Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 26.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

PROSPECTS Of A FIGHT OVER THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRO-GRAMME.

Parnelites the Franchise

Saturday morning at Osborne, where she is abusive, and the whole tone of the recent connow residing, preliminary to the opening of troverversy continues acrimonious. In the Parliament. The subjects to be considered mouth of a sporting duke in the Queen's speech were discussed. It is already known that the speech will have nothing new to disclose, and it is awaited with general indifference and lack of interest.

The first night of the session will be marked by a renewal of party contests. The opposition will take the initiative by moving an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, tased upon the policy of the government in the management of Egyptian affairs. This will be followed up by

THE PARRELLITES, who will censure the action of the authorities in suppressing public meetings in Uister. Lord Randolph Churchill with a section of the tories will offer an amendment against scheme of redistribution as to demand how the proposed reduction of the Irish franchise; many other smendments are threatened, so that the outlook for practical legislation is

If is believed that they will decide to follow the same general course as hitherto. In case the speech from the throne proposes no special measures for Iteland, special amendments declaring the urgent necessity of im-

mediate legislative REFORMS FOR IBELAND

will be moved in the debate on the address. Each Nationalist member will be charged to watch the trogress of special measures with the meeting of Parliament has been employ. Iright notes bave the sand privied by both sides in bringing their heavy arfire of speeches on every subject by politicians | question in this spirit. of every grade in both parties. The Cabinet has been engaged in arranging the programme of the session, in framing bills and in polishing the Queen's speech. Gladstone, who received four important deputations on Thursday, added no knowledge of the charactor of the coming measure, but spoke firmly, even eternly, of the necessity for resisting the threatened position, whatever its nature, direct or indirect, the latter being regarded by him as more dangerous than the former. He proclaimed the immovable resolve of the Government to use every legitimate means to

REPORK BILLS. These deputations represent trade unions throughout the United Kingdom, agricultural bourers (for whom Mr. Joseph Arch spoke weightily,) miners, the Clyde shipwrights and workingmen generally, besides the Leeds conference, which Mr. John Morly described as representing five hundred and forty liberal ascociations in all parts of the country. No previous demonstration of public opinion has made such an impression r has spoken for so many powerful classes. These and other overwhelming proofs of the irregistible force of the popular demand have convinced the Tories that their best chance of obstructing the progress of the reform bill consists in embarrassing the ministry on side issues. Hence the tory leaders propose to make their first attack not on the reform bill, but on the Egyptian policy of the govemment. Notice has already been given that

an amendment will be moved to the address

and a division taken at the earliest moment.

carry the

The attitude of the Irish party in regard to THE FRANCHISM BILL remains uncertain. The latest account is that Mr. Parnell will support the Tory demand for the Irish executive, especially the wanten a statement of the Government's plan for a stoppage of public meetings. redistribution of the seats unless the Ministers pledge themselves that the present num-bills providing for technical education and ber of Irish members shall not be reduced, a pledge they could asither give nor keep. Mr. to inquire into the disposition of property Bright and Mr. Chamberlain made two tong held by suppressed trade guilds of London. speeches each at Birmingham on Tuesday and Wednesday, which surpassed all others in general interest. Mr. Bright's first speech was a pungent attack on the Tory party, his second one was a destructive criticism on Henry George, ridiculing the proposal to graphed by English news agencies, and ex-confiscate land and asking why this American pressing profound sorrew at the death of invention had not first been tried in America. He drew a striking and elaborate comparison between Mr. George's sobeme for nationalizing land and the southern slave owner's scheme for nationalizing labor, declaring that there

Mr. Bright's remedy for THE LAND TROUBLES

confiscate property in land as in the southern

attempt to turn free labor into slave labor.

is to abolish primogeniture and to facilitate the transfer of real estate. The most noticeable point in Mr. Chamberlain's speech was his eulogy on the moderation of the coming reform bill, which he described as a modest little bill, proceeding on old lines of the constitution, interfering as little as possible with existing arrangements, and disturbing as little as possible present privileges. This nudest little bill is expected to enfranchise

Egyptian debate on the address will last for as little as two days only, and some gloomy prophets go so far as to hint that the real legis-lative business will not be allowed to begin till March. This calculation assumes a keen obstructive spirit in the Parnellites, but they are so bitterly exasperated against the Tory encouragement of

· OBANGE EXCESSES

that they will do nothing to help obstruction. The proposal was even contemplated of their dishing the tories by allowing Bradlaugh to take his seat, which their abstention from voting would do. General friendliness EFFECHES BY BRIGHT AND CHAM. to the liberals might also procure a condemnation of the connivance of Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan with the Orange conspiracy, and thus isolate and ruin them. Their ruin is the dearest wish of the Parnellites. Of the many speeches of the week Northcote's is the most noticeable. It confirms the opinion that while in politics he is the duliest of men, he New York, Feb. 3.—The Tribune's cable is on neutral subjects a witty and entertain-says:—The Queen held a cabinet council on leg speaker. Churchill has been painfully

MB. GLADSTONE

has this week became an "arch traitor," Lord Derby is described as a "dyspertic minister," while Lord Bandolph Churchili's wittiolems are styled in a high class liberal organ " carefully prepared black-guardism." The chief interest of Chamberlain's speeches was his avowal of his difference from Mr. Bright, in desiring more radical and more rapid changes, and his expression of his in-tention to carry his bill for saving life at sea in the teeth of even the big shipowners' op-position. Mr. Goechen still hints dislike of a reduced franchise, and will so far favor the Tory ory for the revelation of Gladstone's many seats are to be taken from Ireland in return for having her franchise reduced.

LORDON, Jan. 29.—A great Liberal meeting was held at Birmingham this evening. John poot promising. According to present pros-pects it may be blocked for months. The Bright denounced the virulent and extravaleaders of the Irish party will meet in Dublin | gant attacks made by the Conservatives upon en Thursday to decide on a policy and con-cert plans for the Parliamentary campaign. mentary recess. The Tories, he declared. were still as much opposed to the rights of the people as when they opposed the abolition of the corn laws. Mr. Bright entreated the workingmen of England to continue to exclude from power the party which so injured and insulted them, while it continued unchanged and important. Joseph Chamberlate advocated the inclusion of Ireland in the Francisca Bill. Baron Carlingford, Lord Privy Sast, in a speech at Liverpool this evening, said it was necessary for England to the closest attention. The last week before retain paramount influer in Egyp: The

Irish Affairs

DUBLIN, Jan. 31 .- Owing to the depreciation of landed property a scheme is in preparation for the relief of the owners. It is proposed to establish a land bank, with Govrnment guarantee, which will be empowered to lend money to landlords to pay off enoumbrances created before the Land Act of 1881, and also to lend money to tenants for the surpose of purchasing holdings.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3 .- A meeting of Nationalists was held at Ballymote, county Bligo, today, and was attended by a party of Orangemen. A riot occurred, in which three Nationalists were wounded by snots. The mob then attacked the Orangemen and wounded two of them. The police surrounded the houses of the Orangemen to prevent the mob wrecking the buildings. Several other Nadonalist meetings were held in the south of Ireland. A meeting announced to be held at Donoughmore, county Cork, was pro-claimed, but the crowd evaded the police, and the meeting was held outside the town.

DUBLIN, Feb 4 .- Nineteen members of Parliament attended the Parnell conference this morning. The proceedings were secret. The conference appointed John E. Redmond and Edward Sheil "wbip2" for the Irish party. It was decided to oppose the Lordon mucicipal bill unless a similar bill for Dublin is tatroduced.

It was decided to introduce bills amending the acts relating to land and labourers, and agreed that during the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech, the Parnellites should call attention to the recent course of

The conference further decided to introduce planting trees, and to move for a commission held by suppressed trade guilds of London Expressions of regret at the death of Wendell Phillips were adopted.

The conference also passed resolutions warning the people in America and Australia against placing reliance on Irish news tele-Father Walsh, Treasurer of the Irish National Lesgue in America.

Michael Davitt in a speech at Glasgow today, said Ireland should have sell government similar to that of Canada. He declarwas just as great injustice in the attempt to ed the Government must abolish mud cabins, landlords, grand jaries and castle cliques.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

SPRINGER, New Mexico, Jan. 30 .- Lust Thursday night, January 17, a certain party forced in the doors of St. Patrick's Church, of this city. They broke and smashed every. thing in their reach, all hangings and railings about the alter. Moreover, they forced in the door of the Holy Tabernacle, and emptled and broke its on to its. The party is not yet known. He left benind him a knife and silk we millions of men. The Sun's London bandkerchief. Rev. Jos. A. & ccorsini is paster pecial says that accordy believes that that of the church.

HENRY GEORGE IN ENGLAND.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND LAND NATIONALIZATION.

BRITISH POLITICS AND PARTIES.

THE CORK VACANCY.

DISTRESS IN GWELDORE.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE Witness.

DUBLIN, January 19th, 1884.

The advent of Henry George in England has, naturally enough, excited unusual interest. His name, owing to the unprecedented circulation which "Progress and Poverty" has obtained in Great Britain, was more widely known before his arrival that that of any living "foreigner." There is not a single magazine or newspaper in the three countries which has not criticised his book and encouraged popular curiosity in the desire to study the work which has done so much towards knocking " the laws" of political economy into a " cocked hat." For these reasons, and owing to the coincidence of a growing social reform movement in England, no lecturer has ever had such an advertise. ment or provoked such widespread comment, us " George V." His reception in St. James Hail, London, was simply startling in the intennity of its enthusiasm, it astonished even those who lavited him to Great Britain to take partin

himself. There are thousands of Republiof these qualities would not beget their ownto the popular orations with the popular mind of Great Britain on the great social problem of the day, which accounts for the extraordinary reception that is given to the man who points out a radical remedy for the evils that are consequent upon the social injustice of the existing order of

things. It is a most remarkable and instructive fact, that while every political and o:pitalist newspaper in England, Ireland Sociland attacks George, and denounces his scheme of land expropriation without compensation, several religious journals and numerous clergymen of various denominations, have cordially welcomed both the stance is mainly due to the real Christien spirit that pervades George's writings and which found emphatic utterance in his St. James Hall lecture, as well as to the prominent part which ministers of religion are taking in the "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" movement for which George provides a Bible reading people, and the strength of the propaganda which the

Land Reform Union of England

is carrying on, consist in the appeal which its doctrines of social reform make, ailke to the Christian sentiments of the religious comvast wage-earning industrial classes.

The political opposition is easily accounted for. The Tories, or landford party, dread an English edition of the Irish Land League, They know full well that if the masses of Great Britain become connected to the new dogma ol land reform and organize themselves as the Irish people have done, that the days of landocracy are numbered and the beginning of the end of England's aristocracy has arrived. Hence the very natural animosity with which the newspaper organs of this interest denounce the proposals to make land national property, and without compensation to landiords. The Liberal Badical opposition is of another kind. This party aspires to be the popular party in Great Britain. It is dependent for political existence upon "the people" as contra-distinguished from the "upper classes" of society. This party is at present engaged in a deadly political struggle with its Tory rival over the question of the franchise, and the newspaper exponents of its principles attack the Land Beform Union and George, because their work of social reform may possibly divert the at-tention of the industrial orders from the party contest over the political issue, A New English Party.

But England and Scotland are in the -Jid cess of developing a third or social Democratic party which, forlowing the example of the Lang League, is to attack the land system of Great Britain and demand "the land for the before it, and an enormous field of undevel. oped popular power to work upon, in fight. high rent.

ing such an issue out. Its demand is "social or comestic legislation for the material beneath of the working classes and the batter housing of the poor, as against the policy of foreign wars and ruinous military expenditure in carry'ng them on, which has bitherto obtained in England's statesmanship.

Here is a practical, rational and common sense platform for a new English party. During the last half century, more than fifteen shillings out of every twenty | public charity has contributed for these Donecollected directly and indirectly for taxes, have been expended on military and naval enterprises abroad, while pauperlam has steadily increased and over-crowding in cities and towns has kept pace in England.

The twenty millions of people who have not been born "with sliver spoons in their mouths" are commencing to think over these matters seriously, and are asking ugly ques-tious as to "why these things should be," and it is in the growing strength of this iceling among the workers of England and Scotland that the two rival political parties. Tory and Liberal, view with alarm a great and powerful could ding element for popular supremacy.

George's Position Towards Ireland.

United Ireland, the organ of the Irish parllamentary party, has surpassed any or its landlord contemporaries in its attack num King George V,' as Henry Labouchere dubbed the American propogandist. The grounds for this unlooked-for assault were water and the locomotive was in charge of tound in some expressions of George's, which the fireman. When the locomotive reached grounds for this unlooked-for assault were should a realized never have been uttered, but the centre of the bildge the fireman selt the which, are rifling in their import structure sinking. He had his hand compared the the intemperate language in on the throttle, which he opened, which United Ireland indulges towards a man giving the locomotive all available whose first words, on landing in England, embodled the declaration, that England had failed to govern Ireland and should, consequently, allow Ireland to govern herself. It was both week and short-sighted on George's part to talk so much about "this imperial Angio-Saxon race of ours" in his lecture. As an American he should have remembered, that nearly every European nationality has contributed to the making of the United States community, as well as England; and that it was "the imperial race" which did its best, first to prevent independence, and twice, subsequently, to destroy the power and the unity of the great Bepublic. However much I regret this seeming subserviency to English sentiment. I would have thought far less of George had be attempted to "blarney" we irish by pro. cisiming himself a member of the "Democratic Celtic people." Giving there venal faults all the censure which they justly deserve, George's mission in England and Scotland and the teaching of his book cannot fail in A Crusade Against British Laudlordism. powerfully aiding the Irish cause. No one The explanation of this is not to be sought proposes that the Irish land question should in any personal qualities possessed by be fought out in England-not even in illiery to the front. There has been a steady the Government would approach the franchise George, or in any identity of political sym- Westminster; but if the contest over pathles between the mass of Euglishmen and the English land question (which must be decided there) will divide the cons as smiable and as housefuly inclined to- forces which have hitherto confronted us wards enffering humonity as the author of se a unit of opposition—as it is absolutely Progress and Poverty;" but the possession | certain to do-both our National claims and social rights must be advanced thereby. It is for this reason that large numbers of sterwhich George is being greeted in England. It is Irish Nationalists are giving George and it is the revolution that has taken place in the English Land Reform Union every aid the English Land Reform Union every aid and encouragement that can be spared from duty and service to the Irish National CAUSS.

The Vacant Seat in Cork.

The contest which is rendered necessary in Cork by the resignation of Mr. John Daly will be one of more than usual significance from the fact of Mr. Pernell being the other member for the city. It is currently believed that Mr. Daly postponed his retirement from the representation in order to suit the purposes and plans of the combination party of Tories, Whigs and "Cawtholics" which is opposed to the policy and leadership of Parnell in Cork. These opposing elements constitute man and his theories. This latter circum, a strong voting power, and exercise great local influence owing to the successful manner in which they succeeded in capturing the late Industrial Exhibition, and in bringing it through a very prosperous career. Against this position there is the prestige of Mr. Parnell's name, and the streng Nationalist spirit which distinguishes the mass of the citizens remedy. The English and Scotch are a of Cork. The fight will probably be a close one; but the Nationalist candidate, it personally unobjectionable, will be all but certain of victory. To help your readers in the task of forecasting the rosult, the following particulars relating to the voting some assistance: The number of electors on munity, and the wrongs and necessities of the the registry for Co. k city is 4,764. The candistant the general election were Parnell and Daly, (Home Bulers) and Murphy and Goulding (Conservatives) and the result of the poll was, in round figures, Daly, 1,900; Parnell 1,500; Goulding 1,300, and Murphy 900. The Nationalists now claim that half of Mr. Murphy's supporters have become Parnellite, and that they have also added 200 more to the voters' list which was revised during last y sar.

Unfortunate Gweedore. There is no portion of the habitable globe to which Irish landlordism has banished the flower of the Irish people where the name and the sufferings of this wretched district of Donegal are not known. Scarcely a winter goes by without some appeal having to be made to save its people from starvation con- although at the time a ficros snowstorm was educat of the exactions of the harpy landlords. Over £3,000 was so distributed last year, chirfly in providing the poor perple with seed potatoes; and now, owing to the comparatively fair yield of this crop last season, the landlords are serving notices of in order to wring the last farthing out of them. The cases were up for hearing before County Court Judge Carson, at Lifford, on yesterday, when the following cross-examination of Mr. Wybrant Olphert, landlord, by Mr. O'Doherty of Derry, solloitor for the tenante, took place:

Mr. O'Doberty—Is not one way the tenants Great Britain and demand "the land for the people." There is a tangible, rational issue obligate to bired is too? Landlord-I don't think £1 7s 0d was a

wilder. O'D.—Is one way of paying their rents by the wages of their children? Landlord-It is for some of them. Mr. O'D-Must we beg again for rent? Landlord-I don't care how you get it if

you pay me the rent!
This is a fair sample of the heartless rotbery which these landlord vultures carry on by means of the law which England places in their hands in Ireland. The money which gal peasants is thus exacted by these loafing aristocrats, from the victims of previous extortion, and yet we learn, occasionally, from English Liberal statemen, "that the Land Act has settled the Irish land question!" MICHABL DAVITT.

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR.

TRAIN BREAKS THROUGH A BRIDGE AND IS DEPECTIVE CONSTRUCTION THE CAUGE OF THE

Indianapolis, Jan. 81 .- The south bound occommodation train on the Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line this morning met with a terrible accident when seven miles from the city. At Broad Ripple the railway crosses the White River on a truck bridge of two spans, each 150 feet in length. The engineer had cone to the baggage car for a drink of steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the couplings between the tender and baggage car. The focomotive kept the track, but the baggage and smoking cars and another cosob dropped through and piled up in one mass at the foot of the pier. The smoking car was partially telescoped on the bag age car. The wreck was partially submerged, and the portion above the water took fire from the stoves. The fireman states that when he looked back after the locomotive reached the south end of the bridge the cars were on fire, the smoke obscuring the scene. News of the wreck reached here, and assistance was at once sent out. On reaching the wreck a chaotic scene presented itself, the bridge and cars yet burning. Those present were unable to extinguish the flames or relieve the sufferers. The efficials finally extinguished the flames, only meaus of identification being such in-

THE DEAD

are :- John Brewer, engineer, Lafayette, Ind .; J. E. Ricketts, baggage master, New Albany, Ind.; George Lowry, brakemon, Buena Vista, Ind.; Thomas Parr, bridge foreman, Indianapo is; Abel Smith, express messenger, In dianapolis. The only passed or killed was John Bray, a stock dealer, of Deming. Ex-Sheriff Seman, of Noblesville, had his right arm broken and is injured badly about his head and body. Lynn Clark, of Westfield, is injured internally, and will die. Seven other passengers, part of a gang of workmen who had been making repairs on the bridge, were also injured.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The socident is attributed to defective threads on the supporting rods of the bridge, the nuts on the ends of the rods fitting so badly that the bridge was unable to support the weight of the train. A newsboy on the train said he could have extinguished the fire with one bucket of water, but it was not to be had. " In five minutes after the train went dowr," said Conductor Lowry," "the entire wreck was wrapped in flames. In less than that, all who had not escaped already were drowned. Frightful screene came from the ruins near the pier, but with two buckets and no toats we were powerless. It is believed that all killed will be recovered, except Thomas Parr, whose remains are supposed to be at the bottom of the river. The bridge and train are entirely destroyed.

A REMARKABLE BECAPE. B. J. White was working under the bridge on the ice when the train went over. The 'alling bridge and care struck him on the head, drove him through the ice and down to the very bettom of the river. The timbers did not rest upon him, however, and he swam out, covered with bruiser, but able to

NATIONAL MEETINGS.

An Orange Fiasco-A Pamphlet by Healy-The Parliament-ary Campaign.

(By Epocial Cable trom Irish News Agency.) Lowous, Feb. 2.—Extraordinary proof of to Home, and it was the first time he ever the patriotic fervor of the people is afforded mat Pope Lee face to face. "I was strongly by the enthusiastic and crowded meetings of the National Lesgue on last Sunday in Dut-Holy Father," as said, "and I came away be-lin, Longford, Waterford and King's County, lieving that he is really a great man. That raging all over the island.

The projected opposition meeting of the Orangemen in Dablin was such a miserable fiaeco that it was abandoned by the leaders of the party, and only twenty members of the loyal body put in an appearance. The ejectment upon hundreds of these creatures | diction of the Orange placerds was in the usual murderous style, but of course there

were, and will be, no prosecutions. Mr. Healy, M. P., will publish on Friday an important and scathing pamphles on the Orange excesses in the North, containing a fierce attack on Northcote and Spencer.

opening of Parliament. The farmers are greatly impoverished and of fairs and markets.

A plan is in contemplation for teaching both English parties a severe lesson at the

PROSPECTS OF HOME LEGISLATION-CLERGY AND PEOPLE UNITED.

Tade Archbishop by the Pope-The Remain Council and the Needs of America as a Missionary Country.

New York, Feb. 1.—Blahop Ryan, of St. Louis, arrived in the City of Berlin, on Morday, and is now stopping at the Everett House. The distinguished prelate took part in the recent Council of American ecclesiastics BURNED-SIX KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED- in Rome and has been created Arobbishop of the province of St. Louis (coadjuter to the aged Archbishop Kend, ick) by Pope Leo. The bishops who will be under his jurisdicdiction are those of Kansas City, Mo.; Omaha, Neb; Dubuque, Iowa; Leavenworth, Kan., and Davenport, Iowa. Bishop Ryan will not assume the new title until he receives the formal letter of appointment from the Vatioan.

To a representative of the New York Herald who crossed the Atlantic with him the Bishop said that he had fears lest a despatch relating to one of his sermons, which was sen to the paper from Dublin on the 6th instant, might mislead some people in the United States. He stated positively that not one word of Irish or Irish-American politics was spoken at the Roman meeting of the American prelates. What the bishop said in his Dublin sermon, to which the cablegram to the Herald altaded, had reference to past epochs in Irleh history and to possible future repetitions of them, but not of present political difficulties. He said that, although the Irish people had been subjected to severe shooks and trials in the past, they had remained true to the Ohursh, and there was not the slightest doubt but that their devotion to religion would survive upy shocks which the future had in store for them. The strongest proof of this was their loyalty at present. This utterance had no alguificacce of a new attitude taken by the Roman Catholic Church since the Roman Council.

DEVOTED TO THE CHURCH.

The Bishop states that he found the clergy and a search for the hodies began. Six per sourced to and people united, and witnessed syldences sons were the railing outright or burned to of devotion to the Church worthy of the days death, the bodies being charted aimost be of primitive Christianity. At l'huries he adyond recognition and herribly mutilated, the dressed 1,400 men, who meet weekly for religious exercises and the advancement of combustible triuketa na were known to be temperance. He believes that with union ing out O'Connell's motto, " That the man who committe a crime gives strength to the enemy," the people of Ireland will soon gains such home legislation as our separate States enjoy. The Bishop was escorted on board the steamer at Queenstown by Archbishop Croke, of Uashel; Bishop McCarthy, of Uloyne, and several of the Cork and Queenstown clergy. On Sunday last he preached for an hour in the steerage of the City of Rerlin, and his audience included every cabla

passenger. Bishop Byan was the recipient of many visits from his bosts of friends yesterday. To a reporter he said that the Roman Council dealt altogether with matters of discipline inside of the Church. Nothing was final, and the bishops who meet at Baltimore to act upon the suggestions of the Council have the fullest possible freedom to accept or reject any of the new instructions.

"Is it true that the question of withdrawing Roman Catholic oblidren from our public schools and of asking for State aid to support sectarian schools was considered favorably ?" asked the reporter.

"The question was not brought up at all. Of course the prelates were all in favor, as the Church has always been, of educating our own children at our own schools, and there was some consideration given to the question of now to strangthen the e ucational system. The whole matter, together with all the more detailed parts of Church government in this country, were left to the Council of American bishops."

THE CRIECT OF THE COUNCIL.

"Was there any prominence given to any partioular subject?

"No. America is a missionary country as yet, and the Church's surroundings are naturally subject to greater and more rapid changes than those in the older countries. These changes call for corresponding changes in the methods of Church government from time to time, and it was to consider the needs of the Church resulting from the great progress of America in recent years that the Council assembled. I cannot give you the details of our work because to do so before the bishops meet would be obviously discourteons and indiscrete.

This was the second visit of Bishop Ryan

impressed with the words and manner of the was the honest opinion of every member of the Council. He was greatly pleased with the Ohurch in America, and showed a deepinterest in everything connected with it. The Pope is thoroughly conversant with atfairs here, and it was astenishing to find that he understood not only details concerning the Republic but that he appreciated the spirit of the people as if he had dwelt among them.'

On Sunday last Bishop Ryan preached to: the steerage passengers of the City of Berlin, the announcement of the fact drawing to the steerage almost all of the cabin passengers. He has the reputation of being the most elequent orater in the Catholic Church of America.

A bottle of painkiller for Queen Victoria's discontented by the Government prohibitions knee lies in the dead-letter office in Washington.

THE QUEEN'S

OHAP, XLIII. (Continued.)

"The Queen of Scots?" " Ay, for she's but a painted uppet, after

"Truly, a very effigy," "Without courrege to kill a spider," said the queen, contemptuously. " Or a soul above a worm."

"Or a thought peyond her noidle. All mon speak of her as of an angel. By our royal honor, it would seem she car bewitch

them ail, even her worst enemies." " Nay, nay, she bewischeth but boys and pages, who follow butterfiles for their pretty

wiogs "Wouldst thou be loved for thy face, Harrington?" said the queen, smiling faintly. " Paugh!" ejsculated the counters, turning

ap her little nose. "And for what then?" "For those noble qualities of mind and heart which exact at once both admiration and love; for those virtues, my peerless sovereign, for which thou'rt lev J bonozed by thy friends, and fewred : and by thine

enemies." "Hush! Peace, thou foolish one," said the vain woman, slapping the countess lightly on the cheek; "thou'rt flattering ever thus" "I love my sovereign too well to flatter

her," replied the counters gravely. " Marry, then, thin es det of more per-fection in thy queen than others, may hap, as

highly favored." "Ah, but they had not the good fortune to be so honored with her confidence, and to live so much in the light of her presence."

stooped six months ago to play this bresta," she said, endeavoring to consul her emotion, and holding up the precious trinket before the countess, " was as highly favored by his sovereign as the Lady Harrington.

" My Lord of Laicester ?" "And yet he soon forgot the noble qualities than speakest of, if, inceed, he ever saw

"Impossible, my liege."

"Ha, ha!" ejsculated Elimbath, her voice again betraying the passion she intered so much to suppress-"ha, ha! my dear countess, he hath given this buchie-oven my royal father's, -as a tokon of his ove to this very recusant damsel."

"It's false," oried the countess boldly; "he never gave it;" and she spoke with a decision of tone and manner she had hardly ventured to risk under other circumstances. "Thou stily wench, what knowest thou of

the matter?' "That he's too noble and honorable a gentleman, please your majesty, to play so poor a part

"God's grace and meloy, women " replied the queen, evidently p' eseri wit: ... untess's defence of her tavethe, fire astauding she believed him faise at the moment, wit was found in her dresslug, 100m at Brockton

" Nay, there must produce some mistake: who bath informed your insperty of this feet ?" Sir Thomas Plimoton, wt cae sergeart found it there, and conveyed it to him.

"Pitmpton is a very villato, said I'll believe It not "exclaimed the counters passionately. "Bight gladly would be hang the noble ear on the highest gillows of England, and he

" Ah! true, he is his energy; yet methinks Plimpton knoweth Elizabeth Tador too well to triff , with par in this matter : moreover. how came he to know this buckle belonged to the Earl of Leiceerer?"

" Did he say 'twas his ?" "Nay, but I read the welder in his

"Maybap as he came to show of the other of which France formeth but a part." not greatly mistaken, he knoweth more 'han he obtaineth credit for."

"He shall know loss before the wills pass." said Elizabeth significatiy.

"Doth your majecty man to-to-remove him?' inquired the counters, casting her eyes down, and looking at the point of her shot. "Ay, if this errant damasel rofuse to wive with him."

"The which she will surely do, your grace."

"Good! hath she told you sa?" "Truly she hath; and yet but; yesterday and she had pledged him her hand wight joy "Ah! how cometh the change sudden-

"Yesterday she had wed him to save her father, to-day she hath no father to save, and prefers death to such a union."

"Her father was lost in the burning of Brockton,—is it not so?"

"Ay, so report hath it." "And pray, how might her marriage with Plimpton save her father from the penalty of

requeancy ?" "Sir Thomas pledged himself to intercede with your majesty in his behalf," replied the countess, jeeringly.

" God's mercy, then," cried Elizabeth, sturg to the quick, "this wanton lacketh not advocates about our court. But we must sae whether our mighty Lord of Leicester, or our gallant Sir Thomas Plimpton, elali interiosa with impunity, and at their own good pleasures, between us and the exercise of our authority. As for this smooth faced and fairskinned damsel, we shall send her to the Tower to learn a lesson of submission to the time, against the which we would min have laws of her sovereign; and then see what up. our exchaquer well stored, and our troops start courtier of them all dares to atop the way. God's death, woman, we shall not suffer the highest and bast in the land to wink, and shake his head, and tell his strumpet he can

manage Elizabeth." " Sir Thomas Plimpton, my liege, deserveth | such broad shoulders as France could internct the prison alone, but the bastinado, and pose in the quarrel." that right reundly, for taking such unwarrantable liberties with thy sacred name; but, as the pope, and then send us on a pligrimage ragards my Lord Leicester, he's of noble birth to the Holy Land in penance for our spostasy and high office."

"We care not what be his birth or rank," Itam?" cried Elizabeth, now pacing the room with harried step and quivering lip; " and furthermore, we swear he shall not arrest our arm when it rises to strike. Ha, hat my good lord, even thou mayhap shall yet lasen that thy couch had proved secute our designs in Scotland? demanded safer then Whinstone Hollow last night, where thou'st carried thine archers to proteot a mistress and annul a queen's war.

"It: was a shameful massacre, my liege, and one which even the royal warrant could hardly fustify. Han not his lordship come to the rescue every Catholic in the cavern had perished."

"And yet we see not how the earl can account for his presence at Whinstone Hollow, at so late an hour.

" Mayhan he had gone hither to see the spanwife respecting the charge he had given

"Ay, ay, woman, I know not, But the ever." damest, how came she there? How knownt thou this charge was aught but a pretext for his visits to the wench. It looketh sus- but we fear to spoil our fly in the catching piclous that he could have chosen this in- he, ine! ismona boy, of all others, to be the babe's " And yet your mejesty bath fooled so

nurse, she being, at the same time, the very

protreofress of keeper of this girl." I must coniess the affair looks somewhat strange," replied the countess," and yet, as for the girl, she speaketh of the noble carl more as a friend than as a lover. And I'll be bound, were the truth known, he hath never thought of the maiden but as a protector."

"Be she innocent or guilty," said Elisabeth, God's good help, sleep in the Tower before to-morrow's sun goes down. Away, and tell the Earl of Leloester we would have him acknowledge his errors, and sue for pardon ere the trial come on. And now leave me; it's the hour of Cecil's coming, and I would fain have a moment's reflection before he en-

There was little time, however, for preparation; for hardly had the counters left when Bouyer entered, and announced Sir William Cecll.

" Thou'rt punctual, Sir Willian," observed Elizabeth, listicsely entering the privy chamber, and stretching out her hand to the secretary. " And now we must do business without further delay; for we feel somewhat weary, and would retire to rest for an hour. So, what of France?"

" Please your majesty," slowly began Occil, "Bir Francis Waisingham, by despatch of this morning, informs us that the queen mother either discredits or affects to discredit the rumor of your majesty's secret overtures to the Earl of Murray, and others of the disaffected Scotch nobles in April lost."

". Ha, ha! good," replied the queen. " And furthermore, she avers to have received private letters from a well-tried and trusty correspondent, residing in the close vicinity of her majesty of England, who exonerates her majesty from all questionable interference with Scottish affairs, and speaks in right laudable and respectful manner of her private life and character."

"Ah, truly," replied Elizabeth, "we are much indepted to our good friend; pray, who may he be, Sir Willism?"

"Nay, I know not, please your majesty Your grace bath so many triends and admirers, foreign and subject, about the court, that it were right difficult to tell. And yet we must see that such good offices be not

suffered to pass unrewarded."
Elizabeth thought of the burial scene of the previous night, or rather of that morning, and glanced at Ceoil, to see if by chance round her finger with all the apparent innothat iron countenance betrayed any knowlodge of her guilt. But there was no sign of suspicion there.

"Some poor Frenchman, mayhap, to whom we have shown kindness, and who now, in his gratitude, overrates our poor deserts. But of Catherine's marriage scheme—what sayeth Waleibgham?"

"That it hath stood your majesty in good detence, against the open hostifty of France, and that if your grace suddenly repelled the scandal; yes, not only so, but endeavor duke's advances, such a step wou dinvolve to attain so high a position that your majesty's hingdom in a most deplorable and destructive war."

"Veri'y," replied the royal tactician. Walsingham speaks wisely in this matter; and much as we are disposed to live a single life, we care not, by a prompt refusal, to involve our loving subjects in trouble and expeuse; the more in especial, at this time, when foreign expeditions and Fiemish loans have well nigh exhausted our already impoverished treasury." "So that your majesty thinks it better not

to terminate hastily these matrimonial negotiations." "Ay, truly; ungracious measures should

be def-rred to the last moment." "There can be little doubt, your grace, such

a rtep would precipitate a war." "Yea, and may hap being this conspiracy

of the Oatholic powers to a speedy ripening, " Marry," said Cecti, looking pleasant!

the queen, " I find your mejesty a thoughts outrun ours in these difficult and delicate matters, as they do in all others, insomuch that verily we begin to think your majesty must regard us as exceeding slow and tardy councillors."

" Nay, as for that," she replied, elated as usual by this fulsome fisttery, and laughing as she spoke, "we once learnt to read the stars. Dost not remember, Sir William, how well we studied the occult sciences together in the days of our retirement? So we must be indebted to the heavenly bodies for our persolence in these mutters."

"Ay," said Cecil, "I always thought your grace's inspiration must have come from above."

"Paugh, gramercy, man, it requireth little inspiration, withal, to foresee war proclaimed agrinst England, if Catharine de Medicis once relinguishes the hope of c. union of the CTOWDS."

"And with the jealous and crafty French woman, the powerful and wealthy Spanlard. and the dark-plotting Austrian, England could have little chance in the battle field," added Cecil gravely.

Little for the present; but a time may come, Sir William, when, with God's good belp, we may cope with them all.' "If needs be," replied the cautious states. man; but peace with such powers as France,

Spain and Austria, were the best policy England could pursue for half a century to come."

" Well and truly said." the queen; "and yet we can to:esee a religious war reging in half that well discipitned."

"Ah! let your majesty wed Avjou," submitted Occil, again returning to his favorite subject "and the Catholic powers should have long arms to reach your majesty over

"True; but Abjou might reconcile us with ha, hal what sayest thou to that. Sir Wil

"Bather that your majesty might convert him to the church, and thus obtain a stronger foothold for Protestantism in France."

"And with such a husband at our elbow, were he even a Protestant, how could we pro-Elizabetn. " Hah! by our honor, man, thou'rt short sighted this morning. Marry, thy arguments for the marriage are still as lame as ever, and thy repetition thereof beginning to

be somewhat tiresome of lite." "It's a vital question, please your majesty, persisted Ocoll, "and must soon be settled. Catharine present for a definite answer, and I need not tell your majesty she is not a woman to be trifled with, when the interests

of her house are concerned.": " Humph 1' said Elizabeth, glaboling cunningly at Cooli;" we have decoyed fish into the shallows as crafty as France can boast of; and yet our lure is as safe and as tempting as

The statesman laughed. "Ay," pursued Elizabeth." we love to angle.

flab begin to suspect the decoy." " Ha, hal' she playfully cried; " fear not for the man, fear not for that; the colors are bright and taking; let us only draw it dexterously by the nose of this young trout of France, and we may fool him yet for years to come."

"Then your grace would instruct Walsingham merely to crave time for reflection, with she's at least a recusant, and shall, with the continued assurance of your mejesty's favorable intentions."

"Nay, mar, that dose might not be strong enough. Let him make something as near a promise as may be without compromising our honor.'

"Ah, would to God," said Cecil gravely, your majesty saw the advantages of this union as clearly as I see them; then your royal promise would be given from the heart, and without reserve; ay, even in the face of this solfish and unjust vow.

"What, our yow of virginity?" "Ay

"And how call you it selfish and unjust?" "Inasmuch as your majesty hath consuited your grace's natural inclination to a single life more than the interests of the realm, and the wastes of the people. Moreover, how knoweth your grace but this strange vow may be in direct opposition to the will of Heaven?"

'Our conscience bath assured us of that," replied the queen promptly; " and being of God, it cannot err. Ah, Sir William, no monarch ever yet loved her subjects so well. make them happy but wed-wed ;we cannot. Heaven hath clearly revealed to us its hely will on that score, and we must humbly bow to the decree." And sighing heavily, she sank her head on her breast, then added, "We grieve

aud truth that we cannot gratify our subjects; yet we also should rejoice in the sacred conviction that in this matter we have acted under the sanction of Him who orders all things for the best "

"Did I but see the object Heaven had in view, in thus inspiring your majesty," observed Cecil, "I could feel more resigned."

"The object?" repeated the queen; "and oanst thou not perceive it yet, with all thy penetration? Dost not see that our enemies have ever pretended to recognize in us the trailties of our royal father? nay, have not hesitated to charge us with crimes which the modesty of our sex will not parmit us even to mention?' and twisting her keroblef cence and simplicity of a peasant gir! before her judge.

"Alas! it is but too true," replied Cecil; "we live in evil times."

"In times of detraction, and calumpies, and dark suspicions," added the queen; "and therefore ought we, who are the head of Christ's church, to avoid aught that could in the remotest degree afford a pretext for

the shafts of our enemies could reach us not. Ab, Sir William, in days so deprayed and licentious as ours, the spiritnal head of the church should be a pure and shining light to all beholders."

" And yet, under your majesty's favor, I se not how the light might not burn as brightly in the married as in the single state," returned Cecti.

"Thou speakest right truly." responded Elizabeth, and so might it be with us, had not a cloud somewhat dimmed if in our youth. In another queen such a vow of virginity, as thou hast already well said, were, mayhap, an injustice done to the state and to the people; but for us, the daughter of Henry VIII. or, as some say, the issue of an incestuous marriage, the royal bastard of England, and the reputed paramour of Seymour, nought

can redeem us from the past, nor protect us in the future, but the consecration of our body, as of our soul, to the God of all purity nd saucticy

the impregnable bulwarks of expediency, and the divine will, from which he always found it impossible to dislodge her; and agenring her majesty her wishes in reference to the protracting of the marriage negotiations should be secretly and dexterously carried out, he had risen to take his leave, when the queen exclaimed, as if suddenly recollecting something,-

"Ab! but of this errant damsel-how shall

we dispose of her and her Irish gallant?" "Your majesty hath been already pleased to order a public trial of the case before the High Commission Court."

And at which we purpose being present ourself, the Lord willing, in order that justice be done to all parties, and our subjects may see how solicitous we are to have the laws faithfully administered. One of our court officers, we have learnt, stands charged with a grievous crime committed last night at a place called Whinstone Hollow."

"Sir Thomas Plimpton. Ay, so report

salth, your majesty." "And that the Earl of Leicester hath, in defiance of our rotal warrant for the capture of recusants, not only prevented the execution of the same, (the which would seem to be a direct contravening of our authority, albeit he may sudeavor to justify it,) but, moreover hath rescued this damsel and her associate from the hands of their legal captor, and given them tree shelter and protection in our very palace. This must be strictly seen to. Sir William; for by our royal honor, the highest subject in our realm shall not be suffered to violate the law with impunity."

"The case shall be well and strictly investigated," replied the secretary, inwardly exuiting at the prospect of Leicester's disgrace.

" As for the girl, we shall resume | .gmant in that affair to oursell." "And this troublesome Irishman-he is ac-

credited from the Queen of Scotland, and hardly cometh within the reach of the statute.

"Let him be arraigned for resisting our royal authority by force of arms; that, at least, may be done without violating the privilege of his office. In the meantime, thou'lt issue a warrant for the seizure of one Henry Howard, whilem Lord Henry Howard, a dieguised mass priest, who hath been lately fre | ye go." quenting the neighborhood, and is doubtless now somewhere shout this place called Whinstone Hollow."

"Ha! Lord Henry Howard," he ejaculated; who who hath been so long missing from est. England, and supposed to have taken orders in Italy or France."

"The same. Shouldst thou find him, send him instantly to the Tower, and suffer him the kind ye ir; and you, Mr. Goodenough, to have speech with no one."

" And, please your majesty, with regard to two gentlemen mentioned in the late de- | Scots, and the divil take the reformers!" spatches have arrived last night in a fishing smack from Disppe," . .

"Ab, good; we trust they have not ventured out since their strival, for France hath many a spy upon us.

poor hovel a few miles down the river. May hard knotted oudgel from under his arm, at a pattern or fair, expectin' to be paid

place for their hearing !"

Humph !" said the queen, thoughtfully,

we lain would have the interview a secret. Marry, were it known to France, I fear me Catals were lost to us furever, especially should the leigne fail in the dangerous enterprise we have promised; and yet we fear that, in justice to our subjects, we cannot at this juncture comply with the demands of the prince. Natheless, we must first see with what proposals come these deputies, and in the meantime, ourself glance at the state of our treasury. Eb, what thinkest thou of taking the parge to-night, about the hour of ton, and quietly talling down to thy summer lodge near the bridge? We could meet them there with safety. As for the court here, with this cunning De Foys, and the watchinl Melville, and the hundred other French and Scotch spies, we dread to run the risk of detection. Moreover, we have been often on the river by moonlight of late, and need fear no suspicion

of our purpose." Cecil bowed, and made a suitable acknow ledgment for the honor of the royal visit.

"Let these Frenchmen meet us then at ten o'clock, and acquaint the captain of the royal barge with our pleasure." And waving her hand to Cecil, she retired again to her boudoir.

CHAPTER XLIV.

The reader will remember the directions Nay, we could cheerfully secrifice our life to given by our old acquaintance, Nell Gower, to her worthy kinsman, Oliver Goodniff, in relation to the child she had intrusted to the keeping of Master Robert Southron, of Eves ham, by advice and council of the Earl of Lalcester.

Accordingly, when the doughty innkeeper reached the Whitehouse, in company of the aforesaid Southren, he was by no means surprised to see a crowd of ill-dressed, merry. looking fellows, in the kitchen and tap, drinking his ale with as good a grace as if they had money enough to pay for a whole regiment. Nevertheless, great was the astonishment and indignation manifested by the Ill-need landlord, when he found their purses empty, and nothing to console him for the hollow sound his barrols emitted, as he tarped them with his knuckles in passing round the counter of the bar. But the roleterers seemed to care little for their host's displeasure.

Southron, having deposited the babe on a settle near the kitchen fire, threw off his doublet and jack boots, and then, rubbing his hands pleasantly together, advanced to the tap, and demanded to be served with a pint of canary, to refresh him after his ride. " Musha, then, bad luck to me, if that's not

the height of ondacency, wholver ye are," said a stout, curly-headed follow, who stood leaning against a pitter, holding a beer pot in his hand.

Southron turned, and contemptuously eving the stranger, inquired, in a supercilious tone, what he meant, or if he alluded to him.

"Faith, an iv coorse I do that same," replied the man, giving his nether garments a hitch after finishing his draught; " hero's six dacent gentlemen, and foreigners too, into the bargain, that ye pass by and niver ax it they have as much as a mouth on them. By the powers iv patience! if yo were an Irishman and do that, I'd be ashamed to be seen walking on the same side I' the read with ye. But as yer only a Sagsenagh, I suppose we must pardon ye this time."

"Pardon me," repeated Southron, hardly angry at the fallow's efficitory.

"Ay, hopin' ye'll mend yer manners, an do the decent thing like a Caristian." "Ha, ha! by my certies," cried Southron. laughing, as he turned to the counter to drink

his wice, "thou'rt a most impudent and saucy variet." "Arrab, niver mind the big buduch; what terous blow of his trusty endgel, he sprang be ye'd have some word to send yer wife and children or some ordhers about yer grave, or the regard party. " area the death a beauty in the regard party." " area the death a beauty to claim and with the help of his willing assepoint further, for she had fallen back behind the ragged party; " sure the devil a hapurth clates, soon forced him on his knees. else he's after all but a dry nurse: dou't ye see the baby he left in the settle be-

yant?' " Aisy, aisy," said the curly-headed fellow, stepping over to the counter, and laying his brawny hand on Southron's arm, just as the latter had raised the flagon to his lips; "ye'll drick our healths

av ye plaze; that's the laste ye can do." " What? zounds, fellow I wouldst tempt me to slice thy scurvy cars off?" growled though I may tell ye atween ourselves, it was the disappointed and irritated Southron, mighty underent thratement, an a thing dropping the fisgon and d awing his sword. "Don't be in a passion," said the Irishman, learing up at the angry man in most comical fashion, "but take my advice quate an aley; put back yer sword, then take up yer fisgon an drink to our better acquaintance. It's a mighty great shame, I tell ye,-an it's stween opraelyes I say it .- for a dacent-looking man iv your kind to come to this time a day, and not know how to conduct himself in strange

company." "Begone!' cried Southron, thrusting back the fellow with his left hand, whilst he raised the sword in his right, "or by the powers of darkness. I'll disembowel thee on the spot. Zoundal thou'rt the coolest and most insuit

ing villain in Middlesex." "Peace, peace, mastere," entreated Cilver. at length quitting his station behind the counter, and interposing his round, fat body and extended army between the disputants. to quarrel in my hosteirle. As for Sir Blue- atther their male's mate. Ha! an that brings coat, here, let him bridle his saucy tongue, or | another thing to my mind; look here, mes-

it may cost him his lugs." Oliver's conciliatory words and kindly manipulations, performed in the most father. ly manner, seemed considerably to assuage the anger of his late companion, who again, after a few home and hahe of indignant surprise, turned to renew his attentions to the flagon. Hardly had he taken it up, however, as before, muttering the while some heavy ourse on mass-mongering Irish cut-throats and traiters, when the provoking Irishman laid his hand a second time on his arm, and

whispered in his ear,-46 Be my conscience, ye've fixed yerself now, any way, so ye have; I might forgive ye for what ye said to myself, but when ye spake uncivil iv the ould religion, and the ould country, it id be a sin on my soul to let

"A sin to let me go," repeated the astonished Southron, gazing at the Irishman as if he doubted whether he was fool or knave. "By my certle, I know not what thou mean-

"Hould yer tongue now, and go on yer kness; O, ye needn't look so frightened, for I'll be as alsy as I can with ye, seein' yer draw us a flagon apiece; this gentleman's goin to beg our pardon, and afther that to this deputation from the Prince of Conde, the drink snocess to the pope, Mary, Queen of

rage especially when he saw the wine cup

many, these six years gone, that I lear me the lit please your majesty to name a time and and striking his assailant above the elbow. (whether by accident or otherwise it would be hard to tell,) caused him to drop the sword instantaneously, and himself to tors used to dhrink long ago, when they stand aghast and confounded at the suddonness of the act, writhing with pain, and incapable of moving a muscle in his defence.

"Down on yer knees with ye, I say, and don't be obstinate," cried the Irishman.
"Hold ye there," interposed Oliver, again

waddling in between the hostile parties, and affecting to be greatly concerned for the rehave ye both to the Tholsel for disturbing my quiet and respectable hostelria." " Here, here, out av the way," muttered the

his stick, and sending him howling across the tian feelin' in ye at all at all, it might be room, where he finally settled down on a some excuse; but—" room, where he finally settled down on a bench, exclaiming in most wrathy indignation against such outrageous treatment. "Will ye throuble yerself to kneel down,

Misther Englishman," repeated the persever. of me?" ing and mischievous fellow; "do, av ye plaze, and don't keep us dying here with the druth all mornin'."

"Dost think I'm a fool?" demanded i ron, somewhat recovered from the blow, and

endeavoring to keep down his irc. man; "for I know yo'll take refvice like a sensible man, and do what yer bid; so kneel down, and waste no more of our precious time.

"Hell and furies! thou'rt the most provoking scoundrel"—— And not waiting to finish the sentence, he stooped, and made a snatub at the sword.

"Don't trouble yourself," muttered his tormentor dexterously sliding the weapon from the top of his boot across the floor, (1) kneel down quately, and bog perdon; do, take a friend's advice for onct in yer life." "Friend! out on ye, dog!" shouted Southron, making a desperate rush to escape by the door; and in fact so sudden and unexpected was the movement that he had well nigh effected his purpose, when, alse! his unwearied tormenter caught him once more by the neck, and drawing him leisurely back, repeated his request as coolly

as ever. "Botheration t'ye, down on yer kneed, man, an don't be onrasonable."

"Unressonable?" "Ay, shure, it's not such a mighty wouder- (and begorrs, there's such crowde iv yer own ful thing to be exed to go on yer knees. But | people gone down there av late, that I can't begorra, may be ye don't know what I mane; tell me, honest man, did ye iver venthur to

say yer prayers?" "Hand me the wine, Goodniff!" cried the infuriate Southron, now turning to the counter again, and laying hold of a powier flagon; "the first of these sourcy-binds who deres lay a hand on me, by all the devils in hell! I'll scatter his brains on the floor; hand me the wine, thou lard tub-the a capon fed glutton! thou hast no more courage in

thee than a suilfrog." "Grace and pattence-dear me-God bless my soul," replied Oliver, 'I cannot defend thee against six such tigers as these."

"Upon my conscience, boye," ejeculated the Irishman, addressing his companions, who had hitherto stood silently enjoying the scene; " may be he's on'y a Turk, or a haythen, and was giver given to the latter had brought the vessel to his rips, say so, and --

"Perdition seize thee, heilhound!" belio -ed Southrou, dashing the wine cup in his a betther, hirran for ould Ireland. tormenter's face, and raising the pewter quart I say, Misther Englishman, let us have pot to fell him. But the Celt was too quick to fair understanin', and begin like for the phlegmatic Englishman; and striking U islians. Boys, if I'm kilt, ye know the wespon from his hand by another dex- shere to bury ma. And you, masther, may

"Villains! unhand me!' shouted Southron, choking with rage; " what have I done to deserve this bruial and unmanly usage?" "Why, then, devil a much, barin' yer bad manners," replied the curly-headed fellow, taking a full tankard in his hand, and pro-

senting himself before his victim. "What, for refusing to pay scot for thee and thy murderous companions?" " Well, no; in troth we'd forgive ye that, they'd niver forget to ye in Ireland, if ye lived to the age of Mathusalem. There's the Shivlahans iv Ballemagahay, and may I niver see pace it one of 'thim dar show his face in fair or market, wake or weddin', these hundher years and more, since their great grandfather, Ned Boe, left out a boy 1 the Whorlskey's one day when calling for a thrate at Gortnamousgh market. But as I was sayin before, we'd easy forgive ye all that, seein' it wasn't yer fault, may be, niver bein' used to much decency in these parts: an ve know the ould savin'-we needn't expect beefstesks off a wind! - : iaw, nor wool off a snowball. An more by the same token, Misther Englishman, it's a pow dhirty way ye's have in regard iv dhrinkin' -powerin' ale into yer bellies, just for all the world as if yo were so many bottomiess beer barrels, niver "Grace and patience! I must not suffer ye fun in ye, more than so many suckin' pigs | 25 cents.

> this same kind i' dhrinkin'." Southron, finding himself held down by half a doz m'stout muscular fellows, and esc. ing no prospect of escape, had already, during the delivery of the above address, made two or three efforts to control his passion, resolving to bear the infliction with as good grane as possible under the circumstances; but the cool prollxity of his termentor and the tantalizing manner in which he held the wine cup right before his lipe, drove him at last to desperation; struggling like a lion in the toils, be now threw himself on the ground, and attempted to kick out with his heavy riding-boots, shout ing in the meantime to his quandom friend Oliver, to call the servants and save him from his merciless enemies. "So, as I was saying," resumed the Celt,

ther-I want to tell ye a secret consarnin'

after Southron had become completely ex hausted by the struggle, "in regard to this dhinkin', it's that same that's makin' bastes and buildogs iv ye. It's that an the like iv it brings them big cheeks on ye, and them black, bushy eyebrows, and that condemned treacherous look—the picther i' the heart within ye., An more than that, by my conscience an sowl, it's my own opinion that yev lost yer religion on account of it. Ay, faith no better could happen ye, aither turning yer backs on the good kindly drop that warmi Southrop, ro longer able to restrain his the heart, and melts the soul to all kinds i goodness; that nivir id let ye rast slay while twice snatched from his lips, now made a lys'd a penny to lend, a beggar to feed, or a blow of his sword in good earnest at his per- friend to fight for. Och hone, jawel dear, an. tinscious termenter, intending, no doubt, to shure it's not on daggers, and dirks, and swords, "Bo far, please your majesty, they have do him serious bodily harm; when the lat- and pitchforks, it sets us a thinkin'; no, in trothe soted most cautiously, and remained conceal. te., who foresaw the danger, and stood well but just iv a dacent, harmless kippen, like ed in the disguise of Dutch fishermen, in a prepared to meet it, suddenly drew his this, to lend a neighbor a polthouge or two

back again at his earliest convaynience. No. do, there's no murdher in the pure water of were all scholars and saints. O, hierna; but as for yea's, poor ignorant crathurs, it was livin' on the dhirty pot ale and grains so long that reduced yes to what ye are; sy, be, goris, till ye haven't one decent feelin left in ye; carin' more for yer bellies than yer sowls, and willin' to live like bastes, and die like bastes, it ye only get the mate and the dhrink. And then, besides all that, the putation of his house; "grace and patience! sin of gettin' dhrunk, an icsin' yer five less my soul, masters, how's this? what! blessed senses on such dishwater, "thout the l'il send for her majesty's constables, and laste taste l' temptation in it in the warid. Why, now, if it riz yer heart itself, even if it made ye laugh, or w.aid. sing, or dance at a weddin,' or trail a coat imperturbable Celt, punching the dat innate at a fair, or spit on yer stlok and screech at a keeper slightly on the belly with the end of raction or pie any other decent, plous Chris-

"Stop, stop, stop," screamed Southron at the highest pitch of his voice; "in the name of all the furies, tell me, what wouldst thou

"Well now, that's what I call a sensible question. I see yer comin' to yer raison at last. Eo when ye ask a civil question, ye'll get a civil answer."

"Zounds! out with it, then," roared Southndeavoring to keep down his its. ron, impatient of the delay. "Dost think I "O, not in the laste," refurned the Irish- can kneel here all morning?"

"Av coorse not; and that's by raisin iv yer nivor larnin' yer prayers. Badad, they say its mighty onpleasant for them that's not used to it, but as for us Papiets, it's quite natural an easy. When I was a bit of a garsoon, jist about the height iv that," said he, showing the length of his cudgel, "my grandmother, God rest her soui, (mure betoken she was one ly the Houlihans i' the Claddagh, the greates' olan i' Voteens in the seven parishes,) well, she give myself a most terrible basting one night for that very selfsame thing you complain iv, good man. And, lo and behould ye, here's the way it happened. Onld Shamashin come in on his rounds one evenin'. This Shamashio, I must tell ye, was the most famish hand at the padreen that iver handled a bades in Tyrconneli,"

" Hos, dog, devil, demon, stop this infernal it iton, and tell me what thou'd have me do." Have ye do, is it? Well, then be patient an listen; I'll tell ye in a jiffy. When ye sent the Pops and the Papishes, as Mary Stuart to hell, here a minit ago, see how ye cud take it on yer conscience to hamper yer ould friend with so many strangers,) but, as I was sayin', when ye sent him to hell a while ago, there was jist but one thing in the world that saved ye, and that was yer comin' here alone. For to draw a lone man's blood, with six at my back, is what I niver cud do with a of the consolence. So, as luck id have it, yer

a or this time; and now I suppose yell ave no objection, afther the marcy I showed ye, to dhrink success to the Pope and con-

insion to his enemies." "Nover," said Southron. "Let it be man against man, and compel me if thou canst.' "Och! then, by the holy poker, here's at ye with a cead mille failthe," cried the Celt, spitting on his cudgel, and flourishing it above his head; "give him buck his sword, boys, and clear the room; we'll have some kneel. See here, he added, laying his hand fun for't yet; blackthorn agin steel any day. for the third time on Southton's arm just as And you, Misther Greasy Paunch," he conthe latter had brought the vessel to his sips. | tinued, turning to Oliver, "boult the door, and was about to swellow the delicious and lor no one in to spoil the sport. What's knowing whether he should feel amused or draught-"if yer a Turk, or a hayther, jist | the bargale, masther? first down thrates the compary, and dhrinks the pope's health or the queen's jist as it happens. Divil But

ome dyin' declarathin regardin' the nathur iv per death. So spake in time iv ye've anything to say, and don't be tellin' yer friends aither that I killed ve onprepared.

Southron, who had risen and taken his sword, now stood, staring at the Irishman, cutting capers with his oudgel, in mute astonishment."

"Are ye ready?" shouted the Celt, dealing the counter a blow, and sending the goblets and tenkards spinning to the celling. "What man, wouldet have me encounter

each a wear on as that with a rapier," he re-

the pale of his arm still reminding him its weight. "Nay, nay, I'm not a savage, " Ho, ho, is that the way of it? Well, boys, hand him one iv yer shillelahs—the best in

the room, since he's too proud to take the cdis. "Zounds, man," roared Southron, " I know not the use of the weapon."

(To be continued.) If you are tired taking the large old-fashioned griping pille, and are satisfied that purging yourself till you are weak and sick is not good common-sense, then try Carter's Little Liver Pills and lear n how easy it is to be free from Billionsness headache, Constipation, and all Liver troubles. These little pills are smaller, easier full or niver empty; and then, when ye do to take and give quicker relief than any pill get enough, it's down ye lie, with divil a bit in use. Forty in a vial. One a dose. Price

There were but three deaths in the town of Newcastle, N.H., in 1883. The population

of the town is 630. Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

No Physician Need Hesitate. Dr. S. V. CLEVENGER, Chicago, III., says: Horsford's Acid Phosphate should be made officinal. It is the most eligible form for the administration of phosphorus, and no physician need hesitate to order it on his prescription blanke."

A Pennsylvania woman is willing to give \$200 and a pair of horses for the apprehension of her eloping husband.

Try the GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. You will never tegret it. The judicious use of the Fruit Bitters and Pills will cure every case of Indigestion, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite and all troubles of the Liver and Kidneys. Sold by all Drugglets.

LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Lining of Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

February 6, 484

THE DISTINGUISHED PRELATE ON IRE-LAND'S DEVOTION TO THE CATROLIC FAITH.

A TRIBUTE TO THE IRISH RACE.

An Interesting Synopsis of the Famous Charity Sermon Delivered in Sandymount-Christianity and Patriotism go Hand in Hand— What the Irish People Have Suffered.

Duslin, Jan. 17-On Sunday last the Most Rev. Dr. Byan, Coadjutor Blahop of St. Louis, U.S.A., who is now regarded as the greatest pulpit orator in America, preached in the Star of the Sea Church, Sandymount, Dublin, before a large and appreciative congregation. A large number of the leading citizens of Dublin were present, including the Lord Mayor, Alderman Dillon, and Mr. E McMahon, M.P. High Mass was celebrated by the Most Rev. Dr. Donnelly, and at the conclusion Dr. Byan ascended the pulpit. His Lordship's sermon lasted for over an hour. We quote the following elequent pas-sages, dealing with the vitality of Ireland's raish, from the report which appears in the cursed Me to My face, but still it is faithful.

Freeman. The paster of the Star of the Sea It bears suffering, and yet it sends
That the ladies regard me with sinister eyes—
Who more than the wife of our bosom dethe Italy Sainte? faith, from the report which appears in the cursed Me to My face, but still it is faithful. the Irish Saints.

then proceeded to say: My dear brethren, when the angels proclaimed the birth of the Divine Lord to the shepherds at Bethlehem, they announced that they should be tidings of good joy to all people. They announced merely to the Jewish race, of which they were the representatives-but to every tabe and tongue and people, nut only for that occasion, but for all time. And after a little the representatives of those outside nations came in the persons of the Megi to honor the new-born king-and the Church uses the words which I have read to you, expressing her summons first to Jerusalem—" Arise O Jerusalem, and he enlightened, for thy light has come; arise and be enlightened because also the Gentiles have come from afar to do grateful for the revelation made to them. So should we rejoice, and with greater resson than they did. They saw but a single star in the firmament; but after nearly nineteen centuries of accumulated evidences of the touth and the beauty and the charity of Obristlanity, we have seen the whole firmsment lit up with the illumination of those new evidences. They saw the prophesied Orient just rising above the horizon, and gliding with its light the summits of the everlasting hills. But we have seen that light pass across the firmament to its zenith, and light up the darkest passes of the Valley of Tears. They saw the child wrapped in swaddling clothes and laid in a manger; but we have seen the man grow in strength and power, and grow, as it were, for all those ages, in his continued incarnation in the Church of the living God.

THE SAVIUS OF THE WORLD.

What difference does it make to the great God between two little things? Infinitely God, and whether Ho selects a palace or a stable to Elm it makes but little difference And when he came especially to elevate the downtrodden, it was appropriate that He should deify that poverty which was a crime before He came, and show that man should never look again with disgust and contempt upon poverty since the Lord God has donned the vestments of poverty in order to exalt it. And therefore they entered, and believing adored Him, and laid at His feet the treasures of gold and frankincense and myrrh. Then, filled with the love of God, they go back to their own country and proclaim to the Gentile nations what they had seen and heard of the new-born King of the Jews. And now brethren, what are the lessons of heavenly wisdom that we should bring from the cortemplation of this scene and this history? First, devoted attachment to the faith which God has put into our hearts in spite of all obstacles—in spite of all difficulties. There are difficulties other than rationalistic which we have to encounter. The difficulties of reason have to be laid at the feet of Jesus Christ. For these wise men were kings in a higher sense than kings of the earth. They were slso kings of thought. Jesus Christ was the King of the kings of thought, and all those wise men who were kings of thought in their generation have come and have, in the elequent language of the apostle, p id to Him the tribute of their understandings—the highest tribute of the soul that bears upon it the inscription of God; the tribute of the soul that belongs to God, because it has His impress upon it.

That faith which is to you as a heritage, and ought to be as a legacy to be bestowed upon your children—that faith you must ever oling to with the tensoity and the perseverance and the sacrifice-producing zeal that distinguised the wise men of the East.

THAT FAITH YOU HAVE LOVED.

The attachment of your race to it is proverbial. They have suffered for it. Sometimes they seemed to be beaten back; but those were successful defeats like that of Thermo. pylæ; which did as much for Greece as Marathon could have done. Those were successful deleats—those sufferings that they endured—vivified their followers and rendered that faith more precious; and it was handed down to you to suffer for it, if necessary, and to give that deposit of faith, pure and undefiled, to those whe would follow you. There is no need of telling you the history of that suffering. You have heard it many a time. Your deand has with marvellous seal devoted time taken from many absorbing duties to give you the biography of those men of the past. And this subject formed a theme, many a time before your. selves perhaps for that great man and great patriot whose brain and heart rest for the last time and for the first-for it never rested until it went to the grave -where he now sleeps in the cemetery of Tallaght, the Dominican prescher and patriot, who I felt proud to call my friend, and whom you all knew, and whom you ought to love-who will be remembered when we shall all be forgotten for the divini-

the truths of God, and for which he shall live in story and in the history of our people. There is one matter connected with this sub-ject to which I will draw your attention. Someone has eald that God has first showed Could allure me from ylands so temptingly There is one matter connected with this sub. bis power in individuals, and then having shown his power in individuals that he se lected a people; and of this people may it be said what the Saripture says of the Gentile patriarch, that God looked down upon their island with completency; and one day the sons of God were assembled together, and with them Satan, and God said to Satau, Look around you; consider this little island with its churches and its monasteries and its cheer—sein's sending up prayers to Me and singing My
That the best of all angels kind Heaven has praisur for evermore; have you considered how faithful it is? And Satan said, "the reason the island is faithful is because God To add to his joys and to lessen his woes, To sew on his outtons and patch up his hose, hath given to it prosperity, because strangers And to smoothe out the kinks and the wrinkles reason the island is faithful is because God from afar come to its schools and study within its halls, and missionaries from its cloisers are received in every land.' Therefore,' Satan said, it is given prosperity, and its people love You, but only reduce that prosperity, and let trial and persecution come upon it, and its people will curse Thee to Thy very face.' And God permitted

THAT CUFFERING SHOULD COME

upon it. The sword of the descrator flashed in the sanctuary, and death and desolationbut ye know it all; it is a trite subject, but it is a very beautiful and very soul-inspiring. And the children of God being again met together, and with them Setan. God said to him, 'Have you considered this island? Desolation came upon it, and behold it has not and of love, and still it is faithful.' And The Most Rev. Dr. Ryan ascended the pul- Satan said to God 'This people love pit, and taking as his text, "And the Gen-You because they love their country, but let tiles shall walk in Thy light, and kings in me take these two strongest icelings of the the brightness of Thy rising,"—words taken Celtic heart, and put them in antagonism; from the epistle of the day. His lordship let me take their patriotism and their reli gion, and put them in opposition, and see if they will not curse 'Thee to Thy very face.' And then came, as you know, a great trialthe greatest above all, and the two strongest passions of the Celtic heart contended, but good tidings of joy to all people, not the religious passion surmounted all, and in merely to those who heard them—not spite of every opposition—real or imaspite of every opposition—real or ima-gined, it mattered not, because its effect was the same on the body of the people -that people remained faithful to their God. And if Satan should tempt them to Isave the priests in the sanctuary, to leave the home of their hearts, their priests may say, ' We were with you in the days of peril and persecution; we said mass for you by the trees of the forests when it was death to be detected; we were with you in desolation and in trial, and will not leave you now, and you will not leave us. We are of your blood and of your honor to the new-born king." Those Gentiles race; our fathers' bones mingle together in your rejoiced with a great joy. They were grate ful to God for their vocation; they were sre with you, but we love you too much to are with you, but we love you too much to fistter you; we love you too much to conseorate false principles for you, because with us God is first, and then our race; and I believe that though the priests and the people may differ on some points,

STILL THEIR HEARTS ARE ONE. because their wishes are one. And if some political matter in which man may be mis. taken should divide you, that glorious religion, the inheritance of the saints, that remains with you, will unite you and lift you up bringing you together higher and nearer to God. This is the mission of religion, and if you are faithful to it, God will reward you even in this world. Christian civilization ever went with Christian faith. With it, it lives, and it dies with it. The nations of the East, in Asia and in Africs, that have lost their Chris. those piliers are supporting the temple so the great religious traths of Christianity supporting the whole superstructure of above all grandeur in heaven and on earth is Christian civilization; and therefore it is that the hope of a people is the depth of its Chile- | Obtain, recommends Hagyard's rec tion faith. And as these ancient nations sam to his customers, it having cared his wife have lost their civilization by the loss of their faith, so it would be also with modern nations, and that faith being deeper in the hearts and most pectoral complaints. of a people, that people in its turn becomes higher in Christian civilization. This is no mere rhetoric; it is founded on reason, and any man who examines these reasons will year. find they are perfectly valid. Therefore hope is in the future because faith is in the present. And if that be so, and if any one should come whispering to you as it was with Tobiss making a trial of your faith, cast them aside for boils, blotches, obstinate humors and imand say as Tobias spoke, 'We are the chil-purities of the lood, Burdock Blood Bitters dren of God, and we expect the reward which is the best of all purifices. God shall give to those who have never changed their faith from him.' And you

HAVE NOT CHANGED YOUR FAITH, nor those of you beyond the waters of the Atlantic, where I have spent thirty years. The Irish race there has preserved the faith marveliously, and it is above all other nationallties there in its tenacity to the faith. This is not, as some say, the result of mere obstinacy or mere sentiment. How easily the ancient Irish put aside the paganism which to them was conscorated by sentiment! How easily they parted with that which was dear to their fathers and others, without striking down a single martyr to the earth when receiving the Christian religion! Therefore the strength and power of the Irish in their faith was not the mere result of national temperament; it is the blessing of their first Apostle when he asked their God that they should never change their faith from Him. But it is not enough to be devoted to your faith-to oling to it with a divine tenacity in spits of every difficulty; you must act up to that faith. You, my dear brethren, are the representa-tives of the only faith and religion upon earth that can save society in this nineteenth century, and secure it by those conservative truths of the Catholic Church-of that only Church that can keep the world from rushing back into that paganism from which Ohristianity rescued it. And as you are the representatives of those great conservative truths in this century, great and tremendous are your responsibilities. You will be judged, not by your faith alone, but also by your acts.

Mr. W. A. Wing, Westport, writes: "1 wish to inform you of the wonderful results which followed the use of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oll and Hypophosphites of Lime and Sods. A cough of voted paston is the blographer of some of six months' standing had reduced me to such those who in earlier days suffered for that an extent that I was unable to work. I tried faith and defended it and maintained it, many remedies without effect; at lest I used this Emulsion, and before three bottles were used, I am glad to say, I was restored to peri feet health.

Trinity College, North Carolina, has nineteen Cherokee Indians as students this year. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in des-

aroying worms. A New York show window contains [two

offered. Mr. I. Carpenter, 463 Fourth avenue, New York, after running a gauntlet of eight years' ty of genius, and the purity of intention, rheumatism, used St. Jacobs Oll, the great It works wonders as a blood-purifier. and the intention consecrated by superns. pain reliever, by which he was entirely oured tual motives with which he proclaimed and has had no return of his complaint.

THE EDITOR'S WIFE.

spread
That I've missed the extempore specches you've read.
But my heart b ats responsive to one theme
divine—

divine—
The woman we drink to in bumpers of wine;
So I throw down my rapkin, my fork, and my
knife,
To speak to the toast of "The Editor's Wife."

And, of course, you'.I agree-since our wives are all here
To brighten the scene and partake of our cheer—

To bring a man sympathy, peace and content,

Is the idel we worship—the editor's wife.

When the editor comes from his office at when the editor comes from his once at night
At a very late hour, in a dublous plight,
The impression prevails and the story is told
That the editor's wife can be always cajoled
With a fib about "bridges" and "broken-down
press;"
But we who have been there are free to confess
That when husbands are late and suspicions are

It is the best to own up to the editor's wife.

All such fables are cruel, and men are unkind To libel a sex of such generous mind,
A sex who economize all through the year
That we may afford to exhibit them here; The women who scrimpingly, patiently wait For the annual least at three dollars per plate; For of all the wild joys in the circus of life, A banquet seems best to the editor's wife.

The sweet veneration her beauty preserves?
And the years may go by and our heads may grow white,
Her beauty grows ever as pure and as bright
As when she faced poverty, sorrow and strife,
And blessed our estate as an editor's wife.

And some of us, glancing back over the years, Can cill up sweet visions, all hallowed by tears:

A dress, or a toy, or a hood that is torn, Or a quaint little shoe that the baby has worn, Or a white little face lying under a pall, And a moss-covered grave over youder—that's all:

But we know the great grief that has o the life And broken the heart of an editor's wife. know the great grief that has clouded

You may drink to your rade and your creatures of fame;
I raise not my glass till I hear her sweet name;
I is to her who alone uncomplainingly bears
The all of her sorrows and most of our cares;
Whose wealth of sweet influence subtly luspires
Our grandest achievements and noblest desires;
Its to her I would drink—our companion in life—
God's hest inspiration. You may drink to your rade and your crea-

God's best inspiration—the editor's wife. EUGENE FIELD.

CURE FOR CHILBLAINS.

Bathe the feet for ten or fifteen minutes in water as hot as can be borne; then apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and a cure is certain. fellow Oil cures Bhaumatlam, Neuraigia, Deafness, Lameness, and Pain generally; and Internally cures Coids, Sore Throat, Croup, Asthma, and many painful affections.

One hundred and fifty-five homicides to one hanging is a four years' record in San Francisco.

A LONG TIME.

Fifteen years of suffering from the tortures of Dyspepsia is indeed a long time. A. Burns, blacksmith, of Cobourg, was thus stilleted, but it only required four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters to completely cure

Many jewels worn at awell society events flavity, have also lost their civilization. As in New York are borrowed for the occasion.

IN DIXIES LAND:

J. Kennedy, dealer in drugs, &c., Dixle of a bad cough. It is the safest and surest remedy for all Throat and Lung troubles, such as Asthma, Bronchitls, Whooping Courh

Fifty thousand diaries have been sold in New York since the opening of the new

A GOOD COSMETIC.

The best coametics are good soap and water, to obtain purity of the skin; while

Negroes in Springfield, Ohio, have organizad a civil rights society.

AN OPEN LETTER

Mesera. T. MILBURN & Co. Dear Sire.—I can honestly recommend Hagyard's Yellow Oil as the best reliever of rheumatic pains of all the many specifics offered for sale, and as a sufferer for years I have tried every known re edy. I remain, respectfully yours,

JOHN TAYLOR, 190 Parllament St., Toronto.

Corsets are again in demand among the New York slims for their own use.

BLOOD HELATIONS.

The best blood relations consist of a perfect circulation of healthy, vital fluid-pure blood and proper circulation may be established in the system by the use of that grand blood purifier, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Two men were frozen to death in New York city Tuesday night.

DELEVAN, WIS., Sept. 24, 1878.

GENTS,-I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that reed such a medicine.

One hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the effort to recover the body of A. T. Stewart.

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer imparts a fine gloss and freshness to the hair, and is highly recommended by physicians, clergymen and scientists as a preparation accomplishing wonderful results. It is a certain remedy for removing dandruff, making the scalp white and clean, restoring gray bair to its youthful color.

It cost a Terre Haute man \$40 in a police court for giving a loaded cigar to an ac-

. sogainianos. As Age Creeps on Apace, the various functions of the body grow weaker in their performance. Old people who suffer from increating indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and constipation, should give renewed im-Siberian cats, for which last week \$200 was petus to the action of the stomach, bilesecreting organ and bowels, with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptio Oure, from which aid is never sought in vain.

> Mrs. Quincy Shaw, of Boston, is said to spend \$250,000 per annum in charlty.

Review of Books. &c.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE for February is replete with interesting matter. Amongst the contents are "Mitchel's Jail Journal," by Delts, Part I; A Fable (poetry), itom the Spanish; The Blind Friend of the Poor; Washington's Devotion to Mary Immaculate; Oromwell in Ireland; Society; its Iuflu ence, by Monseignor Capet; the Drum Ma. jor of Ballynenagh, by Thos P Gill; Gracle Nallie: A Song, by I K; Our Element in Congress, by Hon W E Robinson; A Glance at the Church in 1883, by Rev T F Maher, DD; There; was Method in his Madness; In the Folds of a Serpent. Patrick Douohoe,

21 Boylston street, Boston, Mass. "THE SIDERIAL MESSENGER": Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn. This month's issue of the Messenger contains highly interesting matter on astronomical subjects. The editor devotes considerable space to the red sunsets. The article is accompanied with an appropriate illustration. He states that astronomers think that over seven hundred meteoric streams annually pass in close proxe imity to the earth, while traversing their own orbits about the sun." The article will be continued in the next number.

THE MANHATTAN for February is thoroughly entertaining. The opening article, "Autumn Camps on Cayuga," by William F. Taylor, is a bright and breasy paper, while the illustrations show all the picture-que features of the besutiful Lake Cayuga, the home of the Ircquois in the time of the famous chieftrin Hiawatha. Another illustrated article of Americanwomen. The articles are well is both a philosophical and amusing paper by written and are beautifully illustrated. Its Frank Beard on "Carlcature," of which the outward appearance is hendsome, the clearest well drawn and humorous illustrations are in the best of paper being used in the best vein of that popular draughtsman. The make up. One of its attractions is the ing humanity. Beautiful, both in drawing and engraving, are illustrations—one of them, the frontispiece—of an interesting narrative poem, "The Queen's Revenge," by editor is descrying of every praise for the Thomas S. Collier. The drawings are by Will H. Low, and the engravings to its present standard of excellence. The are by the masterly hands of Henry contents of the February number are:—Our Wolf and Muller. "Shakespeare's Sonneta in a New Light" is a fine literary article from the practised hand of Jupius Henri Wasnington to Tyler are given, with their Browne, and "A Poet's Wite" is an elegant portraits. The Houses of the Mound Builders, and witty comedy by Brander Matthews. In a deeply interesting p per traversing quite a new field, S. G. W. Benjamin, U. S. Charge d'Affaires and Consul General in Persia, describes his journey "Across the Caucasus" last year to take possession of his post. In second part of "Oreation or Evolution?" George Ticknor Curtis shows the insufficiency of the proof of the theory of Darwin. The flotion of the number is the first part of an absorbing and skillfully wrought story, Transformation," by Harriet Prescott Spot ford, and snother chapter of "Tinkling Cymbals," , y Edgar Fawcett, who here will much excite the curiosity of his readers. Among the poets of the number is Judge Noah Davis. presiding Judge of the New York Supreme Court .- The Manhattan Magazine Company, Temple Court, New York.

THE ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for entitled "The Emperor and His Marchal." This paper is brillianty illustrated. An on the Plano has illustrations article showing the various stages of its development. Professor Gelkie has a paper on "Bivers and River Gorges," and the inimitable Caldecot has illustrated for its pages the table of the flares and the Frogsnot forgetting a modern application thereof. The first tour numbers of this magazine contain 272 pages of closely printed type, illus-trated by 132 wood engravings, and its projectors are justly proud of the fact that all this art and literature has cost the reader only the and refined in manner. Macmillan & Co., 112 Hardy & Mahony, Publishers, 505 Chestnut Fourth avenue, New York.

THE CELTIC MAGAZINE 18, as usual, full of first-class matter of interest to Irish-Americans. It is a distinctly Irish periodical, for, while the contents of Irish-American publinal and written for its pages. Jerome Brady contributes an able paper on "Irish Emigration—Past and Present." Short biographical lon, and of Hon. Jas. Daly by the editor, are well written and interesting Several essays, poems and stories on national subjects by such writers as Crowley, Cassidy, Morton, Corbett, Stephens, Mulcaby, Cavanagh, and

THE TRUE WITHESS, -The second number ! Strength to Strength, by Alice King; The Earls of March, by Annie E. Wilson; Harry Pash around the World, by Isabelia M. Leyburn; Notes ato., etc. Isabelia M. Leyville, Kr.

number of the Catholic World contains the following table of contents:—1. The Sup- reprinted from the Journal of Speculative

pects of the Negro Question; 4. The Youth of Ped o Ribadeneyra ; 5. A Haunt of Paintere; 6. Uncle George's Experiments; 7. What Shall Our Young Men Do; 8. An Auswer to Neal Dow; 9. Armine; 10. New Publications. Price \$4 per annum, single copies 35 cents. For sale at D. & J. St. Her & Co., 275 Notre Dame street, Montreul.

MH. A. McLaughlin, Norland, Writer: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lymau's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It salls well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have resson to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsis, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

Messra. Band, Avery & Co., publishers and printers of Boston, Mass, have in hand the copy of a new story—a thrilling and powerful tale-involving the pregnant question of Mormonism. They propose to illustrate it in handsome style, and issue a large subscrip

in handsome style, and issue a large subscription edition this coming spring. In their opinion this coming spring. In their opinion this temarkable book will serve a purpose not unlike Uncle Tom's Cabin. It will hasten the day for the uprising of an indignant nation, and their verdict will be as in the case of slavery—this disgrace must cease—the Mormon must go!

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY (Illustrated). This magazine is beyond question the foremost historical journal in America. It is edited by one of the most accomplished historians in the United States, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, and is a standing proof of the ability of Americanwomen. The articles are well written and are beautifully illustrated. Its outward appearance is handsome, the clearest of type and the best of paper belong used in system of notes and queries which furnish valuable information on his torical items of every description. The lady Pwenty-one Presidents, by George Cary Eg. gleston; the sketches of the first ten from by Oyrus Thomas; Tribute to George W. Lane (with portrait), by Rev. C. H. Parkburst, D. D.; the Griewald Family, of Connecticut, I., by Prof. Ed. G. Salisbury; Original Doonments of Sir Henry Clinton, contributed by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet; Minor Topics Notes, Queries, Notices, etc., etc. Tue Ma-gazine of American History, 30 Lafayette Place, New York. THE AMBRICAN CATHOLIC QUARTERLY RE-

popular Review is more than up to its usual standard of excellence. The papers which it offers to the intelligent readers of both nemispheres are from the pens of authors who hold a foremost rank in the field of literature, theology and politics. The numerous articles which treat of grave problems and the serious questions of the hour, are well thought out, full of argument, and ably January is at hand with an excellent bill of written. With the limited space at contents. The principal attraction this month | our disposal it would be impossible is Mr. Henry James' article on "Matthew to go into their individual and Arnold." Mr. Archibald Forbes contributes distinctive merits. This Review is a reminiscence of the Franco Prussian War, one that should be largely patronized by every thoughtini student and reader. The contents are :- Kanva System of Philosophy, by Rev. Walter H. Hall, S.J.; The Life and Times of Frederick II., by Prof. St. George Mivart, F.R.S., etc.; The American Reputlie and the Irish National Luague of America. by Alexander Buillyan; Is it the Will of God that all Men Should be Saved? by Bev. R. F. Clarke, S. J.; The Chinere in America, by Bryan J. Ulinche; Puritanism in New England, by J. Gilmary Shee, Lt. D; The Impending Conflict in French Politics; The Bights and Duties of Family and State in Regard to Education, by Rev. Jas. Conway, moderate sum of fifty cents. It must be said S.J.; What Did "The Beformation" Boof the text and illustrations that they are of form? by George D. Wolff; The Spirituality substantial excellence, interesting in matter of the Catholic Church; Book Notices.

view... The Japuary number of this deservedly

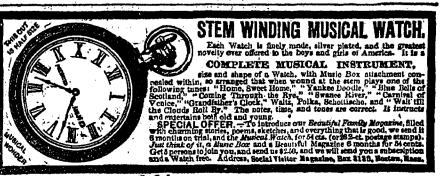
strest, Philadelphia, United States. THE MONTH: A Catholic magazine and review, edited by Rev. Bichard F. Clarke, published on this side of the Atlantic by Murphy & Co , Baitimore, is out for January. The cations of its class mainly consist of selected | issue is extremely well gotten up and is matter, the literary menu of the Celtic is origi. quite creditable to the publishers. The editor has done his share in securing some very able and valuable articles on the leading topics of the hour. The contents are An sketches of Henry C. Carey, by Marcus Han. | Englishman's Impressions of America, (No 1) by Father Clarke; Tradition, a test case, by Lord Arundell; Catholic Reform, by Bav. A.F. Obristle ; Don Boscoe, by Lady Herbert of Lea notes on the Agricultural Holdings (Eng. land) Act, 1883, G. O. Walmesly; Longfel and historical value. The Celtic contains all that should ensure for it the support of all who desire a magezina written by Irishmen for Irishmen. The Celtic Publishing Co., 117 John street, New York.

The Tarm Wissers City. low, by John Leyland; Monkeys and their

JO: MPH HAYDN .- The Story of His Life of this Catholic monthly magazine is to hand | Translated from the German of Franz von and already shows signs of improvement. Its Seebury, by Bev. M. J. Toobey, C.S.O. Prof. articles are short, spicy and instructive. We J. A. Lyons, Notre Dame, Indiana. The wish it every prosperity and success. It is story of this most remarkable life is well and published at 154 East Lake street, Chicago, ably told by one who was in every way ELECTRA—The February number of this competent to tell it. All lovers of music, pleasant periodical presents its readers with and particularly those of Haydn's a fine variety of interesting articles. The music, will procure this work and analy first page is graced with a bright and beau. It with profit and entisfaction. None tiful ateel engraving of the "Fall of Hun. can read the secret sufferings of the great gary." The Electra contains much that is composer's life without a sense of deep symgary." The Lieutra contains much that is instructive, and amueing at the pathy for the taleuted but poor child of foresame time. Among the principal contributions and selections we notice;
Saunterings About Monticello, by W. F.
Price; Will's Sister, by Sophie May; My
Rights (norm) by Steam Capitles. Recommend this Rights (poem) by Susan Coolidge; From excellent work to all who love or respect the name and memory of Joseph Haydn. The book is beautifully brought out and reflects the highest credit on Prof. J. A. Lyons.

PHILOSCPHY IN OUTLINE-This is the title burn, room 3, Courier Journal building, Louis- of a pamphlet containing a brief exposition of the method of philosophy and its results in THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—The February obtaining a view of nature, map, and God. number of the Catholic World contains the The author is W. T. Harris, and the paper is posed Issue Between Religion and Science - Philosophy. D. Appleton & Co., No. 3 2. The True Beatrice Cenci; 3. Some As- Bond street; New York.

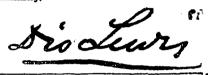
Bruceline, the Great Hair Restorer and Remewer, changes gray hair to its natural color dually and normanently. Not a dys. A marvellous invention. Gray-haired persons, old men and men, made to look young in three weeks. No more gray hair! Also grows hair rapidly and luxuriantly, difference triptive book, and testimonials and opinions of eminent chanists and dectors, etc., who recom-WEST & CO. 7 Murray Street, New-Yorl





THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

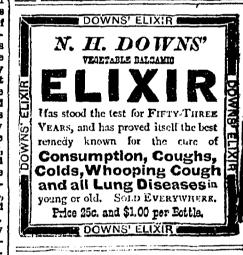
His Outspoken Opinion.





FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.



An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1892. "I wish to express my appreciation of the

valuable qualities of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and long J. W. WHITLEY." diseases.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C.Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

The Second Adventists definitely announces that the world will come to an end on the 4th of next November.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other purgative. They are sale and care to remove all varieties of Worms. In Newport, Tenn., John Davidson, aged

eighty, and his wife, aged eighty-six, froze to death in bed on the night of Jan. 16. Why go limping and whining about your corns, whon a 25 cent tottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them?

The will of the late Almina Ross of Onondaga, N. Y, gives \$25 a year to the person. who shall care for two pet cats.

CHATIONAL PILLS act promptly spots the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and therough. An experiment was made last year of inporting doed meat from Russia to London, which is likely to prove successful, and may

appreciably affect the price of mest in Lon-G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says : "E was oured of obtonio bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil." See that the signs. ture of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of

the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas Ecleotric Oll. At the French ball in New York two women appeared costumed to represent Bernhards

and Colombier. J. H. Esrl, West Shefford, P.Q., writes I have been troubled with liver complaint for several years, and have tried different medicines with little or no benefit, until L tried Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which gave me immediate relief, and I would say that I have used it since with the best effect. Now one should be without it. I have tried it one my horse in cases of cuts, wounds, &c., and I think it equally as good for horse as for men.".

· (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1) · (1)

The Branch

The Post Printing & Publishing Company

761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

TO ADVERTISERS.

A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in "THE RUE WITNESS" for 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion, finestion, 10 per line each subsequent insertion, operate, on application. Advertisements for soutracts, information Wanted, &c., 50c per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 50c each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the name Post Office.

should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

Bemittances can be safely made by Registered feeter or Post Office Order. All remittances will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by the date on the address label when their subscription expires.

Sample copies sent free on application. Farties wishing to become subscribers can do fartee wishing to become subscribers can do farteen any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality.

Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

FEBRUARY, 1884. THURSDAY, Feb. 7-St. Romueld, Abbott. Abp

Spalding, Baltimore, died, 1872. FRIDAY, Feb. 8-St. John of Maiha, Confessor, SATURDAY, Feb. 9 .- St. Cyril of Alexandria Bishop and Confessor. St. Apollonis, Vir-

gin and Martyr. SURDAT, Feb. 16-S: pluagesima Sunday. Epist. 1 Cor. ix. 21-x. 5; Gosp. Matt. xx. 1-16. MONDAY, Fab. 11-Feris.

Tuesday, Fen. 12-Feria. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13-Feria. Bp. Flizpatrick, Boston, died, 1866.

Tue name of the present editor of the Toronto Mail has been mentioned in connection with the position of Librarian of Parliament. A contemporary rises to remark that it would be hardly nice for one who has blackguarded every man on the Liberal side of the House, to be placed where he would be brought into intimate contact with those he has willfied and traduced so good so but a the colmeans of the Mark.

THE name of Boss is quite a favorite just now in political circles. It looks as it a good deal of the Canadian inture is to be placed in their bands. During the past month the Honorable A. M Bas has become the Provincial Transutor of Ontario; the Honorable G. W. Boss, Minister of Edueation for Ontario; the Heneralis M. J. J Ross, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, and the Honorable J. G. Ross of Quebec city has been made a Sension at Ottawa. January, 1884, was'nt a bad mouth for the Rosses.

From the examination of Con a sensi repres of the public demand and the United States have been donated to various reliroad corporations, an amount exceeding by 41,000,000 acres the srea of Great Britain and Ireland. It is manifest that, in conferring such extravagant grants, the American Congress impaired its reputation for integrity and Intelligence and was simply the instrument of monopolies and adventurers. The most of this land is hold by fraud, and a strenuous affort is to be made to recover comething like one hundred million acres to the country.

THE Liverpool Times presents a disheartening picture of the state of society in England. It says that in no civilized country is there so black a record of orimes of violence from assault to murder, as is to be found in England at the latter end of the nineteenth centary. Almost every morning we read in the daily papers an account, in some part or other of the country, of murder or attempted murder, of house-breaking with violence, of assault in the streets of a lonely suburb, too often resulting in the death of the victim and in the impunity of the murderer. This is, have a system of tawdry imitation royalty andeed, a frightful ploture to draw of human depravity. It knocks Ireland's alleged resord of crime completely into the shade.

IT is stated that in the event of the Hon. E. J. Flynn being called upon to enter the new Provincial Cabinet, which is now almost certain, he will be offered opposition when he goes before his constitueucy for re-election. Mr. Charles Langelier is mentioned as the possible opponent of the Hon. Mr. Flynn. If a re-election is necessary we think that opposition will be futile and idle. The electors of Gaspe are not going to throw overboard one of the most conscientions and able representatives in the local Assembly; they have every reason to be satisfied with the services which Mr. Flynn has rendered his county and the Province, and they will no Soubt continue to place in him that confidence which he so well deserves.

Tun Citizen and Free Press of Ottawa are pitching into each other like two well train. ed sluggers in a prize ring. Mr. Mackintosb, M.P., shouts through the Cuisen's columns that the editor of the Free Press is a " liar" and a "coward." The latter retorts that Mackintosh is a "rascal" and says th t one who has seen twenty years of honorable ser-

charmed to oblige Mr. Mackintosh whenever, wherever and with whatever he picases. We hope to soon hear of the appointment of seconds, the choice of weapons, and of the ring being mapped out in the Rideau Park.

ls the matter of the reduction of wages the experience of the unfortunate miners in Pennsylvania goes from bad to worse. Their pay has been reduced from seventy-five to sixty-five cents per day, and the misery of the situation is aggravated by the fact that the storekeepers now refuse to give them the monthly credit to which they have been accustomed. Of course, those that have families to support find it impossible at such wages to provide the necessaries of life for their dependents. It is, therefore, not surprising to hear them protesting against this condition of affairs in warm terms, and they can hardly be blamed for the accent of desperation which accompanies their protests. The laborer whose honest toll brings him less than four dollars a week, while his masters are rolling in militons produced by the sweat of his brow, cannot be refused the privilege of counting himself among the victims of an unjust and intolerable industrial system. It does certainly seem a most inequitable adjustment of the scales that hardworked men should find in their toll no protection against the wolf at their thresholds.

As the time for the assembling of the Imperial Parliament approaches, the Ministers of Gladstone's Cab net and the leading lights of the Liberal party declare with increased emphasis that in future legislation Iroland must stand on an equal level with Great Britain. At a great Liberal meeting held last evening at Birmingham, the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain announced in unequivocal terms that the inclusion of Ireland in the Franc ise Bill was decided on. The Irish, he said, must have the same rights and privileges as Englishmen and Scotchmen, and it was in that spirit that the Government would approach the franchise question. This language is quite an improvement on that which was used towards Ireland by Cabinet Ministers not later than a year or two ago. Then, nothing but coercion was talked of for the green little Island; now, it must have all the advantages and benefits to be derived from progressive and just legislation. The change is remarkable.

WHEN the Orange bill will be presented in the Dominion Parliament this session, we would suggest that before casting their votes, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. J. J. Hawk- of Oregon city, and immediately deins, "member in appeal" for Bothwell, read and digest the following upinion delivered the other day by a British minister of the Orown on the danger of encouraging the Orange body. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Board of Trade, said: "What shall I say of those self-styled Lorelists, who, with fulsome professions of their devetion to the Grown, insult and dety n certain section of the population in Uister, led by men of rank and by men of education, who know enough to know better, and who seem to have been stimulated into a burst of unreasoning fercoity by the mild eloquence of the leader of the Opposition. Well, between these opposing forces the Government will steer with an even keel."

THE last little pleasure trip which the Marquis of Lorne made, previous to his departure from our midst, cost the country nothing less nor more than \$10,871.39. There may be economy in these figures, but ordinary people can't see it; there may be extravagance, if not unnecessary expenditure altogether, and that is what everybody believes these eleven thousand dollars to represent. The Ottawa Free Press, commenting on this expenditure and more like it, save that "instead of having our public affairs conducted in a manner befitting a nation of simple, hardworking, economical people, we and aristocracy that would be the most laughable of jokes were it not the most expensive of shoddy humbugs. The office of Governor-General may have its use, but the expenses connected with it have grown to enormously since confederation that those who have to pay may justly declare the time has come to call a halt. Every five years we have a new Governor-General. who seems bound to outdo his predecessor in the extent of his progresses and the length of his bills. For these the country is to consider its if amply repaid by speeches which make sensible people wonder whether we are a nation of children or fools. And when we see tham royalty at Ottawa imitated at each of the provincial capitals, the whole system looks so glaringly absurd that it becomes a satire on government."

All kinds of versions appear in the cable | gle for the land did despatches as to the policy which Mr. Parnell | not end there. Inand the Irish party intend to pursue during the course of the coming session. These reports are all without the least foundation. No definite policy has yet been resolved upon; the part which the Irish members have played up to the present has been one of wise and comprehensive observation. They whose at home and abroad may well be allow- have allowed the Tories and the Whigs to in Ireland is not like ed to treat with contempt the epithet of fight it out among themselves on the question eviction in England. se coward "when applied by such a man as of the Franchise Bill, waiting for the de- or exile." the writer of the Citizen As Mr. Mackintosb, cisive moment to send in their ultimatum. M.P., insists that the editor of the Free Press | The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has put forth is "a liar" and a "coward," there is some pr b- skilled and able efforts to convince the public Englishman or Englishman's father is responability of the situation being enlivened by mind in England that nothing but just sible for the wrongs inflicted on Ireland is the speciacle of a duel. So far as the Free and equal legislation for ireland Press is concerned, the challenge has been will have the situation. Meeting of Ireland past and present are such as Eng-

speech, Mr. Chamberlain effectively disposed of the absurd theories of the Tory leader. If it be a fact," said Mr. Chamberlain, " which I do not believe it is, that the Irish people are so hostile to Binglish rule that in 19 out of 20 constituer clas the majority of the votes would be for the man who is in favor of separation, I say let us know it, and the knowledge will be the first condition for dealing with the serious state of facts which that will disclose. But there is our answer, as I have said to Sir Richard Cross. Surely it is the business of a wise Government to lead the Irish people to ventilate their grievances and to seek redress for their wrongs by constitutions: meany. We want to wean them from conspiracy, and from crime, and from disorder. How can we expect them to employ constitutional means when the constitution itself is a sham and a fraud? We must give them confidence in representation : we must give them a fair representation: we expect to have their grisvances tried out in the British Parliament. To my mind there, is nothing more childish than this proposal that we should postpone the redress of grievances until discontent has disappeared. It is like a physician who should be foolish enough to say that he would not prescribe for his patient until he had got rid of his disease. I think the patient would be quite justified in getting rid of the physician."

THE LATE REV. FATHER CAZEAU, S.J.

It is our painful duty to have to announce the death of the Rev. Father Carsau, S. J. which took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Mary's College, in this city. This aunouncement will be received with general regret, for of the many clergymen who minister to the spiritual and temporal wants of our community, none displayed more sacerdotal zeal in seeking the conversion of sinners. The name of the Rev. Father Cassau was identified with all that is good and holy in his sacred calling, and as a consequence enjoyed the reapect and affection of all that came in contact with him during his comparatively short sojourn in our midst. He was born at St. Pierre de la Riviere du Sud, near St. Thomas de Montmagny, on the 29th of July, 1843, and at the age of 13 entered the College of Sainte Anne de la Pocatiere, where he went through a classic course, afterwards completing his study of rhetoric, philosophy and theology in the Quebec Seminary. In 1866, at the age of 23 he was ordained pricet by Archbishop Blanchet, parted for the Rocky Mountains where he labored as a missionary for two years. He entered the Order of the Jesuits in 1868 and ten months later he had to return to this Province upon family matters, and afterwards completed his novitiate at Sault aux Recollet. For three years he filled the responsible position of Prefect of Studies at the St. Franworthy member.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S VERACITY.

Goldwin Smith has been caught in the act. of uttering a deliberate lie. We have frequently been under the necessity of unmaskfalse. Goldwin Smith was always unreliable. but now he is untrustworthy, for he is untruthful. A member of the British Parlisment, Mr. W. J. Corbet, who has been keeping track of our Professor, has discovered that what Mr. Smith writes to-day can be at

" The fallacy of Irish history" has just received a remarkable illustration in the current number of the Fortnightly Review, in which Mr. Goldwin Smith shows that Ircland, so far from having any just cause of complaint against England, is largely her debtor. The following quotations show what are ble claims to intallibility as an historian of Ireland :-

In the Contemporary Review of December, 1878, he says :-- "The conquest of Ireland alm is to help in rewas completed with moving from the nacircumstances of cru- tional conscience a breasts of the people. . But the strugstead of the form of conquest it took that of confiscation, and truder with the arms

elty sufficient to plant fancied burden of hisundying hatred in the torical guilt. * * Englishmen generally are under the impression that they have done Ireland some extraordinary and unparalleled wrong. Wrong was done in was waged by the in- the dark past * * though in its perpetration no living Engof legal chicane. In the form of eviction it lishman or Englishman's father had any has lasted to the prespart; but even in the ent hour, and eviction dark past it was not extraordinary or unparalleled wrong. The belief that it is was an itlusion."

ln the Fortnightly

Review of January

1884, he says:-- " My

Mr. Goldwin Smith's argument that no living absurd "The evil men do lives after them." Moreover, nations do not die, and the wrongs soccepted, for the editor says he will be the objections of Lord Balisbusy, in a recent land as a nation has to answer for.

THE HONORABLE E. J. FLYNN.

The Hon. Dr. Ross does not seem to have yet fully decided to give the Hon. E.J. Flynn a seat in the new local Cabinet. There is still a vacancy, and public opinion points to the member from Gaspe as being the most suitable person to fill it. If the Premier the Province be will heed the popular de-We would, moreover, remind Dr. Ross that in making this selection he would only be doing justice to a large and influential section | But the time has come when a break seems of the population. Others have their minis- imminent, and which will surely occur unless terial representatives, and the English- the demands of the Blues are acceded to by speaking Catholics want equal privilin the same direction. one thing more than another should induce and advantage is being taken of it the Premier to take speedy cognizance of this | to do so. The French members of this Provtack and abuse which the Daily Wilness directed against the Hon. Mr. Flynn in its columns of yesterday's issue. Abuse com- federal subsidy; they wanted a larger grant, lent to praise and is not to the least re- making the figures any greater. But commendation of Mr. Fiynn's claims to since the question of further C.P.R. assistoffice. The Witness opposes the honorable member's appointment on the filmsiest been putting their heads together and have grounds, keeping the real motive of its opis unworthy of a Cabinet position because in | in the matter. In reviewing the situation a debate of some years ago a fellow member | La Minerve, the leading French organ of the of the Assembly passed him a few notes to | Conservative party, expresses its pleasure at help on the discussion, is indeed a the existence of the movement in favor of the piece of rank puerility. And still, that vindication of the rights of the old provinces is the sum and substance of the Witness' greatest objection to Mr. Flynn's appointment. It is a mean attempt to be ittle the gentleman's ability. The member from Gaspe, although one of the youngest members in the Northwest up to the present, and that it is Legislature, has no superior there as a thinker and a debater and perhaps the best educated man the assembly. Mr. Flynn possesses in a high degree every quality that is required in a Cabinet Minister, and when the Witness sneakingly asserts the contrary, it but indulges in its policy of detraction which can do no harm. We hope that the Hon. Dr. Ross will see his way to making a selection which will satisfy the Province and gratify | ment done for these latter during the past ten the English speaking Catholics

NO TRUTH IN THE "WITNESS." Our esteemed contemporary the Daily Witness must take its readers to be either very credulous or very ignorant, or it would never venture to stuff down their throats the most palpable untruths, which are told for the not very honorable purpose of maligning and on national and religious subjects. For instance, in a short editorial paragraph, the Witness makes three distinct miestatements. which read as follows:-" The Nationalists concaed the Land Act in Parliament because ols Xavier College in New York, and in 1874 | they knew that its effect would be to charge of the erection of the Church of that of the nationalization of land, is the

the Land Act in Parliament because of any | to keep the storm from bursting over his head. ple. They opposed the tacking on of clauses in the one-sided interests of the landlord, and ing the bigotry and prejudices which mar | they opposed the striking off of clauses which the effectiveness and impartiality of his pub- happened to give the tenant some little prolic writings, but to-day Mr. Smith is found to | tection from the grasping and greedy class; have trifled with his own convictions and to that was the extent of their opposition to the have deliberately penned what he knew to be Land Act in the House of Commons, and to assert the contrary is to come in conflict with the truth and to ignore the facts, which the Witness evidently had no hesitation in doing-When the Land Act was finally passed through Parliament, the Nationalists attacked it in and out of the House as being an instruthe greatest variance with what he wrote | ment both incomplete and inadequate. They yesterday. In proof of this Mr. Corbet has did not declare against the Act, inasmuch as published the following letter to the Pall it was a beneficial measure, but they denounced the manner in which it was mangled to serve the landlords, and they protested against its consequent insufficlency to do justice to those whom it was intended to benefit. Secondly, it is not true the Nationalists know that their own land policy, that of the nationalization of land, is the most unpopular, for the very good reason that the nationalization of land is not the land policy of the Irish party. We don't see how the Witness summed up cheek enough to make such a false statement. Either our contemporary must be greatly influenced by the father of lies, or it must be stapidly ignorant. Henry George has received no countenance so far from Mr. Parnell or any of his parliamentary party. Michael Davitt, to act in accord with the Nationalists, had to sink his preferences for the nationalization

Thirdly. It is not true that most of the priests have approved of the emigration schemes; some of them have, but not the majority, as the Witness says. The Hierarchy have condemned "emigration" in the severest terms and have even denounced the government for proposing schemes to rid the country of its population.

was no truth in the Witness.

QUEBEC VS. THE NORTHWEST AND THE C.P.R.

It looks as it Bir John and his Government will have some heavy obstacles to surmount before they can come to the assistance of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Conservatives are in power, and are maintained there by the solid deputation of French members understands his interests as well as those of from this Province. This branch of Sir John's following are well aware mand and secure the services of Mr. Flynn. of their strength and importance, and it is ever the Premier's greatest care and anxiety to keep them together and in docile mood. the Federal authorities. The occasion If to press those demands has arrived, rightful demand, it would be the windy at- | ince and a large section of the Press have frequently complained in the past that Quebec was not fairly treated in the matter of the ing from such a quarter is equiva- but Sir John could not see his way to ance has come up the Quecec members have seemingly come to the conclusion that position in the dark. To charge that a man | united and concerted action must be taken of Canada. It says that it has on more than one occasion asserted these rights, and further that it is one of those who believe that the federal authorities have done enough for the about time that federal favors should be more equally divided between the two great sections of the Confederation.

It is all very well, continues our contemporary, to spend millions upon millions to ensure the development of Manitoba and of the territories which separate Manitoba from the Pacific coast, but at the same time the eastern provinces must not be neglected altogether. But, what has the Dominion Governvears? Nothing, or very nearly nothing, at least as far as the Province of Quabec is concerned. The Government has built railroads in Ontario, but it left the Quebec Government in the necessity of increasing the debt, to build the railroads in the "inferior." province.

That time has happily passed, however,

and to-day what the people want and what will be exacted, in Quebec as in Ontario, and in the Maritime Provinces, is that misrepresenting those from whom it differs the Federal Government, after having assured a golden future to the Northwest, will now occupy itself with the development of the old provinces, with the colonization of the uncultivated districts in the north of Optario and Quebso, as also in the interior of the Maritime Provinces. "It the representatives of the Crown in Ire. he passed over to France to resume his the. pacify the people, and they dare not attack is time," concludes La Minerve, "that we come land, and who break the law themselves ological studies. Shortly after his arrival in it strongly in the country, because they to that policy, and we have enough while they pretend to defend it ? I believe at this city in 1877 he was appointed Rector of know that the people have benefited of confidence in the Conservative party to peace in Ireland it lies in the proceedings of 12th of November of last year, when he took Nationalists know that their own land policy, A little less millions for the North West and a the Immaculate Conception in the East end | most unpopular that could be proposed. If | be the basis of our actual politics, or an an of the city. Although cut off in the prime emigration is a 'brutal remedy,' the priests of alternative, favor both sections of the of his manhood, the Rev. Father Cazeau auc. Ireland are largely to blame, for most of them | country alike." This language is plain ceeded in filling a career eminently useful and have approved of and taken advantage of the and unequivocal. It speaks the feelings beneficial to the community and honorable to numerous emigration schemes which have and the views of a large portion of Sir John's the Society of which he was not the least been inaugurated during the last five years." following. The question now is, will he be It is not true (and the Witness knows it is able to gratify the C. P. B. without acceednot true, only it does not suit its purpose to ing to the demands of Quebec? Sir John will admit the fact) that the Nationaliets opposed certainly require to make use of all his tact pacificatory effect it might have on the pec- It will be a great feat if he can fool the French Conservative members into further docility and submission.

> THE RADICAL PROGRAMME. The Radical party in Great Britain are daily growing in strength, and within a few years will have completely superseded the Whigs. The demands of the Badicals are increasing | very large piece of work in British Columba, in boldness, and they are at the same time recalving the countenance and support of vest numbers of the slow-going peoples of England-An English Radical is not much reore advanced in his political views than an average Canadian Tory, although a contrary impres_ sion largely prevails among the ignorant. The English Radical demands the same political rights for the masses of the people and a greater equality before the law of the land, as exist here in Canada, the United States or i the chief polite of the Radical programme tion of their work. which is to guide their parliamentary action during the next session of the House. are the following proposals, which to English aristocratic cars may sound startling, but the company. They got their charter on which will certainly be counted quite simple | their own terms and it was confidently asand elementary in the eyes of Canadians. First, in regard to Electoral Beform, the Eadloal party demand that the members of sak for the means of continuing their ex-Parliament be remunerated for their services. Istance or taking a fresh start in life. In fact that electoral districts be established, and it was on the strength of this anticipation that that the suffrage be so extended as to give every competent citizen a right to vote. There is nothing very startling in those pro- business men in the country to build the railposals. The payment of members would road for \$9,000,000 loss than the syndicate open the doors of Parliament to the intelligence and backbone of the nation, and would curtail the numbers of aristocratic and lordly | tertained by the Government. Up to a very noodles who now flud their way into the recent period the progress of the road and the English Legislature.

the Crown and the Crown's family cost too by the president and by his organs. much. Public opinion, the world over, will But all that glitters is not gold. The Witness, therefore, errs again when it | find it a piece of extravagance to support a | its progress and prosperity before the world, tries to make out that the extermination of semi-Royal court at a cost of fifteen to twenty its President was plotting to make a further the Irish people is encouraged by the Irish | thousand pounds, what must not be the irriclergy and that they are in some shape to | tation of the awakening democracy of Eng- | extraordinary guarantee of 3 per cent, on its blame for the depopulation of the island. It is | land in seeing untold millions, produced by | capital stock was given to the company, the hard to say, but it does really seem as if there | their sweat and toil, lavished on the unearn. | Canadian public fondly imagined that the ing sprigs of royalty. There is therefor, extreme limits of the C.P.R demands upon

nothing ungenerous in the declaration of the Badicals that "they are not prepared to expend more than \$250,000 per annum, as a maximum, upon royalty."

Their third proposal deals with the House of Lords. It is not surprising that a demand for its abolition should be made. The Radi cals make it in peremptory terms. The House of Lords is a burden which the English penple have carried too long, and they can have but little objection to throwing it saide. By getting rid of it, they will get rid of the greatest obstacle to the free expansion of the political life of the country. Ireland enters into the composition of the Radical programme. The party hold that though not prepared to assent to a separation they are ready to admit the right of Ireland to be her own mistress in everything which locally regards her. This is clear and to the point. It completely coincides with the position of Mr. Parnell and the Irish National party on the question of home rule. Another reform that the Radicals seek to effect is the organization of county government. They demand that in every county there must be an assembly elected by all persons residing within its limits, and who have a vote for the election of members to the Imperial Parliament. The unpaid magistracy must be relieved of their functions; their object, in fact, is to transfer all local government from the land-owners to the people. Nobody will be likely to find fault with such a proposal but the land.

The last question of reform which the programme deals with is that of the land. According to their plan they will legislate to reduce the landlords to the position of ground landlords. The occupiers of agricultural land will have fixity of tenure at a fair ground rent. Either they or the State will benefit by the uncarned increment. The occupier, on the other hand, will be required to provide cottages with an aere or two attached to them for those whom he employs. No entail nor settlement of estates will be allowed. A landowner who does not cuitivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of his estate will lose his right to that portion.

In cities every person who pleases will be allowed to buy the freehold of his house of the landlord at its actual and not at its prospective value, and the burden of local taxation will be thrown mainly on those persons who own property which they do not occupy or cultivate. The Radical aim, on the whole, will be to break up and destroy all great territorial domains. That would be the broadest philanthropic movement ever inaugurated in England. It will thus be seen that the Radical programme is not such a feroclous looking thing as some are inclined to imagine. The demands made therein are in accordance with the best interests of England and her people. The Radicals seek simply to extend to the masses of the people the political rights, the social advantages, and the material prosperity which are now enjoyed only by the faw.

THE U.P.R. SYNDICATE.

The fresh demands of the Canadian Pacific vacicate for further aid from the Gov ment to build the railway, are fully in consonance with the old saying that "the more you get the more you want." When the Syndicate was formed and the C.P.B. Company launched, it received a stock of favors from Sir John Macdonold and his overpowering following, that no other Government would have dared to lavish on a few speculators. Immense grants were given with an unchecked hand, in money, lands, monopoly and exemptions. The Syndicate had everything to win and nothing to lose in the bar, gain. What were the terms of that bargain? The Syndicate was to receive the following considerations in order to induce them, as it were, to build the road :

First. The work on the railroad already done and all that had been contracted for by the Federal Government, and in addition a which was to be contracted for. The total cost of all this was about \$30,000,000.

Second. A subsidy of \$25,000,000 in cash to be paid as fast as the road was completed. Third. A further subvention of 25,000,000

acres of the best land in the North-West, valued at about \$2 per acre, equal to \$50,-

Fourth. Exemption from taxation of their isads and works for twenty years.

Fifth. Exemption from duty on the plant in any other democratic country. Among and material to be imported in the construc-

Sixth. A monopoly of the railway system

of the North-West for twenty years. This was a bargain extremely favorable to serted that they would never require to come back to the people of Canads, hat in hand, to the offer of another company composed of some of the strongest capitalists and foremos received, and without the protection of the monopoly clauses of the contract, was not enprosperity of the company were described The next article of the Radical faith is that something unprecedented and fabulous uphold them on that point. If Canadians While the company was asserting raid on the national tressury. When the

the public chest or credit had been reached, and that the Government had seen the end of its concessions. But such a fond delusion was not to last long. The Syndicate got a good deal, but it wanted more. Such a paltry consideration as a 3 per cent. dividend on a hundred millions could not help them on in their schemes. They want some twenty or thirty millions in hard cash. Instead of realising on their stock and on the immense land grants and earning the rest of the origmal cash subsidy, they run to the Government and demand the thirty millions they are in need of, in the shape of a loan.

The people of Montreal know what it is to loan money to a powerful and greedy corporation, such as the O. P. B. Syndicate. It is only last year that the City Council was. whether by fair or foul means is not generally known, induced to abandon the claim of the city of Montreal to a sum of something like a million on the Grand Trunk Bailway Company, which it restances as the C.P.B. are now seeking money from the Government. Experience teaches that it is all bosh to talk about security for the loan. Montreal had security on the money it gave the Grand Trunk Ballin the end to make a present of it to the Company. The following is a resume of what the Syndicate wants as a further inducement. for the country but for themselves:

- (1) To extend for four years the time for the payment by the Syndicate to the Government of the balance of \$2,500,000 yet due the Government, on the dividend guarantee already referred to.
- (2) To give back to the Syndicate the \$8,-691,000 it has already paid the Government on account of such guarantee; and
- (3) To loan the Syndicate a further sum of \$22,500,000, to be advanced from time to away disappointed. Carnivals have extime as the work progresses.

In other words, the Government's proposal is virtually to loan the Syndicate a sum equal in round figures to \$34,000,000 festivals in warm Southern lands, now it is Of course the Syndicate is not mad enough to demand all those millions without making some pretensions or show to return the com- a hearty welcome to all hermany sight-seers pliment. They promise the Government to to-day, and we join in the chorus. pay 4 per cent on the loan, and they offer as security the road built out of the money and l lands already furnished to it by the Govern- fracting point, and ladies and children formed ment. At the end of the year, if not sconer, a large proportion of the throng which we will hear of the company asking to be relieved of the payment of the interest and fo be allowed to withdraw even the security. costumes were conspicuous, and they were This is even likely, considering that the more tasteful:y made and more richly ornaclause in the original contract, which requires a large deposit with the Government as a guarantee of the completion of the road by than made rapid strides along our the company, is to be wiped out. Sir John leading streets, inspecting everything, and his tavorite beaver, which in the C. P. B. syndicate are allowed in favor of a warm real-skin cap. We were to feed at the public crib to such an glad to see that many of our principal merenormous extent, without some substantial cantile establishments displayed flags and the return being made to the country. Let Par. of y generally presented a very gay appearliament demand the expunging of those conditions or clauses of the contract, which are through St. James and Notre Dame streets. driving the people of the Northwest The buelle and activity in the hotel corrirebellion. Let the company be dors was unprecedented. made to give up its monopoly of the transportation of freignt from the Northwest and its immunity from taxation. With the expenditure of comparatively little more money, in addition to what it has already spent and will spend on the Syndicate, the Dominion Government could have built by the appearance of wearers of enowshoe the road and owned it. But as things have best part of the road and owns none of it.

THE HABBUR GRACE FIGHT.

Ellen Gardner and John Glavine, three important witnesses against the Orange prisoners, charged with being implicated in the recent affray at Harbor Grace, be- in fact, the arch could not accommodate all tween Catholics and Orangemen, were the wearers of the tuque, and consequently examined to-day. Mary Purcell identified many stood at the tool adding to the general the Orange prisoners Courage and Charles French as persons who carried guns alongside the procession. Ellen Gardner saw ten or twelve men carrying guns and walking along with the Orange procession toward east, in the centre is the Landsdowne the Pipe Track road ; a few minutes after she saw these men retreat; they stopped a side is a splendidly arranged circle of snow-moment, and she heard one of them say, shoer, and below each two toboggans crossed, Why, we ran like sheep and shot one

James Glavine, one of the Biverbead assaliants, deposed:-If the Orangemen had quite clear and distinct from a distance as turned down the Pipe Track road we would | well as near at hand. The Montrealers and not have interfered with them; we had no St. George mustered in very large numbers, guns when we left our homes; we were stand- and all the other clubs were represented. ing on our own ground when the procession came up to us, with Doyle at its head ; two of our men, Pierce Wade and James Quirk, went to Doyle and said, "Turn them down the Pipe Track Road for peace sake;" Doyle said, addressing the procession, "No; come on boys; now is your time," a second after he struck his right hand on his right thigh three times and said, " Fire! Fire! Fire!" then Doyle fired either a pistol or a revolver; he was close to us, but moved back two paces before he fired; after the shot Pat Callaban's aon exclaimed, " My father is shot !" Doyle was in full view of me when he ared; after Doyle fired guns went off faster than a man could count them; I will not awear that they came from the Orange aide; God only knows where they all came from. When cross-examined by Mr. Mc-Nally the witness said, "The revolver Doyle fired was larger than an ordinary pistol; I have seen it; it was about a foot long, including the handle, the barrel was a bright allver color."

The case for the Crown against the seven

Orange prisoners will be closed to-day. THE CRANGEMEN COMMITTED FOR MUSICER,

Br. Joun's, Nild., Feb. 2.-Head Constable Doyle, Edmund Butt, Joslah Bray, Edward Asb, Charles French and James Courage were ocmmitted to-day and sentenced to the St. John's Penitentiary to await their trial before the Supreme Court spring term on a charge

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactors.

AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING-

Arrival of the Gevernor-General and Suite-The Civic Address-His Fxcellency's Reply - Incidents of the Day.

Everything seemed to smile success to our #3cond great Winter Carnival, which opened on Monday last, Nature and Weather King was happy and a joyous merry feeling had communicated itself to visitors and citizens slike. The sun shone brightly in a cloudless, pale blue sky and looked down upon a city fully prepared for a week of galety and diversion. And why not? Our old friend Jack Frost seems to come on purpose to give us a period of recreation. He looks up our rivers and ecived from the city corporation at the harbors in his toy embrace and sends our time, pretty much under the same circum- great mercantile marine, the third largest in the world, to the right at out, to the trade in the southern scas. He wields arbitrary power, but he does not mean to be unkind, Montrealers at last have arrived at that conclusion and of course we must be right. Who ever heard of a Montrealer coming out second best in anything? In the sporting way, and still what was the result? We had | world of Canada we are supreme, and what is the Carnival but the crown to it all, the climax of all our past honors and successes, and the precursor and harbinger of still greater triumphs in the field and in our own as it were, to continue to build the road not | peculiar sports. Montreal is the metropolitan city of the country, not only in trade, in commerce and in population, but also in the multiplicity of sports, for we stretch out our arms and embrace them all. We have friendly contests with Quebec and Ottawa in snowshoeing, curling and skating, and with Toronto and other Western towns in lacrosse, tootball, baseball and cricket.

And then the tobogganing! Is not
Mount Royal just the place? What can equal Jacques Cartier's famous Mount?

Montreal has a good deal to show her visitors and we feel sure none of them will go isted in the past, but we can well claim the honor of holding the first and the second Winter Carnival. Generally, the name has been associated with brought into contact with ice and snow, and a low thermometer and our visitors must judge of the effect. Montreal extends

The streets presented the lively appearance they invariably do on occasions of public interest. It was only seven degrees below the promenaded the sidewalks or filled the countless single and double sleighs which sped swiftly past. Snowshoe and toboggan mented than in former years. Many white were in blue, or in D10fusely trimmed with red stuff. Brother Jonamany cases he soon dispensed with ance particularly in the vicinity of the Windgor, and from the Bonaventure depot right

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. As the time approached for the arrival of the Governor General and suite, the streets in the vicinity of the Bonaventure Depot ware crowded with citizens and visitors, all pusting forward, eager to obtain their first look at Her Majesty's representative in Canada. The dark crowd was relieved at every few steps and toboggan costumes looking very gay been managed, the Government builds the and ploturesque. Amongst these the fair sex were numerously represented. The weather although cold was clear and bright, the snow glistening in the sunshine, and the atmosphere not uncomfortable. At

THE SNOWSHOERS' ARCH ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Jan. 30 .- Mary Purcell, the crowd was dense, and every av ilable window and place of vantage in the immediste vicinity was occupied. There the varions snowshoe clubs mustered in full force... effect. The arch is, perhaps, one of the best, as far as artistic design and construction is concerned, which has been seen in Monircal for a long time. Facing St. James street motto "Virtute non Verbis." On either with a snowshoe as a central figure. The word "welcome," each letter arranged with snowshoes, is a good idea, and looks

> All along the route the streets were perfectly All along the route the streets were perfectly jammed with people, and it was only with the very greatest difficulty that the sleighs bearing the members of the Corporation could set along. The first four sleighs were occupied by aldermen, and the fifth by His W rahip the Mayor, following came the vehicle bearing the Marquis of Lanadowne and Lady Lanadowne, surrounded by the Montreal Troop of Cavalry, under command of Lieut, Hall.
>
> The procession proceeded up Beaver Hall Hill to Dorchester, along which they drove until the Windsor was reached, where the address of the City Council was presented.

THE ADDRESS.

THE ADDRESS.

To His Excellency the Most Hon. Charles Keith Petty Fizmaurice, Marquis of Landowne, in the County of Somettet, Earl of Wycombe, or Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Caine and Calstone, in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peersge of Great Britain, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelborne, Viscount Chanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peersge of Ireland, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.,

May it please Your Excellency: We, the Mayor and Addermen of the city of Montreal, deem it a high honor to be the of-ficial representatives of our fellow-citizens in welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Lans-downe to the commercial Capital of the Do-

downe to the commercial Capital of the Dominion.

We: hared in the satisfaction with which it was learned that one to whom skill in states-manship was a family heirloom, whose public carrer inspired confidence in his ability and judgment, had been appointed to succeed the Marquis of Lorne.

The experience which the inhabitants of Canada have aiready had of Your Excellency's character, gives assurance that their hepes will not be disappointed. We welcome Your Excellency, not only as representing our beloved Queen, not only as heir to the talents of renowned and noble ancestors, but as a ruler to whom we may trustfully look for his influence and sympathy in all good works, in all that tends to make us a truly great people. tends to make us a truly great people.

We rejoice that the first visit of Your Excellencies to our city should occur at so auspicious a stage in its progressive history.

Last year we made the experiment of a winter carnival, one aim of which was to prove to the world that life in Canada was not only endurable, but enjoyable during the winter months. The verdict of many visitors pronounced our initial undertaking a success.

We have reason to hope that this year's repetition of it, on an enlarged scale and with additional attractions, will meet with your Excellency's approval.

additional attractions, will meet with your Excellency's approval.

It has been our earnest desire that yourself and Lady Lansdowne should see our city and ourselves in gala dress, and if the weather continues favorable, we trust your Excellencies will have no reason to regret your gracious acceptance of our invitatior.

Of one thing your Excellencies may be assured; you have the welcome of thousands of true and loyal hearts of whose sentiments we are glad to be the spokesmen.

And it is their wish that not only your visite our city on this occasion, but your entire stay in Canada may be as fruitful of happiness to your Excellencies as it is sure to be of benefit to us.

Montres!, 4th February, 1884.

CHS, GLACEMEYER,

CHS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

His Excellency's reply to the civic address

was as follows :--MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,-It is quite beyond my power to find words in which to thank you sufficiently for the magnificent reception which you have accorded me, a reception quite unique in its character-or for the hospitality with which the city of Montreal is about to enterteto us. I accept your representative of her of whom you speak as "your beloved Queen." (Loud applause.) I do not think you could bestow upon Her Majesty any title by which she would prefer to be remembered by her subjects. (Benewed applaces.) Canadian loyalty is a very complex feeling-personal devotion to a sovereign whose public and pri-vate qualities slike have carred for her a place unrivalled amongst the great rulers of the earth, (great spplause), admiration for a political ejstem of which she is the head and under which this portion of the empirebas undergone a rapid and marvellous development, friendly feeling towards the old conntry and your kissmen who inhabit it-all these are included in that single word and have a great deal to say to the indulgence and good-will with which the re-presentative of the Orown is welcomed by you and yours. Of your personal courtesy towards myself is is difficult for mo to speak without appearing to appropriate honors which belong rather to the office which I hold than to him whe, for the time being, happens to fill it. I may, at any rate, thank you for your reference to some members of my house who, in their day worked hard in the service of their country, and whose memory has, I dare say, secured for their descendant something of ready-made good will from those with whom he is brought into conisct in public life. Gentlemen, the wise policy which has been adopted with the concurrence of the states. men both of the colory and the motherland has given to the people of the Domiaion so large a share of liberty to the management of their national affeirs, and you have in the exercise of that liberty acquired so much practical ability to manage them, that the Governor-General may well hope that the powers with which he is entrusted will be very rarely called into operation. He has, however, and my predecessors have had opportunities of showing that the pulle life of your Governor-General need be neither idle nor unprofitable to the Dominion, and I can assure you that no wish is stronger in my heart than that you may remember me as one to whom, using your own words, "you were able to look trustfully for his influence and sympathy in all good works." (Loud appleause.) And I am bound to say that my short experence of your country has sufficed to make me believe that | sion. you on your side are anxious to much us more than half way. (Hear, hear.) Wo have been received ever since our arrival not with mere civility, but with an amount of genuine kindness which has greatly touched and encouraged us. Here, sir, in the city of Montreal, you are able to extend a kind of hospitality which no other olty in the world can exercise. (Applause). It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to find mysslf not only a visitor to your city, but its guest at a moment when it presents a remarkable spectacle which it affords to-day. Montreal, gentlemen, at any time presents attractions of no ordinary kind. The beauty of its surroundings, its commerolal prosperity, its remarkable bistory, the number and importance of its public buildings, the fact of its being the point of meeting between the two races who for a time struggled for the mastery of these lands, and who now occupy it side by side in peaceful emulation (loud applause)—all these render Montreal attractive and interesting in a special degree. But, gentlemen, Montreal at the time of your Winter Carnival, at the time when the most hifliant gooial gathering of the year is in progress. when not only visitors from all parts of the Deminion are flocking to you, but when our neighbors on the other side of the frontier and that no attraction which a people of 50.000,000 are able to hold out can compare with the entertainments provided here-(loud applause) - when every hour from morning till late at night brings a fresh surprise-at such a time to be the guest of the city of Montreal is indeed a privilege of which I can assure you that I appreciate the value. (Applause.) Sir, you have mentioned in your address the object with which this carnival, the success of which will I hope justify its promoters to annually repeating it, has been instituted, and you have told me that that object was to afford a proof that life during the winter months in Canada might be made not only endurable but enjoyable. [Laughter.) That, eir, seems to me to be a very modest way of putting the case, for I am sure without exaggeration that until I came to the Dominion I never knew how much of beauty and of pleasure was to be found at a temperature lower than anything to which we in the old country are accustomed. With your clear sky, your pure air, your healthy and exhibitating out-door exercises, you contrive to make cold weather not only endurable, but most delightful. Until I

came to Canada "I never knew
What charms our sternest season wore,
Was never yet the sky so blue,
Was never earth so white before.
Till now I never saw the glow
Of sunset on you hills of snow,
And never lea-ned the bough's designs
Of beauty in its leafless lines."

(Loud applause.) But, gentlemen, it seems to me that we may be quite mistaken if we regard these national aports and amusements which you have promoted with so much success as destined to provide amusement and to attract visitors, and nothing more. They have their serious place in our national as in our individual life. Neither the nation nor the individual can exist without recreation. Amid the strain and pressure of life, whether our ha-bitual vacation calls us to the field or to the city, to the deak or to the bar, to the legislature or to the study, the recreation which shall give strength to the intellectual fitre, which successful arrangements with the Govern-

jaced body, and the overwrought mind, which shall render our youth manly and active and our maturity vigorous and robust, is as necessary to us as the air we breathe. (Applause.) This principle is one which is more and more forcing itself upon the attention of our medical men and of the educators of our youth. I am glad to find that you recognize it here in guage only will be taught. the commercial ospital of the Dominion, and that you are able to give expression to it by means of this grand national festival. It remains for me only to thank you once more very cordially for your courtesy and kindness, and to assure you that both Lady Lansdowne and I look forward with the greatest pleasure to spending the next few days in your hospit. able city. (Great applause.)

After the reading of the above His Worship the Mayor and the members of the Council were presented to Lord and Lady Lansdowne after which the members of the reception committee were also introduced. Messis, Angus Grant and Gao. R. Starke as the representatives of the snowshoers, were also presented to Their Excellencies, who stated that the snowshoers' arch was one of the most beautiful sights that they had ever seen, and that they had been delighted with the welcome secorded them by the snowsheers. The reception, which was most hearty in its ngture, was then brought to a close. Their Excellencies at once retired to the royal suite welcome. I accept this loyal address as the Montreal. The viceregal party consists of of rooms, which they will occupy while in the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Lansdowne, Lady Florence Anson, Lord and Lady Melgund, Hon. Mr. Anson, of the Highland Light Infantry, A.D.C., Lieut. Streatfield, Coldstream Guards.

The principal events, together with a description of the various sports and amusements, will be given in next week's issue.

PERSONAL.

Mr. M. J. Harney, of Royal Sewing Machine Co., manufacturers of The New Royal "A," Hamilton, Out, will be at their wholesale branch office, 771 Craig street, Montreal, during the Carnival to meet dealers. All are cordially invited to call and examine The New Royal

CATHOLIC NEWS.

The Rev. Father Leclere, of St Pierre Church, is seriously ill.

On January 23rd the Rev. Mr. Marechal, V.G., attained his sixtieth year.

Abbe Gaussail, eure of Philippeville, diocese of Constantine, is named Bishop of Oran. The Ursaline Convent at Stanstead, Eastern Townships, is almost completed, and a party of the Reverend Ludies will shortly leave

Quebec to take possession. Mr. Alexandre Dugre, advocate, of invernese, county of Megantic, has just entered the Grand Seminary at Three Rivers, He took the soutane on January 23rd.

Jules Ferry is now on excellent terms with the Pops, while the bitter debates in the Prussian Parliament lead the Vatican organs to declare that the Culturkampi must be fought out again.

The Monde de Paris believes that it can announce in an official manner that Mgr. Meignan, Bishop of Arras, is named Archbishop of Tours. Mgr. Ardin, Blahop of Orar, is

appointed Bishop of La Rochelle. The Canadein announces that important decisions will shortly be rendered concerning the differences in ecclesiastical matters amongst the Roman Catholic population of this province. It is said that several cor-versions have taken place at St Patrick's Church in this city during the recent mix-

Bishop of Montreal, the following appoint- | we can make it ours by taking away its sting ments have been made :- Hev A J Desantels, by leading Christian lives an vicar of St Scholastique; Bay E Prieur, vicar services to God, and thus triumph over of St Barthelemey; Rev Emile Pepin, wlear | death as did Christ by His death on of Ste. Marthe; Rev D Dupont, cure of Ste the cross and His resurrection from the Beatrix; Ray Noel Lussier, cure of St Joseph | tomb. Death was a blessing to those de Laporais.

the Seminary of Quebee, St. Francols de this world; in a word, it opened the way to Sales. The students were, as usual, ac. Heaven and eternal happiness. It is quite corded a holiday, and a solemn Grand Mass simple to gain Heaven. It is only necessary and Vespers were celebrated. The mass was sung by Abbe Buchesi, His Grace the Arch. love of God, and adhere to the teachings of bishop satisting. The sermon was preached God's Church. The Church was the interby Rev. Father Bournigal,

The Canadien, of St. Paul, in a recent issue. says that the Rev. Father Malo, of La Tortue Mountain, passed through St. Paul in charge ul 39 half-breed children en route for the Bon Pasteur couvent at Milwaukee, and the Industrial School at Des Plains, Illinois. It appears that the full-blooded Indians have rofused to part with their children.

The cure of St. Romuald last Sunday presched against the vice of drunkenness and the havoc it made among us in the country, and especially in St. Romusid, where, with a nal happiness will be ensured to us. His population of 3 600 souls, \$20,000 are annually Grace pointed out the many blessings which spent in strong liquor. He says that desperate God in His meroy has bestowed upon us. diseases require desperate remedies andadvo- These blessings take the form of the Saoracates the total suppression of the liquor treffic.

January 29th, Von Gossler, Minister of Public | instruct as many of us perform our re-Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, de- ligious duties only when we cannot help ourclared that the restoration of Cardinal Ledochowski to the archbishopric of Pozen jeopardized the peace of church and state. The lantly, and we should avail ourselves of every government, he said, must keep its eyes open, as the Poles still regerd Cardinal Ledochow. ski as their primate.

A correspondent, writing from Penetanguishene, states that a splendid church is to be away, is sure to fall into mortal sin, and constructed in honor of the first Jesuit missionaries who have gone forth to evangelize the savages in that region. The sacred edi. fice will cost upward of \$150,000; and the ground upon which it will be built has been | God, and enter that of the devil. No man purchased. To assist in this work subscriptions will be solicited in the Provinces of sible for a person to serve God and the spirit Quebec and Ontario.

At Rome the Sacred Corgregation of the Propaganda has instructed the archbishops of Genoa and Naples, the principal centres of Italian immigration to America, to co-operate with the archbishops of New York, Boston and Baltimore for the protection of Italian immigrants. Signor Vincent Galatola leaves Naples for New York as the official correspondent between the American emigration committees and the propaganda.

The Clergy of the B. C. Diocese of Hamilton were entertained at a banquet, at Paris, Ont., on January 29th, by Very Rev. T. J. Dowling, administrator of the diocese. Immediately after the banquet an address of congratulation on the efficient manner in which he discharges the duties of his office was read by the Venerable Dean O'Reilly, of Dundas, on behalf of the clergy of the diocese. followed by the presentation of a purse containing the sum of \$500, which the administrator intends to apply in aid of the building fund of his parochial church. His Lordship the Bishop of London presided at the banquet accompanied by several priests of his diocese. Archbiatop Tache, now in Ottawa, has made

ence, which shall give refreshment to the the Northwest for the education of Indians. One will be near Calgary and the other at Lake Qu'Appelle mission. Male children only will be admitted between the ages of four and 14, selected by the Indian Agent and the chiefs. An elementary school education will be given besides instruction in farming and certain trades. The English lan-

The Right Reverend Dr. O'Brien, Arch. bishop of Halifax, accompanied by his Secretary the Rev. F. Murphy, is at present in Montreal on an efficial visit to his consecrator Mgr. Fabre. His Grace is one of the most distinguished Prelates of the Catholic Church on the continent. Although one of, if not the youngest Archbishops in charge of an episcopal see in America, he is a learned theologian, accomplished linguist, able wilter and a poet of no mean order. His many works, in defence of his faith, its doctrines and church discipline, have received an extended circulation in both Canada and the United States. His Grace leaves for Ottawa this morning, but will return to the city the first of the week, and remain during a portion of the Carnival.

ST MARY'S CHURCH.

The Services on Sunday-Sermon by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax.

The services in St. Mary's Obulch on Sunday were very imposing, and the fact of His Grace the Archbishop of Hallfax being present for the purpose of preaching the sermon caused an immense congregation to assemble, the sacred edifice being crowded to the doors, including many people from other parishes. High Mass was celebrated by the Ray. Father Hogan, assisted by Rev. Father Levesque as descop, and Rev. Father Klernan as sub-deacon. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Lebrun, with Miss Reed as organist, chanted the Mass with splendid effect, the singing on this occasion being particularly fine.

As previously mentioned, the sermon was preached by His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, and in introducing His Grace, the Bev. Father S. P. Lonergan, P.P. said:-"We are highly honored to day by having among us His Grace the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, whom I now introduce. The Archbishop of St. Mary's Cathedral, of Halliax, comes to address the people of St. Mary's Church, Montreal, and I can truly exclaim, blessed is he that comes in the name of the Lord.' In thanking His Grace for the great honor he is doing us, I assure him that I am only scholing the voice of my people. A Bishop of the Catholic Church is a stranger nowhere, and His Grace will be as heartily, welcomed by one of my congregation as by myself."

His Grace, in rising to deliver the sermon, was assisted by Rev. Fathers Murphy and S. P. Lonergan. He took his text from 1st Corinthians, ill chap., v. 22 and 23.

"All things are yours, whether it be Paul or Apolio, or Ocphas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, for all are yours, and yours are Ohrlet's and Ohrlet's is God'e."

Salvation may be considered a difficult task, but it is by no means impossible, which is very encouraging. The teachers are ours, and they have been given to us to instruct and guide us in the way to heaven. The world was created by God for our ness and benefit, and we were placed in it to work out our own salvation. "Life is yours," continued His Grace. It is true that we cannot prolong it. We do not know when we may be called upon by Almighty God, but while we possess life it is ours, and we should improve our time by devoting our services to the love of Ohrist. Death is also one. Some may say that they have no power over death inasmuch as By a decision of His Lordship, the B.C. | they cannot keep it off from them, but who led truly Christian lives, as when it Tuesday, January 29th, was the festival of came it put an end to the tolls and troubles of for us to have faith, devote our services to the

preter and expounder of the teachings of the Apostles, and the teachers were curs to guide us on our journey to Heaven. Having shown that all things are ours, things present and things to come, His Grace pointed out to whom we belong. We are Christ's by purchase of our redemption by His death on the cross, and Christ's is God's, consequently if we avail ourselves of the many opportunities offered us in this world, of saving our own souls and making ourselves worthy of Ohrlst, Ohrlst's being God's, we will also, after death, belong to God and eterments of the Church, which afford us an easy means of gaining salvation. He also said In the lower house of the Prussian Dict that we are often ungenerous to God, Belves. God is never ungenerous to us He does not only give to us, but he gives abundopportunity of devoting our services to the love of God. The person who goes to confession once a year is always late in coming to Church, and always in a hurry to get sooner or later bring down the anger of God upon him. His Grace said ind. it was really ead to think that so many Catholics should out themselves off from the service of could serve two masters, and it was imposof darkness at the same time. He asked his hearers if there were any among them who had departed from the sorvice of God and given themselves up to their own bitter passions. If there were any such among his large number of hearers, he exhorted them to repent in time and return to the service of God. His Grace concluded his excellent sermon, of which we give but a poor outline, by exhorting his hearers to look into their own souls and see how they stood with God, reminding them that they belonged to Christ by purchase of their redemption, and Christ's being God's, they would also, if they availed themselves of the opportunities offered them by the Church and the sacraments

> His Grace, Archbishop O'Brien, is about 40 years old, and it is a noteworthy fact that he is the youngest Archbishop in the world. He studied seven years in the Propaganda at Bome, and got his degrees with great honors.

God after death,

OATABBE .-- A news restment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 shall vary the menetony of our daily exist. ment for the establishment of two colleges in | King street west, Toronto, Canada. 23-tf

Telegraphic summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

A strange and fatal disease is reported to have broken out among the cattle in the wostern part of the county of Dallas, Texas,

it is believed that Blakeway, the absconding member of the firm of Thomas, Sons & Co., London, Eng., has sailed for America.

The customs duties collected at St. John N. B. in January amount to \$42,899, compared with \$48,397 in the same month last year. Nihilists have poisoned Dagaieff alias

Jablouski, the obief murderer of Lt-Col. Sudeikin, because of his many double dealings. Australian advices estimate that South

Australia will have eighteen million bushels of wheat for export, and Victoria seven mil-M. Ferry, it is stated, has promised to make an effort to ameliorate the condition of

the French clergy and the dispersed religious erders. At Lindsay the hearing of the North Victoria local election case ended, all the charges heard yesterday and to day being dis-

missed. The new Spanish government announces its intention of carrying out the treaties of commerce with England and the United

States. Prince Jerome Napoleon has declared that the time has arrived for the commencement of a legal and open Bonapartist agitation in

France. John Covey and Albert Covey have been drowned at Indian Harbor, Halifax county, N.S., by the upsetting of their boat while

gunning. The Emperor of China has asked each of the Viceroys to report how many soldiers can be furnished from their provinces in case of

necessity. A large quantity of personal effects belonging to passengers on the wrecked City of Golumbus have been brought to Boston for Iden-

DeLesseps has been invited to undertake the completion of a causi which will make St. Letersburg a seaport and independent of

Cronstadt. Inland revenue returns for the Toronto district for the last month amount to \$53,327, being a decrease of \$25,411 compared with January, 1883.

The discovery of tin at King's Mountain, Uleveland County, N.O., is announced. It is the first discovery of that valuable mineral in the United States. The Ottawa water committee last evening

man, but nothing could be done and the deadlock still continues. A report is current in New York that the New England cotton mills are about to greatly curtail their production on account

met again for the purpose of electing a chair-

of un profitable prices. Marquis DeMores, who shipped 12,000 sheep last July to Montana, reports that fifty per cent died. The animals swell up and bleed at the nose before death.

The authors of the demonstration at the Orleans railway station, when the Comte de Paris departed for Spale, have been sentenced to eight days in prison,

The construction of the Baltic and North Sea Canal is about to be begun. The largest ships will be able to traverse it, avoiding the lung detour of the Kattegat.

The amount of customs duty collected at the port of Oltawa last month was \$24,017. compared with \$19,171 in 1883. 'l'ho inland revenue receipts were \$14,375.

Edward M. Marshall, of Monoton

is on trial in the Circuit Court on a charge of shooting Buth McMonagle or Marshall, and attempting to murder her. The amount of duty collected at the port of Toronto for January was \$204,716 30, be-

ing a decrease of \$12488452 compared with the corresponding month last year. Extra precautions are being taken to protect the Prince of Wales during his visit

to Bristol, owing to the fact of numerous. mensoing letters having been received. Work is being rapidly pushed on the interior of the new parliament house at Quebec

and the temporary assembly rooms will be ready for occupation in about a fortnight. The Council of the County of Chicoutimi, surrounding Lake St. John, passed a by-law on the 7th instant for a subscription of \$100,-

000 of stock in the Lake St. John Bail-WAY, Complaints has been made against R. W Orow, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., for cruel and abusive treatment of wards of state bound out to him to learn the trade of har-

ness making. The extraordinary budget, with the exception of the proposed credit of 3,000,000f. for constructing railways in Senegal, has been adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 418 to 8.

It is announced that the CPR Co. will isy a telegraph cable between Michipicoten Bay and Algoma Mills, and thus establish communication between their Northwestern lines and their eastern connections

Mr. Bradlaugh has expressed his acquiescence in the suggestion of Mr. Labouchere, his colleague for Northampton, that he make no effort to take the oath on the opening of Parliament, but remain below the bar.

A secret oath-bound brotherhood has been formed at Greensbury, Pa., the members of which are pledged not to pay French goods and to boycott all dealers selling them until the embargo is taken off American pork.

The Shelkh Senousel and his tribe, recently reported as advancing to join El Mahdi, have not only not joined El Mahdi, but decreed that he is a false prophet and adventurer, and Musselmans must, on no account, follow

It is intimated that the reduction of the public debt of the United States for January will be \$11,800,000. About \$4 500,000 of the bonds embraced in the 124th call, which matures to-morrow, have been presented for pay-



February, 6, 1884.

e Pope's Bess Portrait—How he dave It to America-The Conference at Mome-A Harmonious Conclave- ?8fent Features of the Approaching council in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 25, 1884.—A letter in the Sun this morning, dated Rome, January 10, reviews at some length the late conference of American Catholic Bishops at Rome, and points out some features of

to Bome was to represent all of the Catholics in the United States, and to confer with the leading ecclesiastical authorities of Rome on the best mode of observance of laws and discipline for the welfare of religion and morals in the Church, her clergy and her congregations in the American States. For these subjects, and only these, did the American prelates assemble here and confer with the heads of the Church. Hence it was a conference. The results of this conference have been so grossly misrepresented through European and American channels, however, unintentionally, that it is well to give the facts, which I have obtained direct from the College of Propaganda Fide. These results will be presented before the Council in Baltimore on or about November 6, or certainly within the Sunday of the ninety fifth anniversary of the creation of the See of Baltimore.

HIS HOLINESS ON MARYLAND.

Incidentally I may here say that Archbishop Gibbons, desirous of perpetuating the clerico historical links of Maryland, suggested to the Pope the appropriateness of this date, after the conference had unanimously decided upon holding the Council at Baltimore. The Pope, so his secretary tells me, safd :- "Yes, old Maryland does well to keep the links in her Christian chain of history bright. The year 1789, November 6, when John Carroll became Bishop of Haltimore, should have a plous reflection in the year 1884 in a country blessed by nature and bleased with a people of great good common sense and a love of liberty in the highest attributes."

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN BOME.

The letter then gives what it terms a free translation of the Latin text of the four ohlef parts that engaged the attention of the conference and which have been heretolore published-namely, the higher order of the eocleelastical education of the clergy, the appointment of episcopal consultors who virtually fill the office of canons in the Church, the best method of nominating candidates for the spiscopacy and pastoral visitations in a diocese, the rules to be observed in the adoption of clergy in a diocese and the establishment of ecolesiastical courts to try disciplinary cases, &c. The letter continues:—These and only these chief points were formulated by the conference in so far as the general public are interested. The auxiliary subjects have not been divulged, and are not necessary to be divulged, as they relate simply to church functions and priestly officer, disciplinary organization, &c., in which public interest has not and cannot have a share. I have had occasion to see a great deal of matter published that has been attributed to this conference, and I have also seen it gravely stated that this conference had a stormy meeting.

KIND WORDS FROM CARDINAL SIMBONI. Addressing myself to Cardinal Simeoni, I

Cardinal Simeoni-It has been my mission to preside and be present at many ecclesiastical meetings, but never before have I seen more serenity, more unanimity and less selfassertion: The prelates of the United States in this conference have honored their coun try, their individuality, their religion, by an example of peace and catholicity, piety and oneness, which redounds to the credit of their nation, their patriotism and their sacred calling. I may add that Rome will long remember America with emotions of love through the instrumentality of this confer-

On a previous occasion I had asked Archbishop Williams, of Boston, a similar question to this one I put before Cardinal Simen. ni. "Well, if I, who have been the most silent in the assembly, were to speak, I should say the conference was the embodiment of harmony. I approved fts spirit and action by my voice of consent." Asking the same of Archbishop Gibbons, he said:-" I have been in many councils and at many coufer. ences, in my humble way, and never, either at home or abroad, have I experienced so much smoothness and perfect accord, and I thank God for this harmony."

THE AMERICAN PRELATES. It would be a subject of much pleasant detall to dwell on the many recognitions of personal favors by the Pope to the American prelates. I have heard but one voice of grateful expression for those recognitions. I have seen numerous evidences of the Papal regard to those good and plous men coming from afar to the precincts of the chair of St. Peter. I could dwell at length on this great moral pligrimage of the New World to the "Old Oity on the Hills." It is a suggestive subject alike to pagan and Christian, and no narrow, pent-up view of it should be indulged. Not a shade or colorable complexion of partisan politics or worldly motives marked its aims and objects. And, let me add, the pligrims—the distinguished American prelates—one and all, told me how proud they felt of their American homes. their American peoples and the intense impression these bomes and peoples made in contradistinction to the homes and peoples under less liberal governments." Speaking on this subject Archbishop Gibbons said :-"Our experience and observation in Europe give us a greater admiration for America. Our being abroad creates in us new love for home, with its broad ecclesiastical authority and broader liberty. We return from the old to the new country with increased affection for our people and our government,"

PRESENTS FROM THE POPE.

Now to the gifts of the Pope to Maryland. The Pope has presented aming many personal gifts to Archbishop Gibbons, a fine life size portrait of His Holiness, and expressly indicated that it should be hung up in the chamber when the Council will convene at his treatment of Mr. Campbell or Mr. Mc. Baltimore. This painting is executed by Cavalier Professor Eurico Bon, a celebrated artist of the Venetian school. It represents Leo XIII. at the time when he issued the bull Extern Patris, the proclamation of the 80 much difference does a difference teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas in regard to of creed make on the P. E. 1, Railway. philosophy in the universities of the Catholic The assertion of Mr. Coleman's mouthpiece, world. The style of treatment of the exquisite painting is of the great Venetian school. and a type of the purity and accuracy so marked by the method of Professor Bon This painting will arrive in Baltimore on or

bishop Gibbons will doubtless give per-

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

I may here tell the story of how Arobbishop Gibbons came to see this picture. "I was just going to the gallery and in the little lodge near the private room of His Holiness," said Mgr. Machi, the Pope's Chamberlain, when whom should I see in a deep study of Cavalier Bon's painting of the Pope but the quiet and amiable Archbishop of Baltimore. He seemed to be in a deep contemplation of it and I did not disturb Mgr. Gibbons. While he was thus sitting and admiring in came the Pope in the equally quiet and amiable Rome, and points out some features of the coming Council in Baltimore:—The letter says:—

The object of the American prelates coming and his secretary, Dr. D. J. O'Connell, both making a contrast to the painting. 'Ab,' said His Holiness, 'what a painting would not this group make?' and as he did so he came to Archolshop Gibbons and placed both his hands on Monsignor's shoulders in a pleasart, Iovable way and said, 'Would you like me to be sent to America?' To this the Monsignor said in his affectionate manner, 'Yes, most Holy Father, America, too, would like to see you.' 'Ab, then,' said the Holy Father, the best I can do is to send this, my best portrait, and to Baltimore carry it and there let it be a reminder in your Council of my affection for your grand country; "and," con-ciuded the Papal Grand Chamberlain, "when I saw this I quietly withdrew, leaving the interesting group and the picture. And this is my story.

Holloway's Ointment and Pells.-Safely and Securely .- When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial epring, invalids should make a determined effort to regain their lost health; when through confinement indoors, want of appetite, and disturbed sleep, the entire system has been weakened, and the spirits have been broken down, Rollo way's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach and liver, alded by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the right in making up the following table:—digestion, regulate the bile, and purify the blood-three sanatory actions which will speedily confer renewed vigor, brace up the failing nerves, confirm the flaccid muscles. and restore to the siling cheerfulness, that great charm of existence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITHESS:

DEAR SIR,-I have seen in your paper of the 17th November last a letter over the signature of "Irish Catholic," which let-ter I heartly endorse in its strictures on the P. E. Island Rallway affairs and the contemptible manner shown towards Cathelic and particularly Irish Catholic employees of the road ever since its opening, but more particularly of late. I notice a communication in your issue of the 21st November purporting to contradict all this and slavishly and cringingly covering the manager and management of the road with praise; he was quite at liberty to do all this, but when he undertakes to mention my name and misrepresent and belie me I reluctantly am compelled to enter the lists. This person who so jountily signs himself " Another Irish Oatholic" should have made himself acquainted with the facts of my bel g engineered off the P. E. Railway or, knowing them, should not distort them to excuse the trickery used by his friends. It is not my desire to have any words with a person writing under a nom de plume, a hidden or hired scribbler who is not manly enough to take the responsibility of his assertions. The press of P. E. I. decisively said :-" Will your Eminence favor me with settled the question a couple of months since said:—"Will your Eminence favor me with settled the question a couple of months since a reply on the subject of these alleged stormy that Catholics had not justice done them on for many cases of group, and putrid sore hr. Cromble," said the writer who had been throats. All these things weaken the systematic broats. All these things weaken the systematic broats. "Another Irish Catholic" on my case are a tem and render it far less able to resist tissue of falsehoods from end to end, except the one that says "I was agit ting for an agent's residence at St. Peter's." I was, and had obtained one. Mr. Cottingwood Schrieber had humanely given the engineer authority to purchase a house for me. I had been ordered to take charge of it, and did so; the owner had accepted the offer made him for it by the P.E.I. Railway, and also I was notified by the P.E.I. Railway authorities to have a contract signed with certain parties to remove it to the depot. Influences were brought to bear to prevent

any such justice being done me. It is said a brother of an M.P. wanted this house himself. I was without a moment's warning superseded and ordered to proceed to a place regarded as a place of exile at the farthest extremity of the Province. I was left in an awkward position liable to an ac-tion for damages from the parties hired to for three weeks that he would have my place, No notice was given me until just twelve hours before I had to leave. I immediately waited on Mr. J. Coleman and asked him to take the liability incurred by me by the orders of the Railway Department in hiring the parties to move the house. He gave me no satisfaction on this point, and wished to repudiate the whole bargain. I asked repeatedly before this for a few days' relief -being ill from overwork in the performance of my I renewed this application duties. for a week's rest or at least one day; he refused to grant it, and when I brought him Dr. Conroy's certificate that I was really seriously ill and that a few days' rest were imperatively necessary for me, he. by his secretary, delivered me a verbal order to "proceed to O'Leary or take the consequence." I leave the public to judge which of us acted with the most wisdom when I wrote a note to him respectfully stating that I felt so ill that I should go to my home for a week to recruit, and then return to work. I returned within a week to work, waited on Mr. Coleman, who refused to speak to me, but I compelled him to say that he would give me no work. He also was not above equivocation when he said he had reported and referred the whole matter to the Chief Superintendent at Ottawa, and that it might be months before he could give me any answer. I aftewards wrote Mr. Collingwood Schrieber, and I judge by the tone of his reply that it was the first intimation he had of the affair. Upon enquiry Mr. Coleman told him I had a voluntarily resigned." Nothing could be farther from the truth. I had served six years in the railway service, hardworked and underpaid, but I had no desire to be displaced, and if Mr. Coleman were so impartial as his fawning friend, "Another Irish Catholic," asserts, why was his treatment of me, an Irish Catholic, in such marked contrast to Kinnon who both point blank refused to be placed at O'Leavy. One of them throw the place on his hands. Were they dismissed? No, but reinstated in their former positions.

who hides bebind the name of "Another

Irish Cathelic," that I first agreed to accept

then refused O'Leary Station, is again a talee-

way a most unusual course. I certainly mission to have it seen by the interested pleaded with Mr. Coleman not to send me to exile there. I never told him I would not ultimately go there. Another of the statements made, that I refused to answer Mr. Coleman's correspondence, is on a par with the rest; it is not true. Through all this business of getting me off the road, he never wrote me a letter. And further, it is I have to complain that he never answered my letters, written since to him erquiring what decision had been given in Ottawa to his representations, or whether I was or was not in the service. This mild form of the Irish Catholic who congratulates us that a clean sweep was not made of us under Mr. Coleman, says that "no dismissal of Catholics took place under Mr. Coleman," carefully forgot to say that they are four short of their number within the past few months. How they were got clear of, let them say. Only one of their places was filled with a Catholic. They will be disposed of by degrees. In closing, I may say if any one of your Irish Catholic readers thinks that "Another Irish Catholic" is an original character, he is mistaken. Just turn up the pages of "The Confederation of Kilkenny," where is described the person who claimed to be " Another Irish Catholic," who servilely tried to excuse the persecutions of Lord-Deputy Ormonde of our forefathers. I shall now leave him and Mr. Coleman, and his M.P. triend McDonald, of Kings, to their plottings for a while.

I am yours truly, JAMES BAMBRICK, Ex-Agent St. Peters. Ellendale, Daouta, Jan. 24.

ALL ABOUT FEMININE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT.

(N. Y. Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.) By the way, I had a letter lately asking just how thick a woman ought to be in proportion to her length. Of course, a very young girl may becomingly be thinner than a matron, but I think that I have been about

Pounds. Five feet in height should weigh100 Five feet one inch should weigh106 Five feet two inches should weigh113 Five feet three inches should weigh 119 Five feet four inches should weigh 130 Five feet five inches should weigh 138 Five feet six inches should weigh 144 Five feet seven inches should weigh150 Five feet nine inches should weigh 163 Five feet ten inches should weigh169 Five test eleven inches should weigh.... 176

ABOUT COUGHS AND COLDS.

Coughs and colds are prevalent now, especially among children, too often from the ignorance and carelessness of their elder guardians. Many mothers appear to accept with resignation the repeated and violent colds from which their children suffer as providential and unavoidable. A cold is by no means always due to exposure. Indigestion, constipation, a lack of scrupulous cleanliness, the unwise habit of sleeping in much of the clothing worn during the day, unaired bed chambers-all. or any of these thing may have far more to do with your child's tendency to cold than the keenest breath of the bracing winter air. And in great measure these things are under your control. Mothers should understand that it is a fact, whether they can see how it is or not. that numerous colds and sorethroats are directly traceable to indigestion and dietetlo errors. Quantities of greasy food, fried meats, pastry, and the like, ill-ventilated rooms, and continued constipation, have to answer changes of temperature -Give every bed- it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am room a thorough airing every day, more especially if several children are obliged to end women at this very moment who have sleep together, or with their parents. This is to be avoided, if possible; it not, always me, and they do not know it. I believe kidlower a window slightly from the topthis cannot be done, ratee from below. There is frequently bad air It has no certain symptoms, but seems to atenough generated and breathed in the sleep- tack each one differently. It is quiet, treaching apartment of a family with small children. to supply them all not only colds, but with a killing more people, to-day than any other number of so called "malarious" diseasor, to complaint. If I had the power I would warn last a year, perhaps longer. Neglect of bathing is another proliffic source of colds. A child from three to ten years old should certainly receive an entire bath twice a week in winter. A warm bath at night, taking special care to avoid any chill after, will frequently break up a sudden cold. Keep children from playing in chilly, unused rooms in autumn and winter weather. Let them play out move the house. My successor was notified of doors as much as possible, taking fiannel suit and rubber overshoes will often save much cough medicine and doctor's bills. Keep them warmly clad, but do not be content with thick coats and worsted hoods, while short skirts barely cover their knees, leaving the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now the limbs chilled.

A SAD SIGHT.

London, Ont , Jan. 29 .- On the 3rd October last, G. A. Causion, of London East, was knocked down by a footpad on the highway and robbed of \$40. One of the parties suepected was Thomas Fitzsimmone, of London East, but he could not be found. His father, however, at the time obtained a warrant. declaring that he would see the law of this country enforced, even if he had to bring his own son before the bench, and yesterday the sad sight was witnessed of a father leading his son to justice. The evidence was sufficient to send the young man to trial, and the father brought his own son to the jail yesterday evening.

WHAD IT DID FOR AN OLD LADY.

COEMCOTOR STATION, N.Y., Dec. 28, 1878. GENTS,-A number of people have been asing your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case, a lady over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ter years has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles away, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY. Agt. U.S. Ex. Co.

So extraordinary mild has been the weather in England that an ascent of Snowdon, Wales, was made on Jan. 6, a feat almost unprecedented. No snow was visible.

We do not sound a needless alarm when we tell you that the taint of scrofula is in hood. I was not given the offer of it by the your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is superintendent in any shape, except by the there, and Ayer's Strasparlila sions will efabout the middle of March next, when Arch. | words of some subordinate officer of the rail. | feetually eradicate it.

A MODERN RESURBECTION. A MIRACLE THAT TOOK PLACE IN OUR MIDET UNKNOWN TO THE PUBLIC -THE DETAILS IN

(Detroit Free Press.) One of the most remarkable occurrences ever given to the public, which took place here in our midst, has just come to our knowledge and will undoubtedly awaken as much surprise and attract as great attention as it has already in newspaper circles. The facts are, briefly, as follows :- Mr. William A. Crombie, a young man formerly residing at Birmingham, a suburb of Detroit, and now living at 287 Mich'gen avenue in this city can truthfully say that he has looked into the future world and yet returned to this. A representative of this paper has interviewed him upon this important subject and his experiences are given to the public for the first time. He said:--

"I had been having most peculiar sensations for a long while. My head felt dull and heavy; my eyesight did not seem so clear as formerly; my appetite was uncertain and I was unaccountably tired. It was an effort to arise in the morning and vet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted hadly. I had a faint all-zone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hards and feet felt cold and clammy. I was nervous and irritable, and lost all enthusiasm. At times my head would seem to whirl and my heart palpitated terribly. I had no energy, no ambition, and I seemed indifferent of the present and thoughtless for the future. I tried to chake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or a little malaria. But it would not go. I was determined not to give up, and so time passed along and all the while I was getting worse. It was about this time that I noticed I had begun to bloat fearfully. My limbs were swollen so that by pressing my fingers upon them deep depressions would be made. My face also began to enlarge, and continued to until I could scarcely see out of my eyes. One of my frierds, describing my appearance at that bat time, said : 'It is an animated something, ont I should like to know what.' In this undition I passed several weeks of the greatest agony. "Finally, one Saturday night, the misery

culminated. Nature could endure no more. I became irrational and apparently insensible. Cold sweat gathered on my forehead my eyes became glazed and my throat rattled I seemed to be in another sphere and with Five feet eight inches should weigh.....155 other surroundings. 1 knew nothing of what occurred around me, although I have since learned it was considered as death by those who stood by. It was to me a quiet state, and yet one of great agony. I was helpless, hopeless and pain was my only companion I remember trying to see what was beyond me, but the mist before my eyes was too great. I tried to reason, but I had lost all power. I felt that it was death, and realized how terrible it was. At last the strain upon my mind gave way, and all was a blank. How long this continued I do not know, but at last I realized the presence of friends, and recognized my mother. I then thought it was earth, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain less. ened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me a preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treat. ment, the bloating began to disappear and from that time on I steadily improved, until to-day I am as well as ever before in my life, have no traces of the terrible acute Bright's disease, which so nearly killed me, and all through the wonderful instrumentality of Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy that brought me to life after I was virtually in another

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, "and certain, though, there are thousands of men the same silment which came so near killing ney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night, erous, and all the more dangerous. It is the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too

One of the members of the firm of Wnitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham Eccentric, paid a fraternal visit to this office yesterday, and in the course of conversation Mr. Crombie's name was mentioned. "I knew about his sickness," said the editor, "and his remarkable recovery. I had care to have their feet warm and dry. A his oblituary all in type and announced in the Eccentric that he could not live until its next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case.

Rev. A. B. Bartlett, formerly pastor of of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a tele. gram, replied:

"Mr. W. A. Crombie was a member of my congregation at the time of his sickness. The prayers of the church were requested for him on different occasions. I was with him the day he was reported by his physicians as dying, and consider his recovery almost a

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recover, but the men and women who are drifting toward the same end are legion. To note the slightest symptoms, to realize their significance and to meet them in time by the remedy which has been shown to be most efficient, is a duty from which there can be no escape. They are fortunate who do this; they are on the sure road to death who neglact it.

Alligator skin bonnets have not proved a

There are 16,823 Quakers in Indians.

The output of the Michigan iron mines last year was nearly 2,300,000 tons.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATAFUL AND COMPOSTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful appli cation of the fine properties of well selected Occoe Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy dectors' bills, It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist ever tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to at. tack 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 trame."-Civil Service Ga

zette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (4 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled -- "James Erra & Co., Homocopathic Chemists, London, Eng(FOR THE POST and TRUE WITHESS.) SOLITUDE AND DEATH.

On the occasion of the death of John Edwin French, of Pembroke, who died Sunday, 6th Jan., 1884, at R. & J. White's shanty, Upper Black River.

BURTON STATE BEIN.

A mandate of heaven from the Throne went forth, And it swept o'er the earth from the south to the north;
'Twas the Angel of Death with the flat that sped. As he summoned one more to the ranks of the

But a moment ago, he was joyous with life,— Now his troubles are o'er, he has sunk in the strife, and the dark cloud of terror, suspended o'er all, Spreads its folds on the scene like a funeral

And the blasts of the north, in their chillness did blow, And the earth was enwrapped in its mantle of snow, For all Nature was dead, in this solitude vast, As his spirit, from Time to Eternity, passed.

But kind Nature will rise in the glories of spring,
And with songs of revival the forests shall ring, And the snows from the pine-hills and ice from the streams. Shall depart fore the sur, like the fleeting of

But what spring-light shall shine thro' the darkness and gloom
That hang, like the night, o'er the rest of the tomb? What morning shall rise for ithe one that has fied?
No day-light e'er breaks on the sleep of the dead!

'Twas thus passed a friend, from companions among,
The life-chord was snapped that, for years, had
been strung,
In the northern snows, 'midst the pines of the The heart, once so warm, forever grew still!

Far away from the joys 'round the home-hearth that cling, And the winds of the forest his requieme did sing; One atom the less, one more spirit is free, Another small drop in Eternity's sea!

'Tis thus pass the hopes that before us oft gleam; They are bright for an hour, for a season they beam,— But the death-chill of winter comes over them Two long dreary twilights, with but one hour of noon!

In the silence that hangs o'er this solitude There's a calm, for the soul, that to lone hearts is dear,
When death spreads his symbols on every side, And the murmur of grief, thro' the deep for-

And the soul that is sad, or the heart-string that's broke,
Into kindred vibrations, at times, are awoke! But the hopes that now slumber, entombed 'neath the sod.

May revive, like the soul, in the presence of JOSEPH K. FORAN. Black River Limits, Upper Ottawa, 11th Jan-

FORTY YEARS A WOMAN.

Singular Transformation of a Daching Virginia Belie-She Declares Herself a Man and wants to Marry.

BALTIMORE Jan 39-One of the best known ladies of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, has turned out to be a man. Miss Elizabath Rabecca Payne, daughter of the late Joseph Payne, seven miles from Winchester, who has lived for thirty-eight years as a lady, suddenly avowed herself a few days since to be a man, and startled James P. Riley, clerk of the courty court here, by applying for a license to marry a Miss Hinton a woman who has resided in the Payne family as a domestic. The lady who fired the heart of Mr. Payne with such passion as to compel him to throw off the habit of a lifetime and declare his sex, is prepossessing and 40 years of age. The strange affair has caused a most decided sensation in the Shenandoah valley, and nothing else is talked about Payne is said to have appeared in this world as a female, and was brought up as such. No one ever questioned his sex, and his own avowal of masculinity took away the breath of the community. Elizabeth Rebecca Payne was one of a family of five or six daughters. He was

BROUGHT UP AS A WOMAN

and was admitted into the best society in company with other members of the family. He was always regarded as a somewhat masculine girl, but no one ever suspected he was a man. He was a most graceful and dashing equestrienne, and always challenged general admiration, as he frequently rode into Winchester with his habit and somewhat long hair trailing in the wind. He was one of the most widely known ladies in the valley. In addition to good birth and inherited acres, he developed remarkable business talent for a woman when reverses in the family fortune rendered it necessary for some one to put a shoulder to the wheel. His sisters were distinguished for their culture and personal charms, and several of them married prominent gentlemen. Mr. Bebecca Payne devoted himself to the management of a farm and to the supervision of a store which he had established at Rest; where he also held the appointment of postmistress. He also dealt in cattle and horses, and became an expert in that way. All his enterprises prospered, and he has acquired considerable wealth. De. termining to marry, he threw off his dresses and applied for a license from the court, but the actonished cierk, who, like everybody else, knew him as a woman, declined to issue a license for

A WOMAN TO MARRY A WOMAN,

when Payne proved his real sex by producing the cartificate of Dr. P. W. Maguire, of Winohester. A license was still refused on the ground that Virginia law compels a man to have given names which show his sex before he can act as a man before the law. Payne determined to have his name changed at the March term of the Circuit Court, which will meet on the 1st prox. The effair is a nineday's wonder in the Shenandoah, and has created more excitement than any event which has disturbed the social circles of the State for half a century. No explanation has been offered as to why he masqueraded so loug as a woman. Bumor has it that Payne and his eweetheart went to West Virginia yesterday and were married, but this lacks confirmation. Ilie.,

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoargeness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S BLIXIB. Pamph. lets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lord, Montreal, Que.

DR LOW'S WORK SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 20 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

A Baltimore paper says that city alone put up the past season 14,400,000 cans of peaches, 2,000,000 cans of peas, 300,000 cans of string beans, 100,000 cans of pears, 3,000,000 cans of tomatoes, 1,000,000 cans of fruit and other vegetables.

PROF. LOW S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of kruption, Obales, Chapped hands, Fimples, Tan,



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica. Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toolhache,

Horo Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,

Burns, Scalds, Front Bites,

AND ALL OTHER HODELY PAISS AND ACRES,

Michigan in Il Languages,

THE CHARLES A. Visite Ler CO.

Rallimers, Ed. U.S. 4.

(Successing to A. VOGELER ACO.)





making Modern Point, Honiton and Macrame Lace to do Kensington, Arusene, and all othe Embrolders, with diagrams showing how the at made. How to knit and crochet window and ma Sacks, Mittens, Afghans and fifty other useful articles. How to make Tattin, Rugs, &c. Profusely illustrated. Price 35 conts: Pour for \$1.00. Stamping Outst of 10 full size, Perforated Embroddery Patterns, Powder Distributing Pad, Instructions &c. 60cts Address Patten Pub. Co. 47 Barolay St. N. Y.

FLORIDA EXCURSIONS. Travel 2,200 miles and 12 days' board for \$55, Leave Boston every Thursday. For full particulars write. F, W. H. & I Co., 82 D. vonshire St., Boston.



DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS. DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION. JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS. SALT RHEUM,

HEARTBURN.

HEADACHE,

DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, **ACIDITY OF** THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. MULBURN & CO., Proprietors

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier that can be used. It invariably expels all blood poisons from the system, enriches and renews the blood, and restores its vitalizing power. It is the best known remedy for Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches. Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin, as also for all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted. condition of the blood, such as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout. General Debility, and Scrofulous Catarrh.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AVER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years. Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN Every Family. AN ELEGANT AND RE-FRESHING FRUIT LOZ-ENGE to: Constipution, Billiousness, Headache,



Information wanted of one Citherine Fahay, who, some 13 years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, March Township, Cawada. A tum of money has been willed to her by one Robert Armstrong, who died in this city the 11th of last June. Anyone knowing acything of, the whereabouts of Catherine Fahay, or her legal heirs, will piease write to Charles O'Donnell, Councillor at Law, Butts City, Silver Row County, Montana Ter, or to T. C. Porter, Req., Public Administrator, of same place.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-PROVINCE OF QUEBEU, DID-TRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 403. Dame Elizabeth Horn, of the City and District of Montreal, wite or-David Henrishon, Moulder, of the same place, duly authorized a exter en justice. Plaintiff, vs. David Henrishon, Moulder, of the same place, Defendant. An action en separation de corps et de biens has been instituted in this cause this 25th day of January instant:

M. J. CL. LARIVIERE, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 25th January, 1884.

26-5

95 tf

del de regridell



Under Contract with the Government of Can-ada and Newfoundland for the convey-ance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Matts.

1883 - Winter Arrangements -- 1884

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

ments can suggest, and have made the fatter time on record.

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.

Numidian. 8,100 ... Building.

Parisan. 5,400 Capt James Wylie.

Sardinian. 4,656 Capt J E Dutton.

Polynesian. 4,100 Capt R Brown.

Sarmstian. 8,600 Capt J Graham

Circassian. 4,000 Lt W H Smith, R N R.

Peruvian. 8,400 Capt J Richts.

Nova Scotian. 3,303 Capt Wichardson.

Hibernian. 8,431 Capt Hugh Wylie.

Caspian. 3,200 Lt B Thompson. R N R.

Austrian. 2,700 Lt K Barrett, R N R.

Nestorian. 2,700 Capt D J James.

Prussian. 8,000 Capt John Parks.

Hanoverian. 4,000 Capt John Parks.

Hanoverian. 4,000 Capt John Parks.

Corean. 4,000 Capt Mense Scott.

Corean. 3,600 Capt Mense Scott.

Corean. 3,600 Capt Mense Scott.

Canadian. 2,600 Capt Men icol.

Canadian. 2,600 Capt Men icol.

Canadian. 2,600 Capt W Dalziell.

Lucerne. 2,200 Capt W Dalziell.

Lucerne. 2,200 Capt F mcGrath.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Portland every THUR DAY, and from Railfax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are in ended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX:

Sormatian	Saturday, Dec.
Sardinian	Saturday, Dec.
Circassian	.Saturday, Dec. 1
Polyneslan	Saturday, Dec. 2
Parisian	. Saturday, Dec. 2
Peruvian	Saturday, Jan. !
At TWO o'clock	
or on the arrival of the inte	rcolonial Railway

Train from the West From Portland to Liverpool vix Halifax. Sarmatian.....Thursday, Nov. 28
Sardinian.....Thursday, Dec. 6

CircassianThursday, Dec. 1
Polynesian Thursday, Dec. 2
ParislanThursday. Dec. 2
Pernylan Thursday, Jan.
At ONE o'clock P.M.,
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railwa
Train from the West.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifox Steerage...... 31

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Portland Cabin....... \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (According to accommodation.)
Intermediate......... \$45.00 Steerage.........\$31.00

Newfoundland Line. The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpoo!, via St. Johns, N.F., are intended to be despatched

FROM HALIFAX. Caspian......Monday, Dec. 3 Nova Scotian.....Monday, Dec. 17 Austrian.....Moi day, Dec. 31 Caspian.....Monday, Jan. 14 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin.......\$20 00 | Intermediate.....\$15 00 Steerage......\$6 00

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Hallfax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as fol-lower FROM BUSTON.

Waldensian Saturday, Nov. 24
Nestorian Saturday, Lec. 8
Prussian Saturday, Dec. 22 FROM PORTLAND.

Manitoban......Saturday, Dec. 1 Scandinavian.....Saturday, Dec. 15 Waldensian.....Saturday, Dec. 29 The OUGH BILLS OF LADING.
granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

Via Boston, Portland or Halifax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways via Hallfax; and by the Cen-tral Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western

Railways (Merchants' Despatch', via Boston, and by 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 Rail-

Any of the Agents of the above hamed Railways.

For Freight, passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans, Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns Antwerp; Ruys & Co. Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux. Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scout & Co., Queenstown; Montgomere & Workman. 17 Grace-charch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans. Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lassile street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 15 State street, Boston. Or to

H. & A ALLAN. l India Street stland, 80 State street ston, and 25 Common street, Montreal.

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK

OCIAL and BUSINESS FORMS, has 310,000 COPIES in the U. S. and Canadas. Till? 37th EDITION—just out of press; con-tains in addition to the vastamount of information, needed to everybody in every country,) the Constitution for the Government of the Caand no Dominion, Legal Forms in every day use, abstical and Reference Tables, and hundred of forms that combine to make a volume abstractive necessarity to every one in the Domit, for Soil only by subscription. At ENT'S Vapred EVEXY WHERE, Bend stamp for information and were and mention this paper. Address

ind mention this import Address of Pillon, Publishers to Ruley Chicago, Hill Cont.

CHEAR FARMS NEAR MARKETS.

The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,300 miles of Lake transportation, schools and churches in every county, public buildings all paid for, and no debt. Its soil and climate combine to produce large crops and it is the best fruit State in the Northwest, Several million acres of uncompled and fertile ands are yet in the market at low prices. The State has issued a NRW PAMPHINT containing a map and describtions of the soil, crops and ng a map and descriptions of the soil, crops and seneral resources of every county in the State, which may be had free of charge by writing to the COMM'R OF IMMIGRATION, DETROIT, MICH



when I say cure I do not mean merely to be pickem for a time and thou have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have mule the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Secause others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at ence for a treation and a Free Dectle of my infallible semedy. Give Express and Fost Office. It costs you nowhing for a trial, and I will cure you.

Address Dr. H. G. EOOT, 188 Fearl St., New York.

Sawing Made Easy Monarch Lightning Sawing Machines Sent on 80 Days A Great Saving ci Test Trial Labor & Huston

of log-control it is possible and unreaded. Histories and open Froe. AGENTS VANTED, Method it batch. Address MICHARD HANDFACTURED. CC., 163 E. Einde fo St., Chicago U. A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

boy 15 years old can saw logs FAST and EASY MIL.
MRY Portage, Mich. writes "Are much pleasers to MONARCH LIGHTNING BAWHO HACKING MACHINE AND A STREET AND A

HOUSEHOLD USE -IS THE-

COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, calculated to do the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE. None genuine without the trade mark

DR. J. L LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

ADVERTISING Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

CONSUMPTION:

There a positive remedy for the above disease; by its
nis thomanads of cases of the worst kind and of long
standing have been cured. Indeed, so atrong is my faith
in its efficacy, that I will send two NOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to
any sufferor. Give Express and P. O. address.

DR. T. A. SLOCIM, IN PRESIDENT New York.

18 78

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name of for 10 cents

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE



274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont. M. Hilton Williams, M.D. M.C.P.S.O

Proprietor.

Permanently established for the special cure of all the various diseases of the HEAD. THROAT and CHEST, including the EYE, EAK and HEART, viz., Catarth. Throat Diseases, kronchitis, Asthma and Consumption, also Catarthal Ophthelmia (sore eyes), Catarthal Dealness, and the various Heart affections. We also treat all Chronic, Nervous, Skin, and Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

Blood diseases, also diseases peculiar to females.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved "Medical Inhalations," with the addition of the Steam Atomization, cold compressed air, spray, etc., when required. The above appliances are in every case combined with proper constitutional remedies for the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems. We also administer the various baths when needed, such as the hot and cold water baths, sits, steam, shower, electric and medicated or mineral baths. Bringing all these appliances into requisition we hesitate not to say that we have the most complete institution of the kind in North America. We also have accommodation for a large number or patients who desire to remain in the Institute while under treatment.

During the past eighteen years we have treated over 40 000 cases. CONSULTATION FREE. Those who cannot remain in the city for treatment may, after an examination, return home and pursue the treatment with success. But if impossible to visit the Institution personally, may write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise," both of which will be sent free of charge.

Address,

ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT, Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sts., Toronto, Ont.

Office hours from a.m. to 7 p.m.

CANADA SHIPPING CO'Y.



SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVER-POOL, and conjecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West and the West.

The Steamers of the Line are intended to be despatched as follows from Montreal for Liverpool direct:—

RATES OF PASSAGE. CABIN-Montreal to Liverpool, \$50; return \$90. An experienced Surgeon and Stewardss carried on each steamer. For Freight or other particulars apply in Liverpool to R. W. ROBERTS/Manager Canada Shipping Uo., 21 Water street; in Quebec to HY. H. SEWELL, Local Manager, st. Peter Street.

H. E. MURRAY. General Manager. Custom House Square, Montreal,

WELLS. RICHARDSON, & COIS MPROVED: BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

Is For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-dicial color for butter; so meritorious that it is with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Doiry Fairs.

137 But by patient and scientific charactel re

sarch we have improved in several scinis, and ow offer this new color as the best 1. The world. It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It 9 Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made, EF And, while prepared in oil, is so compounded that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

EFBEWARE of all imitations, and of all other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spell the butter. EF If you cannot get the "improved" write us to know where and how to get it without extra

WELLS, RICHARDSON TOO., Burlington, Vt.

ESTROYER OF HAIR

ALEX. ROSS' PEPILAT:

Removes hair from ind face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; so at securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark color. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Canthardies produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Shin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the etc. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemiets of Bryson, 461 St. Lawrence Main street alontreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 71 Lamb's Condumreet, 16 G. High Holborn, London, England

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This (Breat Household Medicine Bank, Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and some most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN HPRINGS OF LIFE. They are considerity recommended as a rever fall. They are constant in the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant of the constant incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

its Searching and Healing Properties pro Rrown Throughon; the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Woun Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wour Sores and Ules at infallible remedy. If effect, alve ubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it ourses Sore Throat, fronchitis, Congis, Coids, and even ASTEMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Ekin Disease, it has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at "rofessor Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxfordstre et, London, in boxes and pois, at is. 141, 28, as. 6d., 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all resident vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.-Advice gratis, at the above address, daily, netween the hoursof H and 6, or by latte.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 5. I'me: Azilda Labelle, of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Ludger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Tlainitt, vs. Lunger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has beautistituted this secoed day of January instal.

M. J. CL, IARIVIERE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 8th January, 1884.

22-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal. No. 1242. Harrah Wallsce, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrose McDonald, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized α ester en justice, Flaintif, vs. the said Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrose McDonald, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day, in this canee, by the said Plaintif against the said Defendant, returnable the eleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 21st December, 1838.

J. & W. A. BATES,

20 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF M. NTREAL. Superior Court. No. 84?. Dame Philomene Craig, wife of Isale Craig, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, has instituted against her said husband

an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. DELORIMLER, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 10th December, 1868. 20-1

WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE

Imperial Austrian 100fl.Government Bond ISSUED IN 1864. Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings

THREE TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with n larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw a Prize, as there are no BLANKS. The Three Highest Prizes Amount to

200,000 FLORINS, 20,000 FLORINS, 15,000 FLORINS,

Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 200 Florins.

The next drawing takes place on the let of Magon, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the let of March is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing Five Dollars, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

160 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

R.R.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITFESS.

AB The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

POST,"

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada.

LIVE! ar SPIOY

ENTERTAINING Contains the latest news from all over the vorld." Mailed to Subscribers for 83 per annum.

Single copies, 1 cent Address all orders to The Post Printing & Publishing Company MONTREAL.

NOTIOE-The Canada Advertising Agency No. 29 King St. West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Manager, is authorized to receive Ad-vertisements for this Paper.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'Y.

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per acre, according to price paid for the land, a lowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS along the Main Line, i. e., the odd numbered Sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PARMENT:

Purchaser, may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at MIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

Parties purchasing without conditions of cuitivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonos can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE, and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. MOTAVISE, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

OHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary,

Montreal, December, 1888.

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD. And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 13 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill heave no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b Tail for eight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IASS.

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON JIS.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT Dinstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sout free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Preventian is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and External Use). CURES Neuralgia, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Chriera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet to I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass. An English Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders sold here are worthless trash. He says that Sheridan's Condition Powders are absolutely notes and immensely valuable. Posting of contributions for the Horse and Condition Powders are absolutely notes and will make here the like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Doze, I teasp noted to 1 out total. Sold everywhere of the world of Sherier-stances. I. S. do condition to the condition of the condition

KERRY, WATSON & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS. MONTREAL. 32

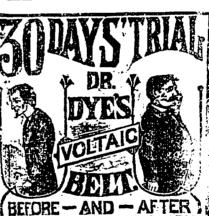
* PROVINCE OF QUERKO, PISTRICT OF A MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Rebecca Max, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Louis Levy, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, daily authorized a ester on justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said humband.

Montreal, 4th December, 1883.
T. & C. C. DELORIMIER,
185 Attorneys for Plaintiff.



DYSPEPSIA, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Hubitual Costiveness,

Sick Headache and Billousness. Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.



Ecciric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial. TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility.
LOST VITALITY, LACE OF NERVE FORCE AND
SIGOR, WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all those diseases
of a PERSONAL NATURE resulting from Assues and
FIMER CAUSES. Speedy rollef and complete restontion of Health, Vigor and MASHOOD GUARANTEED.
The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century,
and at once for illustrated Pamphis froe. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

TRUNK RAILWAY. GRAND

Important Preliminary Notice.

SEASON 1884.

Intending settlers from Canada are hereby notified that this Company will adopt

Exceptionally Low Rates and Fares to Minnesota, Dakota, Montans, Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia. Commencing about March 3rd a series of special

sections of the country. Notice regarding dates, rates and fares wil shortly be issued. JOSEPH HICKSON,

settlers' trains will be started from different

General Manager. Montreal, January 14th, 1884.

Bells, &c.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton H. Meneeley Bell Company, TROY, N.Y,

Manufacture a superior quality of Bells. Oldest Workmen. Greatest Experience. Largest Trade. Special attention given to Church Bells. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.





Balt Lake is the first small city in America to adopt the cable tramway.

Carter's Little Liver Pills will positively cure sick headache and provent its return. This is not talk, but truth. One pill a dose. To be had of all Druggists. See advertisement.

SULLIVAN ON THE WAR-PATH.

EAN FRANCISCO. Ban Francisco, Jan. 30 .- The John L. Sullivan boom was a failure in this city, owing to bad business management. The street parade of the champion slugger took off the edge of curiosity. After the roughs and toughs of the town had seen him on the street and in his hotel, their curlosity subsided, and they refuse to pay to witness his performances. The Boston man was highly incensed by the slim audience attending his show, and gave such a poor display that those present manifested their disapprobation. Thereupon the champion threatened to clean out the whole house. The combination is going from here to Texas, and the prophets all declare that if John doesn't moderate his

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary allments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it served bot in the hall as guests are eaving.

tone he'll come to some bad end or form the

central figure in some dire tragedy.

One reason wby a Detroit wife desires a divorce is because her husband lied to her. Before marriage he said he owned a one-horse wagon and had \$260. After marriage he could only claim the wagon, and ene wheel was gone at that.



CURE

dear to a billons state of the system, such as Dis-ziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pan in the Side, &c. While their most remark-

Rendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, caring and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correst all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the live and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cared

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but for nately their goodness does not end here, and fin 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 cure it while others do not.

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO.. New York City.

By return mail. Fall Beeription of moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting E00DY & 00, Caedansti, 0, 7 G

PROVINCE OF QUEBRO, DISTRIOT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1045. Dame Julie slias Elloyse Tessier dit Lavigne, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Louis Brien dit Desrochers, Carter, of the same place, duly suthorized to ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, January 24th, 1884. 25-5

DR. KANNON ASLA C.M.M.D., M.O.P.s. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading-a sedentary and inastive life are more less subject to derangements of the Liver and Stomack neglected in a changeable climate leads to chronic disease and ultimate.
An occasional dose of McGales An occasional dose of McGalds pund Butternut Pils, will stimulate the ser to healthy action, tone up the Story land Digestive Organs, thereby giving it: and vigor to the system generally. For sale: very-there. Price, 250 per box, five boxes 5:00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—B. E. McGale, chemist, Montreal.

UNUSUAL BUBGERY.

A BULLET THAT WENT PARTLY THROUGH A MAN'S HEAD TAKEN QUITE THROUGH.

Naw York, Jan. 30 .- Bruno Knorr, a Garman, 21 years old, is alive and conscious at Believue Hospital with a bullet hole through his brain and a rubber tube in the hole. The ends of the tube project both at the forehead and at the back of the head. Knorr shot bimself at the corner of Flity-second street and Second avenue on Thursday last. The bullet, of 32 calibre, plerced his skull just on the central line between his eyes. Dr W. F. Fluher, one of the consulting surgeons at the hospital, and Dr. Robert P. Morris, the house surgeon probed for the bullet. They found that it had passed through the brain, taking a course slightly upward and to the leit. It was impossible to remove the bullet by the way which it bad entered, and Dr. Finher decided that the best thing to do was to cut a hole through the skull at the back of the head where the bullet was lodged, and get it out that way. The difficulty was in determining the exact location of the bullet. Dr. Fluber, by means of the probe, got the general direction that the ball had taken, and formed his judgment by it. The bair was cut from the back of Knorr's head, and a hole the size of a cent was out through the skull. The instrument used was a trephine, which is a cylindrical saw, with a handle like that of a gimlet. It was placed against the skull and worked round and round until a circular hole was out. The builet was removed through this hole. A rubber drainage tube was then passed through the brain, its ends projecting an inch through the hole cut by the bullet, and an inch through the hole made by the trephine. The operation, which was witnessed by nearly the whole stiff of the hospital, lasted four hours.

Knorr on Saturday and Sunday was stupid and partially unconscious. At times he managed to give monosyllable answers to questions. Yesterday he was much brighter, and could talk and feed himself. His right arm seems to be paralyzed. There is little doubt expressed as to his ultimate recovery, HE PROPOSES TO "CLEAN OUT" HIS AUDIENCE AT | as there is no inflammation or hemorrhage.

CHAPTER II.

"Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen— I suffered with attacks of sick headuche." Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief

or cure until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle Nearly cured me;" The second made me as well and strong as

when a child. "And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty years with a serious

"Kidney, liver and uticary complaint, "Pronounced by Boston's best physicians-" Incurable!"

Bevon bottles of your bitters cured him and I know of the " Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been aved

by your bitters,

And many more are using them with great

"They almost -Mrs. E. D. Slace. Do miracles?"

TET NEW BOOKS,—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stang, 2 mo. 112 pp Price, free mail, 25 cents. Short Middle Trions to aid plous sonis in the recitation of the Holy Rosary, 24 mo., 338 pp Price, bound, free mail, 50 conts. FR. PUSTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barciny St., New York.

A MILLIONAIRE'S SUDDEN FREAK. CINCINNATI, Jan 30 .- Nicholas Longworth ex.Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, the only son of the late Jos. Longworth, by whose will he has just come into property in this city worth \$10,000,000, was one of the principals to-day in a little episode which is the talk of the cinbs this evening. Judge Longworth, in a slightly convival mood, stepped into the studio of Matt Morgan, the well known artist, to mest some friends. He wore a magnificent sealskin overcost and cap of the same material, for which he recently paid \$450. Forny, the artist was in the studio at the time. The two men stood in the middle of the room engaged in conversation, while Matt Morgan, from his desk in a corner, drew a rapid sketch of Judge Longworth, bringing out the sociekin overcoat and cap in a very graphic manner. Be-fore leaving the studio the sketch was shown to Longworth by one of his friends. The likeness was a striking one, and Judge Longworth was delighted with it. He knew at once that it was the work of Morgan, and, hastily removing the overcost, he seized the artist by the arm, lifted him to his feet, and buttoned the rich garment about his shoulders.

Then removing his cap, he slapped it on Morgan's head with the remark : "Here, Matt, any one who can draw like

that takes the goods."

Morgan protested, but it was no use, and Judge Longworth left him, declaring that he would never speak to him again if he did not keep the overcoat and cap. He then looked about the room and, finding an old straw bat covered with paint, he placed that on his

head and left the studio for his home. New York's charity commissioners are endeavoring to perfect a plan by which the vagrants brought to the several prisons shall be required to saw the wood used in the various public schools and other institutions.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical curs for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve humansuffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by ad-Gressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

10-19 eow

The Secret of Mr. Parnell's Power.

The following article, written by Mr.T. M. Healy, M. P., appeared in the Pall Mall Gazette, London, Eng. :-

Sir Stafford Northcote once dubbed Mr. Parnell l'homme incompris. He still remains so. The English people cannot understand how a man whom all their great statesmen and their entire press have proclaimed to be a thousand times not only unworthy of all confidence, and guilty of every crime, should still retain the affection and devotion of their fellow-subjects across the Channel. As long as it was so they closed their eyes to the facts. "Broken-down men and reckless boys," according to Mr Forster, made up the entire Parnellite following; but even the member for Bradford will now hardly contend that with the help of these two classes alone an unparalleled series of electoral victories could be achieved, or a sum nigh £40,000 subscribed ment, in whose friendliness it would need within the past twelve months alone. Had the Liberal party in 1881 understood that they were dealing, not with a faction but with a nation it is very doubtful whether they would have sauctioned the sus-pension of the constitution in Ireland on the invitation of some members of their Cablnet. But it still surprises them that the Irish people who were the sufferers from their mistakes should to-day prefer to confide in the counsels of Mr. Parnell, who was right, rather than in the Government, which was wrong. Other critics exclaim that the Irish should have insisted on their leader answering the "indictment" of the member for Bradford, and held entirely aloof from him until he had "cleared" himself. The perverse Irish, on the other side, declare that it no more lay with Mr. Forster to ' indict' Mr. Parneli than a criminal to indict his judge. Tkey impeach the jurisdiction of the court, the impartiality of the jury, and the status of the accuser, and therefore, until the disputants little use entering upon the matter at issue. threshold of every attempt to argue at the Irlah. They pronounce upon our affairs in the role of judges, while they are merely in than Mr. Parnell the objects on which the the position of interested parties to the suit, I rish heart is set. Such is the state of affairs and the Irish not only decide their judg- in Ireland. Coercion, like the lid on a boilments, but proclaim that if the voice of Enging pot, may keep down the seething for land is allowed to be heard in the dispute at awhile, but it will be heard to bubble again all it should be simply as a grace, and from by-and-bye. the defendant's side of the court.

THE FRORET OF MR. PARNELL'S HOLD UPON THE IRISH PROPLE

is that it is to their wishes, feelings and prejudices his action correspond, that it is their may perhaps be described as "calculated to men." But how much bas English sympathy or encouragement counted with us or our stration, which, it is thought, may be at-fathers throughout a long struggle? There tempted. are probably not ten Englishmen in the whole world who sympathise with Ireland on a real knowledge of history, The article which they describe as "sympathy" is the ingredient which prompts the charitable to send buns to ragged schools -a very different thing from that emotion which stirred men's blood at the tale of Po!and, of Italy, or of Greece. The fear of losing this bastard "sympathy" will never be taken cians understand exactly what the causes are ances, and think no more of Miss Molly protestations of sentimental good-will to Ireland than of the sighing of the wind. To the mass of those who take their polcs and contemporaneous knowledge from the daily British newspaper, Mr Parnell is an ogre, a monster, an incomprehensible ingrate. To the Irish be is a deliverer, a victorious chief, the embodiment of their hopes To explain these conflicting notions, firmly and fiercely held by two peoples speaking the same language, governed by the same ruler, and separated only by sixty miles of ses, would take, not a column, but a volume. Sir Charles Gavan Duffs, in order faithfully to present to the English public some conception of the state of feeling at the beginning of the Repeal agitation, found it neces I several prominent persons of the city, expossary in his charming "Young Ireland," to ing the reasons why the assembly was called write as a preliminary chapter the admirable and the means by which the evil could be re"Bird's-sye View of Irish History." To medied. Several resolutions were unanimousthe understanding of the mainsprings of Parnellite action to-day there should go with any account of the men of the movement | cil be asked to attend to it without delay of the present a history of the causes 2nd. That the corporation be asked to attend which have led to the condition of at once to the passing of a rule organising a affairs which they desire to amend. The special service in the event of fire; 3rd. That English public, however, to give them their due, are not troubled keenly to understand to determine what would be the cost of water the Irish side of the case. Like the unruffied works for the town and what work would be devotee of a persecuting creed they are quite clear and unshaken in the belief in their own orthodoxy, and careless to comprehend the erguments of a different faith. If these are explained to them, they are troated with the hautour of profound conviction. Who would to the president and secretary, then dispersed. question with the run of Englishmen for instance the precious dogma of the pax Britannics imposed on restless Irish savages, or blaspheme the sacred truth that for generation after generation the problem across the Changel has simply been the wrestling of British benignity, generosity, and long-juffering with the spirit of Celtic ferocity and evil-

is perfect until the session which to amend or abolish it is passed, and then in turn the new Act becomes perfect, final, and undisturbable. A month ago Mr Leonard Courtney informed us that the Land Act of 1881 was "complete and final settlement of the Irish land question." In 1880 Lord Hartington, when refusing the motion to place a tenant's sion, doubted very much that the Act of 1870 required the smallest amendment. In a few years more other wise statesmen will be at been made. No one in Ireland, for instance, believes that men like Mr. Courtney and more cheerfully and implicitly than English leaders are, and for this the Irish have teen reproached as servile. Admitting for interested, capable, and determined, what else could a people do, circumstanced as are the Irish, but entrust him with plenary powers? English journals marvel that constituencies the 19th inst.

AVERY INSTITUTION IN IBELAND

doleg?

should accord an individual the more than regal prerogative of naming their representatives. To Irishmen this is a very simple matter. There are different ways in the two countries of looking at the House of Commons. For Englishmen it is the bulwark of their liberties, the grand inquest of the nation, the training-ground of great and noble men, to enter therein the gratification of a life's ambition. They regard it with affection because of its ancient traditions, and with devotion for its service in the cause of English freedom. It is an awe for them to be in the place; its profanation a horror. For Irishmen, however, the House of Commons is the chief stronghold of the enemy. There treas-ons, stratagems, and spoils are devised against them. There is the personnial well-spring of coercion—the arid fount of dearlybought reform. They see no dignity for their countrymen in membership, but only a species of slavery if the members are honest, and reterplan against the devices of the Governa miracle to induce them to con-

fide. There are Irish constituencies will take the peasant from the plough-tail, the cowboy from the byre-yes, the scavenger from the street-and send them into Parliament before again they entrust power to faithless aristocrats, as to their sorrow they have done for eighty fruitless years. What is it to them whom Mr. Parnell nominate for country or town, so long as the work they want done is performed? The interests of the leader and his peo-ple being one, and their purposes the same, so long as he gives them results, so long will they give him the means which he declares necessary to obtain them. It is not merely Mr. Parnell the Irish people are following, but their own proper interests, the gratification of their national pride, the humiliation of their oppressors, the achievement of the full measure of their rights. Mr. Gladstone in 1871 told the late John Martin that he feared not to compete with him for can agree about the preliminaries, there is the confidence of the Irish people. If success in this competition has encouraged him to This spirit confronts Englishmen at the try a similar contest now with their present leader, he may hope to issue triumphant from the lists if he achieves more rapidly and fully

THE DEAD BONAPARTIST.

PARIS, Feb. 4.-The body of M. Bonher has been embalmed and placed in the state salon of his residence. The face wears a interests alone he considers, and that he calm expression, but is much emaclated. has shown an undisguised contempt for The funeral takes place on Thursday from every effort to compel him to attorn to Britthe Church of St. Augustin. Prince Naish opinion. This description of the cituation poleon, Princess Matilds, and all prominent Bonspartists will attend. The government dismay and discourage sympathetic English- will allow mulitary honours to be paid to ner, to discharge your onerous duties of your deceased, but will suppress any party demon-

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 2 .- Mr. Waddington the French ambassador, presiding yesterday at a dinner given in aid of the Franch hospital, welcomed the sentiment of the Lord Mayor of London, and said that cordiality between France and England would ever be preserved. He spoke strongly in favor of a closer knit: into account by practical men. Irish politi- ing between the two countries of the bonds of peace and good-will, so important to their which ripen or retard the settlement of griev- interests and to the interests of the world. A rupture, he said, between them would be a calamity beyond conception. It was their duty to civilization and humanity to do the best to maintain good feeling. He knew that was the sentiment of leading statesmen in England and France.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

HIVIERE DU LOUP (En Bas), Que., Jan. 30.-A large assembly of citizens of Frazerville was held in the public hall here last night for the purpose of taking proper means to protect the town against fire. The mayor being absent, Hon. Henry T. Taschereau was appointed as president, and C. E. Pouliot, advocate, as secretary. Speeches were delivered by ly adopted :- lst. That water works be constructed as soon as possible and that the coun the council should name at cace an engineer required: 4th, That it is the opinion of this assembly that the water works should be constructed by a company according to conditions to be fixed by the Corporation or the Legislature. The assembly, after votes of thanks People here are in earnest, and it is almost certain that we will have water works here early in the spring.

FIRE IN ST. JOHNS, QUE.

THE SILIBY ENGINE DOES GOOD SERVICE-CAM-ADA'S ARMY TO THE FROMT-LOSS \$20,-Sr. Jones, Que, Feb. 1st-About 11.45

last night a fire was discovered to have broken out in Mesers. Brossesu & Morin's sasb, doors and blind factory, on the west side of the G.T.R. crossing, on St. James street, which resulted in the total destruction of the buildings and the greater part of their large stock of sawn and dressed lumber. The alarm was immediaterepresentative on the Bessborough Commis- ly given, large numbers of citizens turning out as usual on such cecasions, more as spectators than workers. Streams were laid from the hydrants, but the pressure not being work on succeeding Land Acts. The strength | satisfactory a stream was laid from the Silsby of Mr Parnell's position is that he engine at the fire station over a quarter of a values at their proper weight the declarations of English politicians on his branches and bravely manned by our voluncountry's affairs, and that when necessary he proceeds on his way as if they had never About I o'clock the welcome note of the bugle was heard at the military training school, and shortly afterwards the whole Lord Hartington believe what they try to force under the command of Colonel make other people believe. Our view is that D'Orsonnens, all armed with snow they simply utter the standard British com. shovels were to be seen doubling to monplaces about Ireland in order to reassure the scene of the confisgration. They themselves and sustain their party until the immediately set to work facing the flames, time arrives for another change of front. and working with a will and succeeding in Behind Mr. Parnell are the mass of the removing and saving large quantities of valu-Irish people, who confide in his judgment able lumber as well as assisting in extinguishand admire his intropidity. He is obeyed ing the flames. There is but one opinion expressed—that of unbounded praise of the thoughtfulness of the officers and the noble manner in which the men responded and argument's sake that they are so, will any of acted, winning for themselves a most honorour critics explain what other resource exists able reputation Owing to the large quantity for them except in Mr. Parnell's policy? of lumber on fire, it continued to smoulder Having a leader who has shown himself dis- till daylight. Loss about \$20,000; insurance only \$2,0007

The Supreme Court will meet at Ottawa on

A REV FATHER HONORED. Presentation of a Horse, Outfer and Outfit to Rev. Father Lebret, of Im-maculate Conception Parish — The Hev. Father's Keply.

WIRRIPIG, Jan. 28.—The Church of the Immaculate Conception, Point Douglas, was completely filled at vespersion Sunday, with the members of the congregation and a number of visitors from Winnipeg, St. Boniface and elsowhere, who had assembled for the purpose of taking part in a plous and benevolent demonstration in honor of the parish priest, Bev. Father Lebret, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his consecration to the priesthood.

The church was very handsomely decorated with Union Jacks, and fisgs of France and Ireland entwined. The arrangement of these was effected through the taste and skill of Mr. E. B. Garreau, with Messrs. Nagle and of slavery if the members are honest, and re-gard their representatives as useful to coun-of Mr. P. J. Fortune, was mainly instrumental in getting up the demonstration, working it up with a creditable degree of energy.

Mr. P. J. Fortune began the proceedings with a speech addressed to Bev. Father Lebret, introducing the object of the gathering, and expressing the pleasure with which he discharged the duty entrusted to him. He felt assured that the magnificent display would show to his reverence in a strong manner what his parishioners thought of him. Beholding the flag of gallant Pranca on-twined with that of holy Ireland he thought the motive which had actuated the gentle hand that had put them there was a wish to convey the thought that France and Ireland loved one another. He hoped that the golden links which bound them together would never be severed. He proceeded to refer in terms of appreciation to the great interest Father Lebret had shown in the education of the youth and in the cause of religion, law and order in society, and referred also to the troubles of the Catholic Church in the father's native land of France. In conclusion, he prayed that Father Lebret might be long spared to enjoy the tribute presented to him, and that, when weary of earthly enjoyment he might be crowned with the everlesting happiness which he so richly deserved

Mr. E. B. Garreau then rose and read an address, which was beautifully engrossed and illuminuted, ornamented with pen-and-ink drawings of maple leaves and flowers, and handsomely framed, and from which we take

the following extracts:-Rev. Father, recollecting all the good you have done amongst us, and especially in the parish by your apostolical zeal and pastoral affection, you will allow us to express our profound gratitude and recognition, not only in sentiments of esteem and child-like affection, but also in a more substantial manner by which we offer you a small present consisting of a horse, outter and outfit complete, as a token of our esteem and regard for you, and in order to aid you, only in a trivial manreligious calling with more facility.
You, in common with His Grace, the Most

Bev. Archbishop Tache, who was kind enough to erect our present church out of his own funds, have labored hard and faithfully with us; and we hope to see the day not far distant when we will not only have the pleasure of attending the 25th anniversary of your priesthood, but to witness also your efforts crowned with more glorious results.

We ask the Almighty God to bless you and your work, and to spare you yet to us for many years. This is the prayer and wish of all the members of the Immaculate Concer-

E. B. GARREAU, P. J. FORTUNE.

Winnipeg, 19th Jan., 1884. REPLY.

Rev. Father Lebret, in reply, said he could ot possibly explain the dem having any ground of merit on his part. In fact, he had been so short a time with his parishioners that they hardly knew each other; and during these few months he had done nothing to deserve such a public demonstration. He was sure, however, that there was a reason for it. In honoring their pastor, they wish to honor a priest, a messenger of God, a vicegorent of Christ and a dispenser of His graces to them. In thus doing, they were carrying out God's designs.

He was very much plessed with their alluion to the society to which he belonged. He would ask them to apply their words of praise to that society. But for that society of Oblates it was more than possible that they would never have seen him nor he them, and probably also they would never have seen His Grace and a great many others, members of the society, working in this western part of the country. He hoped that the demon-stration would result in attaching priest and people more closely together. In conclusion he wished his hearers all success in all their undertakings, and particularly in their spiritual undertaking, the salvation of their touls.

After the demonstration the visiting priests and others were entertained with an excellent supper at the Presbytery.

MR, GLADSTONE INTERVIEWED.

London, Jan. 31 .- Deputations from the Leeds Liberal conference, from Indian reeldents of London, from several trades' unions, and from the metropolitan Liberal associations, were received by Mr. Gladstone to-day. In replying to their addresses, the substance of his speech was that action would presently be taken which would give effect to the pledges of the Government, and he uzged them to judge the Government accordingly.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

ALLIAMOR, Ohio, Feb. 1 .- A frightful gasoline explosion occurred at Orr's store to-day demolishing a building and burying in the roins an unknown number of persons. Four have been extricated and four more are posttively known to have been inside. It is rumored that a child turned the spiggot of a gasoline tank, and the gas escaping ignited at the stove and exploded, levelled the store, a large brick building, besides wrecking two adjoining houses. Four persons were got out when the ruins caught fire. Six persons, including a woman and two children, are known to have perished.

A BRAVE RINGINGER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tonn., Jan. 31 .- The Nashville and Chattanooga passenger train ran into a rock six miles from here, twelve miles from the scene of a similar accident on Tuezday. The conductor and several other train men were injured. The engine was demolished. When the engineer, Nick Long, first saw the rock, which was an immense boulder, that had fallen in the cut, the engine was about 30 feet from it, running at a speed of 25 miles an hour. He told the fireplying the air brakes when the engine struck, thus preventing what might have resulted in the death of every passenger on the train.

Long miraculously escaped with slight injuries. A liberal purse was raised by the presengers and presented to him.

CRECERIES—The market for sugar is unset. Four buyers were operating at the American the House yard to day, namely, G. H. Newton House yard to day, namely, G. H. Newton and Alex. Spear, both of Dunham Basin, low is said to have sold at 752 and we quote yellows from 61c upwards; granulated is yellows from 61c upwards man to jump from the cab. Long remained pessengers and presented to him.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S DEATH. MODERING IN BOSTON-WHITTISE'S REMINISCEN-OME OF THE GREAT CRATCH.

Boston, Feb. 4.—The mourning for Wendell Phillips to-day has been popular and heartfelt. It manifested itself in the churches, at the hotels, everywhere that men and women met. There were no formal eulogies from the pulpit. A week hence they will be pronounced in almost every church in the city. The time and place of the funeral services and burial have not been determined upon. The obsequies will take place on Tuesday or Wedner-day, and the Rev. Drs. Bartol and James Freeman Clarke will probably officiate. Even in his agony Mr. Phillips was solici-

tous for the oppressed. On Friday, the day before he died, he wrote an carnest note to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Miner, in behalf of Burnham Wardwell, who awaits sentence in Worcester jell for alleged libel of Sheriff Sprague. Mr. Phillips believed Wardwell to be. a persecuted and unjustly imprisonedisean, and in his brief note to Dr. Miner he expressed his conviction that Wardwell's charges sgainst the Sheriff were true, Mr. Philips begged Dr. Miner to secure Wardwell's release. The Rev. Dr. Miner in his pulpit to-day said: "Wendell Phillips all his life has been trampling on Boston's idols and receiving on his naked shoulders Boston's impotent lashes." Mr. Phillips intendvery steady. Rice is quiet and unchanged at ed to make a personal appeal to the Court in Burnham Wardwell's case when ne came up for sentence to-morrow.

John G. Whittier, who is spending this winter at Oak Knoll, in Danvers, said to-day of Mr. Phillips that he heard him first at the anti-slavery meeting in Fancuil Hall at the time of the Lovejoy murder, in 1838. That was Mr. Phillipa's first appearance at an Abolitionist meeting with the Anti-Slavery Society. The society had been formed five years before. "Mr. Phillips made a greater sacrifice than the rest of us," said Mr. Whittier, " for at that time few, if any, had anything to expect in the way of political preferment. Though not always sgreeing with him, I admired him for his sincarity. He was a thoroughly true man, and he was a bold and courageous man." Mr. Whittier said that he had felt obliged to tionist, with reference to not voting, but his relations with him had always been most cordial, and no matter how severe Mr. Phillips in the cause. Those who had missed hearing Mr. Phillips in his younger days had missed a great deal, and taking him altogether it was doubtful if we should look upon his like incident in Mr. Philips's career as showing his courage. When at the meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society in Tremont Temple, in January, 1861, he faced a howling mob of 400 or 500 men, who had come there to prevent his speaking. Mr. Phillips, finding his voice drowned, addressed himself to the reporters in front of him until the crowd yelled Louder." Turning upon his deriders he exclaimed :

" Howl on. I address here (pointing to the reporters) thirty millions of people."

Mr. Whittier had not met Mr. Phillips for

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE OPEN ING OF PABLIAMENT.

nearly a year.

LONDON, Feb. 4. -The tenor of the Queen's speech, as communicated to the press, confirms the general expeciation of the absence of any particular interest in or a definite soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, statement regarding Great Britain's relations \$16; cedar, round, per foot, 7c to 10c; do with France on the Madagascar and Chinese sawn, 4c to 6c; shingles per 1,000 \$2 00 to questions and concerding the Australian fed- 3 50; laths per 1,000 \$2 00 to 2 50. eration policy.

of the Quech's speech, save :-_"The difficult with France acising out or the ill treatment of missionary Shaw in Madagascar has been was a sharp advance in the price of beaver, arranged. Negotiations with Portugal re- the outcome of which will be to stiffen the garding trade on the Congo River have re- market here. Muskrat brought the same trade. Diplomatic relations with Mexico have been renewed. The policy of Great of the month. We quote:—Beaver per lb, Britain in regard to Egypt has not been \$3 to 3 50; bear per skin, \$10 to 12; bear changed. The direct authority of the Impecub do \$5 to 6; fisher do, \$2 to 7; fox, red rial Government over Basutoland has been resumed. Progress, peace and prosperty in \$2.50 to 3; marten do, \$1; mink do, 750 to Ireland are satisfactory, The enlargement of \$1; muskrat do, 10c to 124c; otter do, 810, the franchise will produce beneficial effects. to 12; raccoon do, 60c to 70c; skunk do, 50c.

The speech will not make any reference to a to 75c. redistribution of parliamentary seats.

THREATENING ALBERT EDWARD.

BRISTOL, Jan. 30.—The name given by the farmer arrested for threatening the Prince of Wales is Donne, of Ross. Letters were 290; F, 220 to 240; black, 200; and unwritten by him in which he slieged that the assorted, 21c. Prince mesmerized him and his horse and prevented him from winning a race.

Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUBSDAY, FEB 5, 1884.

To day in London consols were easy at 10 3-16 money; 101 5-16 account; Eric 27g Illinois Central 141; Canada Pacific 56]. New York stocks were irregular with usual ups and downe.' Dalaware & Hudson was the strongest stock lising to 110. Canada Pacific sold at 55% and then at 55%. Manitoba was easier at 937. The Montreal stock market was decidedly

stronger all round, but not settlye. To-morrow being the great day of the Carnival there will be no board at all. At the single asssion held this morning Bank of Montreal advanced about one per cent, and Gas was "boomed" up about 1½ per cent. Pacific was also slightly higher. Transactions in other stocks were limited.

Stock tales—88 Montreal 1791; 75 do 180; 35 do 1801; 5 Merchants 109; 90 Bichelieu 543; 25 Gas 1804; 75 do 1811; Mr. Benoit with a carload of cattle, O. Dr. 250 do 1811; 125 do 1812; 50 do 182; 25 lorme one carload, R. J. Hopper a carload, J. Pacific 553; 150 do 56.

COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY REVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Since our last little else has been thought of or talked about but the Carnival. The retail fancy stores on leading thoroughfares made a grand display, and so far have done s good business. Wholesale houses also were visited by a fair number of buyers in from the country. Merebants expect to receive unmerous orders from visiting salesmen, who are flooking in on excursion trains, but it is yet \$7,100 for the corresponding week last year, too early to say how the present week's busi- and 117 horses, valued at \$13,223.50 for the been very disappointing, country storekeepers mand has been more active, and a larger declining to buy shead, their experience of business would have transpired had there trouble in former years being too recent.

worth 812 to 852. Molasses Linquiet and price paid by American buyers last week was easy under liberal offerings, a large lot of \$114.72, against \$116.40 for the cerrespond-

65c, as to quality. To fruit nothing of any import is mentioned. The sale of a lot of 275 boxes of Valencia raisins was made at 5to, and prices range from 51 to 60. Ohoice currants are firm, but rain damaged are difficult to sell. Malaga fruit is steady. Layers, \$1 85 to 2; loose muscatels, \$1 95 to 210, and London layers \$2 25 to 2 50. Fine qualities of blue fruit, \$3 25 to 5 50 per box. Figs dull, 12 to 15c in 1-lb boxes. Malaga figs 4 to 5c. Prunes 6 to 7c. Sultana raising 8 to 90 for light grades and 6 to 70 for dark. Nuts are still scarce, Tarragona almonds 16 to 17c; filberts 8 to 9c; new Bordeaux walnuts 7 to 8c; Grenoble do 14 to 15c; Provence almonds, 15c. The tea market is firm, and a good amount of business transpires at the recent advance in prices. Sales were made to day of 150 packages Japans at 240 for good common and 320 for fine. Also a lot of 100 packages medium Japans at 221c. More enquiry is reported for coffee and sales have transpired of Mocha at 24c to 27½c, and of Java at 17½c to 22½c; also a lot of Rio was hought on speculation at 13½c. Spices are firm, black pepper being quoted at 164c to 16c, and white at 26c to 27c. Other kinds are

\$3 50 to \$4, as to quantity and quality.

IRON AND HARDWARE—Warrants are cabled steady in Glasgow at 433 8d, with the aggregate of business fairly satisfactory. Here the market is exceedingly quiet. Advices received from large consumers in the West all tend to show that stocks of iron are larger than usual at this time of year, and no movement of extent is expected before spring. Sales so far as we can learn are confined to car lots, and we quote prices as follows:—Blemens \$20, No. Lengloan and Coltness \$21, No. 1 Gartsherrie \$19 75 to 20, No. 1 Summerlee \$20, No. 1 Calder \$20, No. 1 Eglinton and Delmellington \$18. Ingot copper is steady and cabled at £63 10s for best selected, and here at 17s. Tin, after receding to £81 10s in London closes firm at £82, with £82 10s bid for fudiffer with Mr. Phillips' views as an abolttered. at 22c to 23c. Tin plates are in fair demand, quite a number of sorting-up orders having been received during the past week. Stocks are fairly well assorted, but not in exbeen most cordial when among his associates cess of requirements. I. C. charcoal \$5 00, and I. C. cokes \$4 40 to 4 50. Canada plates are out of season, and the few sales transpiring are at \$3 20. Bar iron is quiet at \$1 90. In hardware a slight improvement is generagain as an orator. Mr. Whittier recalled an incident in Mr. Phillips's career as showing fairly good.

LUMBER-The demand has shown a very moderate amount of animation on all kinds of stock, and is not of sufficient volume to have any perceptible influence. Buyers are not disposed to hurry their movements, peither are sellers willing to tempt business by shading prices. The stock on hand proves ample for all wants. Values have not varied. We quote :-Blackwalnut, 1st and 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120; do culls, \$60 to 65; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; osk, per M, \$40 to 45; birch, per M, \$20 to 25; maple hard, per M, \$20 to 22; ash, per M, \$18 to 25; basswood, per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M, \$25 to 30; pine, 1st quality per M, \$35 to 40; de, 2nd quality, \$22 to 25; do shipping ouls per M, \$15 to 17; spruce, per M, \$12 to 14; do culls, per M, \$9 to 10; hemlock, per M, \$9 to 10; elm,

Funs.-The feature of the week in the fur LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The Times, in its forecast trade has been the cable news of the results f the annual saie of beaver and muskrat, held in London on Japusty 28 and 29. There sulted in a convention. A treaty of com- price as last year. The auction of the several merce with Corea is important to British collections of furs in London commences on March 17, and will continue daily to the end do, \$1 to 1 25; fox, cross do, \$2 50; lynx do,

> Wool.—In Cape a better business has been accomplished at 16c to 18\frac{1}{2}c. Australian is quoted at 220 to 300. A round lot of other foreign wool changed hands during the week. Domestic has sold in small lots at steady prices. We quote: A. supers, 25c to

Hinas .- Market quiet but firm. Green hides range from \$8 to 6; calfekins, 100; lambskins, 650 to 70.

Oils .- Dull. Steam refined seal, 721c to 750; pale, 65c to 672c; straw, 622c Newfoundland cod, 60c to 621c; Gaspe, 581c to 60c; linseed, boiled, 60c to 61c; raw, 57c to 580; cod liver oil, \$2 90 to 2.
PETROLEUM.—The petroleum market has

been steady, with the average amount of demand experienced. We quote car lots 140; broken lots 143c to 15c, and single barrels 15 to 16 to.

HOOTS -AND SHIES.—Manufacturers are mostly all fairly busy on spring orders, although it is generally admitted that the volume of trade is below what was looked for. Quebec houses are very dull, compared with the bueiness they did last year at this time.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There was very little demand for shipping cattle at Point St. Charler, and prices ranged from 50 to 520. At Viger Market about 250 cattle were offered, which met with fair en-quiry at 50 per lb for good fat steems and heifers, a few choice steem realizing a triffe more money. Among the dealers we noticed Mr. Benoit with a carload of cattle, O. Dr-M. Mix, of Brighton, a carload, and Frank Regers, of Toronto, a carload. Joseph Richard bought 7 good cattle at 50 per lb live weight, and J. B. & N. Bourassa bought two small cattle at \$35 each. Sheep were scarce and prices were steady at \$4 50 to 6, as to size and quality. J. Richard bought 13 sheep at \$5 each, and two fine calves for \$17. Live hogs were source and quoted at 610 per lb.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

States during the past week were 54 horses, costing \$6,195 50, against 61 horses, costing ness will result. The dry goods trade has same week of the year previous. The demend has been more active, and a larger been a better supply of desirable animals.

Porto Bico being offered at 400 and sugar-house al 24c for a round quantity. We responding period the year previous. The house al 24c for a round quantity. We responding period the year previous. The quote Barbadoes 42c to 43\frac{1}{2}c, Porto Rico, following were the shipments in detail for the 41\frac{1}{2}c to 42c, Antigua 40c to 41\frac{1}{2}c, past week: —February 30th, 11 horses, Trinidad 38c to 40c and 8t Kitts \$1,055; 16 do, \$1,791.50; 3 do \$415; 14 40 to 411c. Syrups are steady at 45 to do \$1,771. February 1st, 10 horses, \$1,163.

February 6, 1884.

OBITUARY.

Gaulthier de Rumilly, the senior French Ben-

Dr. Degnise, a well-known physician of Que-bec, died in that city on February 4th. The death of John Henry Farker, C.B., F.S.A., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, London, Eng., is announced.

Eng., is announced.

Intelligence was received yesterday by cable of the death of the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., D.C.L., President of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, Chancellor of McGill University, and retired Justice of the Superior Court. Early in the century, he came to this country, and soon took a leading position at the Bar. He was elected member for Sherbrooke and acted as Solicitor-General to the then Governor, Lord Sydenham. He was shortly afterwards raised to the Bench and there remained till his superannuation. He held the position of Chancellor of McGill University from the date of that institution's amended charter, 1855, to the time of his death. He leaves a widow, the daughter of the late Chief Justice Ho mes, also a daughter by his first marriage and g andchildren who reside in this city. this city.

BIRTH.

JENSEN-At 704 Craig street, on the 28th inst the wife of John L. Jensen. of a daughter. 26-3 DRUMM.-At 82 Aylmer street, on January 28, the wife of F. Drumm, of a daughter. 25-1

MARRIED.

GORMAN-O'BRIEN-At Montreal, Feb. 1st., at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, Dennis Gorman to Mary M. O'Brien, daughter of John O'Brien, all of this city. 23-1

DIED.

McKENNY .- In this city, on January 28th, Richard McKenny, aged 82 years, a native of Tullymuck, County Tyrone, Ireland. Irish and U.S. papers please copy.

MCNAMARA .- In this city on the 27th ult. Margaret, aged 19 years and 8 months, beloved daughter of James and Bridget McNamara. May her soul rest in peace. Boston, Mass., and Troy, N.Y., papers please

copy. VALLARY.-In this city, January 28th, of paralysis, Francis Vallary, a native of County Armagh, Ireland, aged 43 years.

May his soul rest in peace. SWITH .- In this city, on the 28th ult. William H. Smith, aged 17 years and three months, son of the late W. H. Smith, of the Audit Department, G. T. R.

LYNCH .- In this city, February 1st, Edward Lynch, a native of County Westmeath, Ireland, in the 64th year of his age. DELANEY-After a short and painful illness.

dence, No. 123 Lagauchetlere street, James Delaney, aged 44 years. McGUE.-In this city, on February 1st, John Patrick, infant son of Nicholas F. McGue, aged

on Saturday morning, Feb. 2nd, at his late resi-

seven months and eight days. WHALEN.-In this city, on the 2nd instant. Richard Whalen, aged 56 years, a native of

County Waterford, Ireland. Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio, papers please copy. 28-I THOMPSON.—In this city, on the 3rd inst.

Archibald Thompson, aged 74 years, 4 months and 4 days, a native of County Antrim. Ireland. STEWART .- After a lingering disease, of al

most five months, at his residence, on leth of January, 1884, in the Township of Lanark. County of Lanark, Mr. Alexander Stewart, aged 70 years. Deceased emigrated to this country in the year 1841, from the County Antrim, Ireland, of the parish of Rercherkin. He leaves a wife and three children-one daughter and two sons-to mourn his deep loss. His remains were interred in the Roman Catholic burial ground, Ferguson's Falls.

SOLE AGENTS:

We have been appointed Sole Agents for Montreal for the sale of Higgins' Patent Steel Toboggans. S. CARSLEY.

HANDSOME!

New styles and colorings in Tapestry and Raw Silk Curtains, very handsome goods.

S. CARSLEY.

NEW CARPETS!

Our new Tapestry Carpets are excellent value, and the right makes to wear well. S. CARSLEY.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Lace Curtains. Guipure d'Art Curtains. Crete Muslin Curtains. Tambour Curtains. Splendid assortment of new goods at

S. CARSLEY'S. Tapestry Curtains.
Embroidered Plush Curtains.
Raw Slik Curtains.
Vegolable Tapestry Curtains.

Don't fail to see our immense assortment of these goods, comprising the newest and most attractive goods in the market, at S. CARSLEY'S.

Embroidered Cloth Table Covers.
Embroidered Cloth Plano Covers.
Embroidered Plush Table Covers.
Tapestry Table Covers
Tapestry Plano Covers. Many shades, dyed expressly to meet the demand for neutral tints now so much required. These goods are selling at our low prices, at

8. CARSLEY'S.

S. CARSLEY

The shipments from this city to the United 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL.