LINE,
During the season of Winter Navigation a absance
will be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Foston
tyla Hallias when occasion requires), and required;
from Beston to Glasgow direct, as follows, FROM
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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Parts, to all points in the Whited States and Canada, and from all stations in Canada and the United States to Liveppol and Gasgaw, via Boston, Portland or Habitax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Truck Bailmay. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermout and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Hailways, (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston and by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for East bound Traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. any of the Agents of the above-named Railways.
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H. & A. ALLAN, 4 Irdia street, Portland. et State street Eoston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

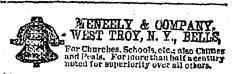
Nov. 9th, 1886,





MEENEELY BELL COMPANY The Finest Grade of Church Belk

Greatest Experience. Larges Tr Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLANTON H. HENEELY BELL COBPAN. TROY. N.Y.



McShane Lell Foundry. Chimes and Peals for OHUNGERS, Chimes and Peals for OHUNGERS, Colling, Tower Chocks, etc. Pally warranted; salidaction guaranteed. Send for price anteed of the Co., Carrinogram Md. O.S. Montion this paper.

FARIMS & MILLS

FOR Sale & Exchange,

FREE Catalogue,

R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Bichmond, Va.

DED.

GRENIER.—At Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on the 6th instant, after a short illness, Thomas

DOWD .- In this city, on the 10th inst., An-

thony Dowd, aged 80 years, a native of county Longford, Ireland.

RYAN. -In this city, on the 6th inst., Mary

Connolly, aged 70 years, a native of King's County, Ireland, relict of the late Patrick Ryan.

BRENNAN.—In this city, on the 9th inst., after a long and painful illness, Martin Brennan, aged 58 years, a native of County Kilkenny, Iraland

MEEHAN.-In this city on the 15th instant.

Patrick Meehan, aged 66 years, a native of the County Stigo, Ireland.

FLOOD.—In this city, on the 9th inst. Bridget Kirwan, aged 80 years, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, relict of the late

SHERIDAN.-At his home, 230 East 30th

Street, New York, on Monday, Jan. 3cd, after a short illness, Farrell Sheri ian, aged 65 years, native of Dublin, Ireland. 91

BOYLE -In this city, on the 13th inst., at

No. 5 Houle street, of congestion of the lungs.

Patrick J. Boyle, aged 40 years, a native of the County Cavan, Ireland.

Died, at River Beaudette, on Wednesday

morning, the 15th December, 1886, John E.

McDonald, at the advanced age of sixty years,

son of the late John McDonald and Mary

McDonald, of the same place. Deceased was much respected by his intimate friends,

neighbors and his acquaintances, and has

lived a good moral and religious life. He was a kind-hearted, honest and faithful friend

and neighbor, obedient and dutiful son, good

and amiable, an excellent brother, much be-

loved by his beloved sisters and brothers,

His death deprives them of a father and a

brother, and bereaves them of their earthly

and congenial protector. His lamentable and premature death was occasioned by a

severe cold and inflummation of the lungs.

Ho was fortified with all the rites of the Roman Catholic Church Preparatory to his

departure to the regions of endless bliss, where may his precious soul participate in

the true bliss of the blessed in eternal glory.

He was buried at St. Telesphore, 17th De-

cember, his remains being escorted by a large assembly of neighbors and friends to St.

Telesphore church, where a Requiem Mass

was celebrated by the Rev. Father Papin.

Ail gaudia aterna, pnevenire mercantur in ciclis, per Christum Dominum Nostrum.

Died, Monday morning, the 20th of Decem.

ber, 1836, at River Beaudette, Miss Isabelia McDonald, daughter of the late John Mc-Donald and Mary McDonald, of the same place. The deceased lady lived a long time

with Mr. Seymour in Montreal, where she

spent a good, moral and religious life as a servant and housekeeper. Deceased came

from Montreal about four years ago, and

lived with her sieters and late brother, John

E. McDonald. Her testamentary deposition

seems to indicate that she accumulated considerable wealth which is bequeathed to

several heirs. She possessed a religious and moral inclination, was kind-hearted and neighborly, and much respected by her act

quaintances. She was attentive to her late

sister Mrs. H. Cameron and late brother

John E. Cameron, which affected her impaired constitution. Cold and inflammation

caused her death in the 68th year of age. All the rites of the Roman Catholic Church were

administered to her on Sunday morning, the

her remains to the place of burial. May her

ROYAL Fawais

soul rest in peace.

Martin Flood.

Grenier, Esq., Mayor of the locality.

OUR QUEBEC LETTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

Quebec, Jan. 10.—We shill keep an eye on Mr. Ben. Globeosky, lawyer, of Montreal. He is really "too fresh." He was down here the other day, and Quabec did not appear large enough to contain him. Why, Sir, by all accounts he talked as if he held the destiny of the province in the palm of his hand, and as for honors he had only to say presto, and they come blushing to his command. An for his "mission" to this fancient city, some of our politicians soon found out what that was. Globensky was the "go-between"—the "high, dare, Dick," as they say in the old country, and he just laid himself cut to "rope in" the Nationalists and Liberals to support the present administration. The Hon. Mr. Garne was, in some way present or prospective, to be made Lieutenant Governor of the province, if he was only mean enough to swallow all he had said against the Ross Government and go in and lend a helping hand. Tis nothing less than Lieutenant Governor, as I hear the story, and I think I have been well informed. Of course, Mr. Globensky mistook his man. Prospective QUEBEC, Jan. 10. - We should keep an eye on Mr. Glabensky mistook his man. Prospective or present, honors were not likely to induce Mr. Garneau to turn traitor on his friends. He is not made of the material necessary to produce the kind of animal necessary for that sort of deceit. His animal necessary for that sort of deceit. His career has been an honorable one. He has a stainless commercial record. He is a man of lofty principles, just motives and unimpeachable integrity. Whatever political mistake he, able integrity. Whatever political mistake he, in common with most men, made in life treason has not been one of them, and it is not likely that he would, at this time of day, stain his reputation by bartering his honor for social distinction and leave behind him a reputation for political deceit and fraud. If Mr. Globensky three Mr. German better he would not have knew Mr. Garneau better he would not have approached him with a bribe in one hand and disgrace in the other, and I am satisfied that the Hon. Mr. Garneau had him to understand that between himself, his friends the Nationalists, and the pendards there can be nothing but political antagonism and an "open rupture" for many a long day to come. But Mr. Globensky, by all accounts, did not stop at the Hon. Mr. Garneau, for it appears that he tried his 'orantice hand on tried his 'prentice hand on

MR. OWEN MURPHY M.P.P.

for Quebec West, also. Anything he wanted, in reason, was at his command. A seat in the cabinet, hints about "boodle," anything and everything to secure his asistance for Ross, Tailon and Co. But here again they mistake their man. We who know Mr. Owen Murphy would as senseen as the member for Chahes would as soon suspect the front are. Mercler himself of treason as the member for Quebec West. Like Mr. Garneau, Mr. Murphy is not the class of man to tarnish a hitherto stainless character by an act of political treachery on the threshold of his Parliamentary career. He would not have his reputation for honor and honesty tarnished for all the honors the Minister could bestow on him. At least that is what his friends say about him, and that is what they generally believe. Of course, he spurned their offers, and, of course, to-day, he stands higher in the estimation of the public than he ever did before, and that is saying not a little for him, let me tell you. But these things prove the desperate straits the friends of the Government are in. They are not only grasping at straws, but at shadows. They are placing a price on political treasor, and they are attempting to encourage a system of deceit which would eventually wreck the constitutional practice altogether. If the treachery now proposed by the friends of Dr. Ross could by any corrupt practice succeed it would undermine the confidence of the people in the franchise and make them look on elections as a sham. But they cannot succeed, and the efforts they have made prove that one swallow does not make a summer, and that if some of Mr. Joly's friends left him that is no reason why the supporters of the Hon. Mr. Mercier will do likewise.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS Preparations for the general elections are going

on all about us, and the Liberals are ahead of the Torics in the choice of candidates. The Nationalists will, it is expected, be stronger, have as yet been chosen for the Nationalists side, but, on the other hand, the Nationalists have more men in the field in other places as the following list will show :--Ministerialists Anna vitie

Millione Landing.	Opposition.
Quebec East	Hon, Laurier
Quebec Centre	Hon. Langelier
Levis	Dr. Guay
Dorchester Lesage	Duchesnay
Lotbiniere	Dr. Rinfret
Belluchasse	Amyot
MontmagnyLandry	Chaquetta
L'Islet	
Kamouraska	
Rimouski	
Portneuf	
And in some of these vacant of	constituencies ther
is a plethora of candidates :	gainst the govern
ment.	

QUEBEC WEST

for instance is, it is said, likely to have too many Richmonds in the field. At least at present too many are spoken of. The Hor. Thomas McGreevy, the Liberal, will, of cause, be the government candidate, and in opposition we have still the names of Mr. Mathew Hearn, Q.C., Mr. George Humphries, and, of late, the Hon, John Harne is becoming an activation. C.C., Mr. George Humphries, and, of late, the Hon, John Herne is looming up with auspicious composure. At present no one appears to know who is who. But the West should be safe for any of the three who are mentioned as probable opposition candidates—Anti-Home-Rule, Orange Alliance Mail follower, Boodle Brigade Allegiance—McGreevy should be beaten out of his boots by any honest man. If he is not then the chances are that the mean If he is not then the chances are that the mem-ber for Quebec West will be in Opposition and he will let Parliament look after itself as he did during the days when Alexander Mackenzie guarded the policy of the Dominica and starved his friends into surrender. But those days have passed. When the Liberal party gets into power again, if there is any starving to be done, it will not be done by the Liberals themselves. Enough of that kind of thing is better than a feats, and tit for tat is fair play all over the

QUEBEC, Jan. 11.—Quebec West can be redeemed at the next Dominion election. From all I can hear there does not appear to be a doubt about it. Although the division returns an Irishman, yet the majority of the electors is French Canadian, and they are not likely to follow the party led by Sir John A. Macdonald-of Ontario against the assaults of Sir John A. Macdonald's lieutenants, Dalton McCarthy and his organ The Mail. All have contributed to the result. And in this old city the Irishmen whom I meet laugh at the idea of The Mail being an "independent" paper. Fren Conservatives admit that that story is "too thin." "It is all a dodge" they say, and it requires no astute philosopher to see it. The Mail tailed as an organ of bigotry and intolerance. It cannot "swallow its wort's" or go back on its record. What then is it to do? If it continues in the old pa th it will ruin the last chance of the Te ries. So it tries the "independent" tack, in order to relieve." the pandent" tack, in order to release the party" of i all responsibility for its utterances. It is all a party dodge. The Mail will help the Tories now as it did before. I have not met; in Irishman in Quebee yet who does not think. to. The Mail will, they say, go one way and . Sir John will go another, but the destination is the same. They are taking the destination is the same. They are taking different reads to the same political heaven—
gentlemen, whom the Nationalists have in view tor, Gaspe and Bonaventure, stand a contest, the the triumph of the Tories win, which few, about it. And if the Tories win, which few, very few, bolieve, "The Mail will shout the "District of Quebec," Sir John is not the "District of Quebec," Sir John is not sure of more than two or three seats. He may time past has been at points west of Toron to, \$6.50 per 100 under light stocks.

deal to do in shaping the policy of the Government. That is where the danger carries it. But it won't do. It is "too thin," a long way too thin, and everybody knows

THE PUBLIC DEET.

But there are other reasons for believing that Quebec West will be redeemed. Apart-from the Irish, who will oppose McGreevy for his anti-Home Rule and Orange Alliance Association, there is a large commercial element in the constituency that will vote against the Boodlers simply on business principles. Just think of it. With emigration almost at a standstill, yet the public debt of the country has increased from \$93,-457,000 in 1867 to \$281,314,000 in 1886! That is, in twenty years the public debt has been trebled, something that perhaps no other country in the world can say. With no great army to support; no navy to guard our coasts; no diplomatic service to look after our interests abroad, yet we more than treble our public debt in twenty years and weight the people down with taxes. And all of that increase that the Liberals are responsible for is \$7,232,000 during the five years of the Mackenzie administration. All the rest has been piled up by Sir John A. Macdonald. Why, sir, even during the 90 months that the present administration has been in power the verage increase of debt has been :--

WASTURE ITELEMEN OF SECONDARY		
Each month	\$1,181.744.00	
Each day	, 45,551.00	
Each hour	. 4,545.00	
Each minute		

Just think of that! And a great deal of all this money went in boodle. It went to contractors, jobbers, newspapers and political tricksters of all kinds. And where is the return for all this money? How much better off are the people? How much cheaper is living? Let the merchants of Quebec give the answer And remember that twenty years ago, in 1867. Sir John began Confederation with an annual expenditure of \$13,000,000 in round figures. Well, in six years he increased it to \$23,000,000. That was not so bad, eh? Then in 1874 Alexander Mackenzio came into power, and during the five years he was in power the expenditure was kept down to \$23,000,000, as he found it, and there he left it. Then Sir John came in again in 1878, and away goes the expenditure like a rocket, from \$23,000,000 up to \$35,000,000 in 1885! Now Mackenzie kept too tight a grip of the money bage. He was, in fact too honest; but Sir John! why he just opened the strings and let the boys dive in and take all they wanted. These, Sir, are some of the reasons why the merchants of Quebec will oppose McGreevy at the coming Dominion elections, for he was one of the Boodlers, and should be sent to the

well. EAST, CENTRE AND WEST. Laurier is sure of Quebec East. No one doubts that Langelier, the present Mayor, is almost equally sure to carry Quebec Centre— few doubt that,—and if the Liberals carry Quebec West, this city will present the singular spectacle of having six representatives, three for the provincial and three for the Dominion—all Liberals. And men who are well posted in the political ins and outs of affairs in and around Quebec believe that the large interpretation of the power is that the Dominion of Canada will assist Gladstone and Parnell in securing affairs in and around Quebec believe that the large interpretation of the large interpretation of Canada will assist Gladstone and Parnell in securing Mowat will do it. Mercier will do it, and onr that this is just what will happen. Mowat will do it; Mercier will do it, and our Quebec wants to be abreast of the times friends in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will in this matter. The people here do not want to have their M.P.'s and M.P.P. in opposition. There is no city, or town, in Canada whose prosperity depends more on Govern-ment help than Quebec. In fact, without Government help the city carnot at present prosper. Well, there is a belief abroad that Blake is coming into power. That belief is pretty general. It affects the people of Quebec as keenly as it does any other Mationalists will, it is expected, be stronger, much stronger in the Dominion than they were in the Provincial elections. It is indeed true that in Gaspé, Bonaventure, Temiscouata, Beauce, Megantic, Chicoutimi, Charlevoix, Montmorency and Quebec West no candidates as Boodle has driven the independent as Boodle has driven the independent as were to Blake, so has the skymp of the respective to the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make frish electors from Sir John, and sympathy with the Old Land. Make as yet been chosen for the actional vote over to Blake, so has the skymp of the respective properties and the stronger in the Irish vote alone, be cent into political tatives should be interest of the city demands that its representative growth alone, be cent into political tatives should be interest of the city demands that its representative growth alone, be cent into political tatives should be in harmony with the gov-obscurity. The Irishman who votes for him puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make as Boodle has driven the independent as the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make as Boodle has driven the independent as the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make as Boodle has driven the independent as the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make as Boodle has driven the independent as the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. Make the puts McGreevy and boodle before his sympathy with the Old Land. commercial vote over to Blake, so has the mel administration of the North West and "No Popery" affected the French, and between them all the chances are that the year 1887 will see "finished" affixed to his political reputation for ever.

QUEDEC, Jan. 12 .- The Hon. Mr. Mercier is to be given an imposing reception when he comes to Quebec. If he arrive at night, which comes to Quebec. If he arrives at night, which is probable, he will be met at the station and a torchlight procession will be formed to escort him to his hotel. He will be hailed as the conquering here of the hour and winged and stringed instruments will sound sweet music in his honor. There is, too, some talk of a great public meeting in the Skating Rink, at which the Hon. Mr. Mercier and the heading to the Nationality narry stringed instruments will sound sweet music in his honor. There is too, some talk of a great public meeting in the Skating Rink, at which the Hon. Mr. Mercier and the leading lights of the Nationalist party will, in presence of the people, light their political lattles over-again, and tell us of the long pull, and the strong pull, and the pull all together, which is to place the Nationalists on the right hand side of Mr. Speaker in the comming, and, I believe, in many prospective sessions as well. Right or wrong, the people believe that the Hon. Mr. Mercier and his friends are coming into power to stay, and that is why he in particular is not beloved by the followers of Dr. Ross and the folicical lackeys of Sir John. Make no the to itical lackers of Sir John. Make no mistake on that point. Mercier is, by lorg odds, the best Laberal tactician, as well as the ablest statesman, that Quebec has seen for many a decade, and his coining into power may well cause the Liberals, and their allies, the Nationalists, to rejo ce, for he is coming to "make himself at home."

A SIGNIFICANT STRAW.

I could at help hugging myself to-day because I heard a piece of news that made me laugh and be merry. Here it is, You know that when Mercier and McShane were fighting the Home Mercier and McShane were fighting the Home Rule question in the Legislature, one of the Government supp reers, a gentleman named Asselin, moved an amenoment to the effect that, "while this House sympathised with the Irish people in their desire to secure self-government, yet that it is not the business of this House to interfere." I in common with every Irish Home Ruler in Canada, have had no love for Mr. Asselin since then. I often regretted that he had not a large then. I often regretted that he had not a large Irish vote in his constituency, where some of us could work the nails off our fingers to punish him for that "amendment." But that was done without our aid. First of all Mr. Asselin was beaten at the Provincial election last October. That was one comfort. But to day I heard another piece of news to the effect that in the town of Rimoski, of which place Asselin is Mayor, that the Nationalists carried all the municipal contests, and that Asselin and his six followers have been defeated and seven Nationalists classed the details to manage the affects of the alists elected to manage the affairs of the patriotic people! Does not that look like business? And is it not a straw on the surface as well? Of course it may be wrong to conduct municipal contests on political grounds. That is, at best, an open question, but it appears that the context in kimouski was so conducted, and the Nationalists won "hand over fist." And that is only an indication of the cleaning out the Tories will get at the coming general elec-

THE NATIONALISTS

expect to carry Rimonski, L'Islet, Komauraska, Bellechasse, Levis, Lotbiniere, Portneuf, Drummond and Arthabaska, Dorchester, Beauce, Champlain, Montgomery, and the three divisions of Quenec. On the other hand, if certain gentlemen, whom the Nationaliats have in view for Gaspe and Bonaventure, stand a context, the charges are that these constituencies too, may

carry the County of Quebec, Chicoutimi and Temiscouata, but, as for the rest, he will get a clearer sweeping this time than his friends got in October. On this point the most astute nationalist politicians in Quebec are agreed. Nor do I see any reason why Pelletier, the brilliant young Nationalist, should not carry Three Rivers against Sir Hector Langevin. Mercier will be in power, and Pelletier will be assisted by Turcotte, the present popular M.P.P. And the friends of Sir John know that "danger" has been signalled from many a county in this district for some time. carry the County of Quebec, Chicoutimi and county in this district for some time. The long threatening will come at last, and the verdict given by the people on October the 14th will be emphasized the day the elections for the Dominion are held. That is the general belief here. Even Sir John's friends admit that in this district he will be badly beaten. I have heard a score of them say as much during the past few days, and I know a dozen or more who are already trimming their sails to catch the breeze which is to lift Blake to power.

THE MONTREAL MAYORALTY. The people of Quebec are taking a brief interest in your mayoralty contest. Here, as you are aware, the Mayor is elected by the members of the City Council, and the turnoil you have in Montreal, whether good or bad, is avoided. Opinions are, of course, divided as to the merits of Mr. Abbot. He may be all his friends claim for him, but there is one thing that he should atone for before he mounts the civic chair, and that is, let him tell the world, like a map, that he was an Orangeman, and that he is serry for it. Let him say that it was indiscretied of youth, and, so far as the Irish Catholics Acconcerned, if I understand them, I believe they will say "anough" That is the word. they will say, "enough." That is the way I hear them speak here, anyhow. But if he persists in doing this, then, if I had my way, I would punish him, vote against him, work against him and deny him all the honors! could. Mr. Abbott got in the House of Comcould. Mr. Abbott got in the House of Com-Commons because he was an Orangeman. He "commanded," and I believe does still, one of the most Orange battalions in Gauada, the Argenteuil Rangers. He has used Orangeism as a stepping stone to place and power, and if I could I would tight him on that line alone. Men who live by the sword must perish by the sword, and men who live by appealing to Orange preand men who live by appealing to Orange pre judices should be taught a lesson. I would deny them all position of trust and emolument.

I would not allow them to hold the position of a pound-keeper. At the same time I would heap honors on our Protestant friends without heap honors on our Protestant trends without stint. No exclusion there. On the contrary, I would ever be more than just. I would be generous to Protestants of all denominations. But as for Orangeism, I would try and make it not only unfashionable, but unprofitable as well, and if that was done the thing would fade away like a pollywag's tail.

QUEBEC, Jan. 16th. - Look out for February 15th. I know beyond all doubt that that is 15th. I know beyond all doubt that that is the day of nomination for the Dominion elections. Parliament was dissolved yes-terday, Saturday, and the elections will be held on January 22nd. And so now comes the tug of war. Now comes the fight between the stainless leader, Blake, on the one hand and his Orange Tory, No Popery, Boodle antagonist, Sir John A. Macdonald, on the other. What the Irishmen of Canada will do in such a contest cannot be doubted. This is, for them, something more than a mere political contest. It is something more than Liberalism or Conservativeism, for it embraces the issue of Ireland's friends and Irela lend a helping hand as well. Apart from the enormous public debt of \$2\$1,000,000 which Canada now labors under, apart from the story of the "Blind Shares," the squandered timber limits, the corruption of the press by outlandish print-ing contracts, and the heaping up of deficit after deficit, there is for the Irish people a special significance in the com-ing contest. Never again, perhaps, will the Irish Canadians have a chance of casting a vote that will be of such moment in the Irish obeyed the commands of Sir John and pitched Home Rule to the dogs. There is only one physic far these gentry, and that is, punish them, vote them down, ruin, yes, attn them politically, and treat these treacherous and sycophantic voteens that they cannot trifle with the life and death of a nation without being subjected to the contempt and opposition of those whom they would seek to destroy,

The Amyot-Targe case is occupying a good deal of public attention in Queb-c. That redoubtable warror, Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton, has been down here giving evidence Gentlemen occurying mis position.

It is of course—all for the public service. It was, indeed, said that the General had "requisitioned" a handsome pony and a lot of furs for his own use, but we would be slow to believe anything of the kind. General Middleton is a gentleman, and, if not much of a soldier, yet he knows the difference between mine and thine, and it would require something more than insinuations to warrant us in believement that the General Middleton is a gentleman, and, if not much of a soldier, yet he knows the difference between mine and thine, and it would require something more than insinuations to warrant us in believement of the complex of turkeys at 8 to 10c, chickens at 5c to 6½2, geese 5c to 7c, and ducks 8c to 10c.

BEANS.—Medium beaus remain steady at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bushel for fine to choice, and hand-picked are held higher. Car lots, 90c to \$1.10, as to quality.

Honey.—White clover honey in comb is quiet but steady at 15c to 18c per 1b. Strained ing that he did anything unbecoming his posi-tion during the North-West rebellion. However, tengues have been wagging down here about him for the last few days, and I give you the rumors as they came to me.

MONTGOMERY.

COMMERCE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. FLOUR .- A fair amount of transactions have been reported for the week, but on spot, business has slackened somewhat, owing to the falling off of the speculative demand. burg. Western millers are also less exacting in their demands, owing to the set back in the Chicago demands, owing to the set back in the Chicago and English markets. We quote: Patents, \$4.15 to \$4.60; Strong Bakers' (American), \$4.25 to \$4.60; Strong Bakers' (Manitoban), \$4.15 to \$4.40; Strong Bakers' (Canada), \$4.00 to \$4.15; Superior Extra, \$3.95 to \$4.00; do, choice, \$4.10 to \$0.00; Extra Superfine, \$3.75 to \$3.80; Fancy, \$3.65 to \$3.70; Spring Extra, \$3.50 to \$3.55; Superfine, \$3.10 to \$3.20; Fine, \$2.80 to \$2.90; Middlings, \$2.25 to \$2.40; Pollards, \$2.00 to \$2.10; Ontario bags (strong) b.i., \$1.75 to \$1.85; do (apring extra), \$1.60 to \$1.65; do (superfine), \$1.40 to \$1.50; City strong in sacks of 140 lbs (per 196 lbs), \$4.30

OATMEAL.-Car lots are still quoted at \$3 95 to \$4 05 per bbl., jobbing lots at \$4 10 to \$4 25. Granulated \$4 25 to \$4 50, in bags \$2 00 to \$2 10 for ordinary, and \$2 15 to \$2 25 for granulated. Cornmeal, \$2 30 to

on through freight via Pertland and Boston as high as 82c and 83s having been paid north and west of Stratford. Here prices are purely nominal, no business being done to

any extent on shipping account.

Conv.—The market on spot is quiet, and prices are nominal at 48c to 49c in bond and 55c duty paid.

PEAS .- Along the line north and west of Stratford there has been a little better demand, and local buyers paid 53c to 54c. Siles have been made in this market of 4 cars at 65; per 70 lbe.

Oars.-There has been come enquiry and sales have been made here at 27to to 28: per 32 lbs, and a number of transactions are reported along the line at equal to about prices here. Prices in England have advanced 3d to Gd.

BARLEY-Malting barley 550 to 600 per bushel. Feed barley 450 to 500. RYE-There is no demand, and prices are

nominal at 485 to 503 per bushel. BUCKWHEAT-Here prices rule in buyers favor, and are quoted at 42: to 43: per 48 lbs. In the country sales have been made

MALT-Montreal No. 1, 90c to 95c, and other kinds from 75c to 85c per bushel in

bond. SEEDS, -- Sales of red clover are reported at points west of Toronto at \$5 to \$5 23, one lot being purchased on Montreal account. Here prices are quoted at \$5.50 to \$6. Timothy is steady at \$2 40 to \$2 50 for Western, and at \$2 50 to \$2 75 for Canadian. Alsike is quoted at \$6,000 to \$7,00, some very nice samples being offered nere. Flaxseed, \$1 20 to SI 35.

HAY AND STRAW .- A good demand continues at \$12 to \$12.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs each, down to \$7.50 to \$8 for dark cow feed. Pressed hay \$10 to \$13 per ten. Straw \$3.50 to \$5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each, and pressed at 86 to 87 per ton.

PROVISIONS, &c.

PORK, LARD, &c .- Sales of Montreal short cut pork were made during the week at \$14 to \$15, about 200 bbls solling at those prices. In lard there have been sales of Western at 9 to 9 to 9 in pails; those reported to us aggregated some 700 pails. Smoked meats have been enquired for, with business at our quotations. We quote: Montreal short cut pork per brl. \$00 00 to 15 00; Chicago short cut clear per brl, \$14 75 to 15 00; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$14 00 to 14 25; India mess beef, per tce, \$60 00 to \$00 00; Mess beef, per brl, \$00 00 to CO 00; Hams, city cured per 12c to 123c; Hams, canvassed, COc to 00c; Hams and Eanks, green, per lb, 800 00 to 00 00; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 91ctc 9½c; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per 1b. 00c to 9c; Bacon, per 1b, 10c to 11½c; Shoulders, per lb., 0.00 to 0.00; Tallow, common refin-

ed, per lb, 41c to 43c.

DRESSED Hogs—Notwithstanding the large receipts of hogs, the demand has ruled fairly active, and sales of car lots have been made at \$6.00 to \$6.10 per 100 lbs for heavy, up to \$6 25 for choice car loads of light averages.

DAIRY PRODUCE. EBUTTER-The market has an exceptionally strong tone, and a very healthy outlook. Sales during the past few days have been reported of round lots of Eastern Townships at 18: to 20c, the latter for good straight lots. Several lots of Brockville in kegs have been placed at 171c to 181c, and a lot of fine in tubs at 19s. Round lots of tine Western have been sold at 17c to 17to, and holders of choice ask 18c. We quote :- Creamery, fine to fancy, 24s to 25c; do, fair to goud, 22c to 23c; Townships, fine to finest, 1Se to 21c; do, fair to good, 16c to 19c; Morrisburg, fine to finest, 190 to 200; do, fair to good, Quebec as keenly as it does any other people in Canada, and that fact will induce people in Canada, and that fact will induce many electors to cast their vote with what they believe to be the winning side. The cause. Here in Quebec McGreevy should, by 15c to 16c; low grades, 13c to 14c. 16c to 182; Brockville, fine to finest, 19c to 202; do, fair to good, 16c to 182; Western, luc to 16c; low grades, 13c to 14c.

ROLL BUTTER. - There is a good enquiry with sales of Western reported in boxes and barrels at 16c to 17hc per lb, as to quality. CHRESE -- On spot we have heard of no further business, and we repeat last week's Malpeques and narrows, common at \$2.50 to quotations. We quote :- Fincat Fall celored, \$2.75. 1212 to 1230; finest, white, 124: to 1232; fine, 1130 to 12c; medium to tair, 103c to

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

1140; lower gradez, 930 to 104c.

Eccs.-Prices have been weil maintained under a fair demand, limed and fresh held having sold at 19 to 21c. New held eggs are very scarce and have been sold in broken quantities at from 25 to 30s, and in baskets ven higher prices have been realized.

GAME -A better demand has been induced for partridges at the recent low prices, sales being reported at 400 to 450 per brace. There are still good supplies awaiting a market. Deer carcases have sold at 4h to 5c, a good sized lot selling as low as 40 per 15. Sandles have sold at from 7c to Se per 15.

DRESSED MEATS -Farmors' frozen beef 4c to 4½c por lb for hinaquarters, and 3c to 4c for forequarters. Mutton carcases be to To per lb.

honey in cans 9 to 11c as to quality. MAPLE SUGAR. - Sales of good to choice from Se to 10c per lb. Syrup 90c to \$1.10 per tip.

Hors -The sale is reported of a lot of fair

Canadian hops at 14c and a lot of old was placed at 9c. We quote 14c to 18c for fair to good qualities, and So to 10c for old as to quality. POTATOES-In car lots, Early Rose and

Chili are 60c to 65c per bag of 90 lbs. ONIONS .- Stocks are very limited and prices are maintained. We still quote \$2.75 to \$3 per bbl.

Ashes—The market is quiet and easier at \$4 20 to \$4 25 per 100 lbs for first pots. A lot has been shipped from this city to Ham-

FRUITS, &c.

Arries .- In this market jobbing lots have sold at \$3 to \$3 50, but in order to sell round lots, lower prices would have to be accepted. It is stated that in order to place car loads, \$2 50 would have to be taken.

EVAPORATED APPLES.—There has been a fair demand at 10c to 11c per lb for 50 lb boxes. Dried apples are dull at 3½c to 6c as to quality.

Peans.—Boston pears have sold at \$5 per

box. Barrels are quoted at \$8 to \$10.
GRAPES.—Almeria grapes are movingslowly at \$4 to \$5 per keg as to quality.

CRANBERRIES.—Sound Cape Cod cranberries have sold at from \$9 to \$11 per brl., and soft berries at \$5 to \$6 per brl.
Oranges.—Sales of the Sarmatian fruit

have been made at \$5 per case for Valencias, although lower prices are looked for.

LEMONS.—Demand slow, boxes selling at \$3 to \$4, and cases at \$4 50 to \$5. DATES .- New dates in round lots, 60 to 64c

COCOANUTS.—The market is firm at \$6 to

SALE PRICES.

JANUARY CHEAP SALE. JANUARY CHEAP SALE

> A GRAND SUCCESS A GRAND SUCCESS

Ladies' Fashioned Cashinere Hose, 45c. Ladies' Scotch Wool Vests, 90c. Ladies' Shetland Merino Vests, 70c. Ladies' Scotch Wool Drawers, \$1.00. Ladies' Wool Hose, 23c. Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 2c. Orienta! Lace, 4c. Lace Collarettes, 15c.

S. CARSLEY.

SALE PRICES.

COLORED QUILTS, 65c up. WHITE QUILTS, 85c. COMFORTERS, 70c.

ALL REDUCED. RAW SILKS, from 55c. COVERINGS, from 55c. CRETONNES, from 7½c.

ALL REDUCED. PIANO COVERS, \$2.95. TABLE COVER., 500 FURNITURE FRINGES, from 10c.

ALL REDUCED. COLORED BLANKETS, from \$6.00 pair. WHITE BLANKETS, from \$2.75 pair. CRIB BLANKETS, from 40c each.

ALL REDUCED. Everything in House Furnishing Department. ALL REDUCED.

SALE PRICES.

Inques! Tugnes: During this Cheap Sale, Special Reductions on Tugues.

TUQUES worth S5c reduced to 50c QUES in all colors reduced to 50c. QUES in all sizes reduced to 50c. QUES in best qualities reduced to 50c. STO TUQUES selling for 50c.

S. CARSLEY.

TOROGGANS! TOBOGGANS: At Manufacturer's Prices. S. CARSLEY.

MEN'S BLANKET SUITS

In all Colors and Sizes, at lowest price, S. CARSLEY.

Meu's Lined Kid and Buckskin Gloves, All Reduced. S. CARSLEY

GENERAL MARKETS.

Fish.-In green cod business was quiet, holders are not unabing sales, as they be-lieve in better prices as Lent approaches Prices are quoted at \$3.75 for No. 1 and at \$3 90 to \$4 for No. 1 large. Dry cod is quiet but steady at \$2 80 to \$3 lierring are quiet, but prices are steady at \$5 25 to \$5 50, and Cape Breton at \$5 25. Salmon is in good supply, and fair enquiry is reported. We quote Newfoundland at \$21 in tierces for No. 1 and \$10 for No. 2. In barrels, No. 1 \$14, and No. 2 \$13 50. In fresh fish, tommy cods are quoted at 90c to \$1. Fresh cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb.

19th of December. She was interred at St. Telesphore, where a High Mass was cele-Fish Oils-There is very little new in fish oils, and no material change has taken place in values. Cod oil is in ample supply, brated for her immortal soul. A very large number of neighbors and friends accompanied and the genuine article, which is very little used now except for mixing purposes, is quoted at 39c to 40c, Gaspo at 37c to 38c, and Halifax at 340 to 35c. Steam refined seal oil is quiet and quoted at 38c to 50c, cod liver oil 65c to 70c.

LINSEED OIL-There has been a good business in linseed oil at an advance of lc to lie per galton.

OYSTERS.—Bivalves, \$3 to \$4 per bbl for HARD COAL .- The market is steady at

\$6.50 for stove, \$6.25 for chestnut and \$6 for egg and furnace, per 2,000 lbs. delivered,
STEAM COAL —The market keeps firm and stocks light. We quote Cape Breton 34 to j \$4.25, Pictou, \$4.50 to \$4.75, and Scotch at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per gross ton.

LIVE STOCK.

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF LIVE STOCK,

The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended January 17th:-Catile Si6, sheep 94, calves 23 At Point St. Charles cattle yards the offer-

ings of cattle were large for this time of year, of which the quality was good, and the market was fairly active, there being a good demand from Lutchers at steady prices. Choice beeves were well enquired for, and mostly all the offerings were bought up at from 4c to 44c per lb. Good cattle brought from Se to 3je, and common to fair stock sold at 21c to 37s per lb live weight. The supply of sheep was light and prices firm, with a good enquiry at 3c to 34c per lb live weight. Lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$5.00 each as to quality. Calves met with a good demand at from \$5 to \$10 each according to quality. Some small lots of live hogs were offered and sold at 41c to 47c per lb.

BIC OFFER. will Cive Away 1.00
Self-Operating Washing Muchines. If you want
and send in your name, F. O. and express office
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Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BARING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF IT!

Three Men Read a Lesson for the Public.

H. B. RONAN,

Agent St. Leon Mineral Water, 512 Yonge Street.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in recommending St. Leon Mineral Water, for indigestion, to the public, as I have derived great benefit from it. Yours, truly.

E. OLODE, 276 Spadina avenue, Toronto.

H. B. RONAN.

Lealer in St Leon Mineral Water, 512 Yonge street.

Siz.—Having tried your celebrated St. Leon Mineral Water, I can testify from experience of its efficacy in the cure of dyspepsia and habitual constipation. I have tried a number of so-called remedies, but most emphatically declare this to be the only permanent cure.

Yours, truly,

Toronto, 23 Dec., 1886.

T. S. S. A.

H. B. RONAN, 512 Yonge street,

512 Yonge street,
S72,—I have suffered for years with constination and dyspepsia, and having given your justly celebrated St. Leon Water a fair trial, I have found it a painless and permanent cure. I earnestly and gratefully recommend it to suffering citizens of Toronto.

D. Mointosh.

Marble and Granite Dealer, 510 Yonge street.

This valuable Water is for sale, wholesale and retail, by

THE ST. LEON WATER CO., 4 Victoria Square, Montreal.