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POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

PROSPECTS OF A FIGHT OVER THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

SPEECHES BY BRIGHT AND CHAMBERLAIN.

The Parnellites and the Franchise.

New York, Feb. 3.—The Tribune's cable says:—The Queen held a cabinet council on Saturday morning at Osborne, where she is now residing, preliminary to the opening of Parliament. The subjects to be considered 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.

who will censure the action of the authorities in suppressing public meetings in Ulster. Lord Randolph Churchill with a scout of the Tories will offer an amendment against the proposed reduction of the Irish franchise; many other amendments are threatened, so that the outlook for practical legislation is not promising. According to present prospects it may be blocked for months.

REFORM FOR IRELAND

will be moved in the debate on the address. Each Nationalist member will be charged to watch the progress of special measures with the closest attention. The last week before the meeting of Parliament has been employed by both sides in bringing their heavy artillery to the front. There has been a steady fire of speeches on every subject by politicians of every grade in both parties.

REFORM BILLS.

These deputations represent trade unions throughout the United Kingdom, agricultural labourers (for whom Mr. Joseph Aroch spoke weightily), miners, the Clyde shipwrights and workmen generally, besides the Leeds conference, which Mr. John Morley described as representing five hundred and forty liberal associations in all parts of the country.

THE FRANCHISE BILL

remains uncertain. The latest account is that Mr. Parnell will support the Tory demand for a redistribution of the seats unless the Ministers pledge themselves that the present number of Irish members shall not be reduced, a pledge they could either give or keep. Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain made two long speeches each at Birmingham on Tuesday and Wednesday, which surpassed all others in general interest.

THE LAND PROBLEMS

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.

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 legislative 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

ORANGE 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 absence from voting would do. General friendliness 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 rule 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 duldest of men, he is on neutral subjects a witty and entertaining speaker.

MR. GLADSTONE has this week become an "arch traitor," Lord Derby is described as a "dyspeptic minister," while Lord Randolph Churchill's wittolisms 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 intention to carry his bill for saving life at sea in the teeth of even the big shipowners' opposition.

London, Jan. 29.—A great Liberal meeting was held at Birmingham this evening. John Bright denounced the violent and extravagant attacks made by the Conservatives upon the Government during the present Parliamentary 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 workmen of England to continue to exclude from power the party which so injured and insulted them, while it continued unchanged and impotent.

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 Government guarantee, which will be empowered to lend money to landlords to pay off encumbrances created before the Land Act of 1881, and also to lend money to tenants for the purpose of purchasing holdings.

DUBLIN, Feb. 3.—A meeting of Nationalists was held at Ballymore, county Sligo, today, and was attended by a party of Orangemen. A riot occurred, in which three Nationalists were wounded by shots. 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 Nationalist meetings were held in the south of Ireland. A meeting announced to be held at Donaghmore, county Cork, was proclaimed, 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 "whips" for the Irish party, and it was decided to oppose the London municipal bill unless a similar bill for Dublin is introduced.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Sanchez, New Mexico, Jan. 30.—Last Thursday night, January 27, a certain party forced in the doors of St. Patrick's Church, of this city. They broke and smashed everything in their reach, all hangings and railings about the altar. Moreover, they forced in the door of the Holy Tabernacle, and emptied and broke its contents. The party is not yet known. He left behind him a knife and stick handle. Rev. Jos. A. Connelley is pastor of the church.

DAVITT'S LETTER.

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 TIMES 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 than that of any living "foreigner." There is not a single magazine or newspaper in the three countries which has not criticized 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."

A Crusade Against British Landlordism.

The explanation of this is not to be sought in any personal qualities possessed by George, or in any identity of political sympathies between the mass of Englishmen and himself. There are thousands of Republicans as amiable and as honestly inclined towards suffering humanity as the author of "Progress and Poverty"; but the possession of these qualities would not begot their owners to the popular orations with which George is being greeted in England. It is the revolution that has taken place in 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.

Land Reform Union of England

is carrying on, consist in the appeal which its doctrine of social reform make, alike to the Christian sentiments of the religious community, and the wrongs and necessities of the vast wage-earning industrial classes. The political opposition is easily accounted for. The Tories, or landed party, dread an English edition of the Irish Land League. They know full well that if the masses of Great Britain become organized to the new dogma of land reform and organize themselves as the Irish people have done, that the days of landlordry are numbered, and the beginning of the end of England's aristocracy has arrived.

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A New English Party.

But England and Scotland are in the process of developing a third or social Democratic party which, following the example of the Land League, is to attack the land system of Great Britain and demand "the land for the people." There is a tangible, rational issue before it, and an enormous field of unexplored popular power to work upon, in fight-

ing such an issue out. Its demand is "social or domestic legislation for the material benefit of the working classes and the better housing of the poor, as against the policy of foreign wars and ruinous military expenditure in carrying them on, which has hitherto 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 collected directly and indirectly for taxes, have been expended on military and naval enterprises abroad, while pauperism 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 silver spoons in their mouths are commencing to think over these matters seriously, and are asking ugly questions as to "why these things should be," and it is in the growing strength of this feeling among the workers of England and Scotland that the two rival political parties, Tory and Liberal, view with alarm a great and powerful coalition element for popular supremacy.

George's Position Towards Ireland.

United Ireland, the organ of the Irish parliamentary party, has surpassed any of its landlord contemporaries in its attack upon "King George V." as Henry Labouchere dubbed the American propagandist. The grounds for this unlooked-for assault were found in some expressions of George's, which should certainly never have been uttered, but which, for all, are trifling in their import compared with the intemperate language in which United Ireland indulges towards a man whose first words, on landing in England, embodied the declaration, that England had failed to govern Ireland and should, consequently, allow Ireland to govern herself. It was both weak and short-sighted on George's part to talk so much about "this imperial Anglo-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 then, subsequently, to destroy the power and the unity of the great Republic. However much I regret this seeming subservience to English sentiment, I would have thought far less of George had he attempted to "blame" us Irish by proclaiming himself a member of the "Democratic Oath people." Giving these venal faults all the censure which they justly deserve, George's mission in England and Scotland and the teaching of his book cannot fall in powerfully aiding the Irish cause. No one proposes that the Irish land question should be fought out in England—not even in Westminster; but if the contest over the English land question (which must be decided there) will divide the forces which have hitherto confronted us as a unit of opposition—as it is absolutely certain to do—both our National claims and social rights must be advanced thereby. It is for this reason that large numbers of sterling Irish Nationalists are giving George and the English Land Reform Union every aid and encouragement that can be spared from duty and service to the Irish National cause.

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. Parnell 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 Catholics, which is opposed to the policy and leadership of Parnell in Cork. The opposing elements constitute 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 strong Nationalist spirit which distinguishes the mass of the citizens of Cork. The fight will probably be a close one; but the Nationalist candidate, if personally unobjectionable, will be all but certain of victory. To help your readers in the task of forecasting the result, the following particulars relating to the voting at the last election will be of some assistance: The number of electors on the registry for Cork city is 4,764. The candidates at the general election were Parnell and Daly, (Home Rulers) and Murphy and Goulding (Conservative) and the result of the poll was, in round figures, Daly, 1,900; Parnell, 1,600; Goulding, 1,300, and Murphy 900. The Nationalists now claim that half of Mr. Murphy's supporters have become Parnellites, and that they have also added 200 more to the voters' list which was revised during last year.

Unfortunate Gweedors.

There is no portion of the habitable globe to which Irish landlordism has banished the flower of the Irish people where the name and sufferings of this wretched district of Donegal are not known. Recently a winter gale, without some appeal having been made to save its people from starvation, swept down on the exactions of the happy landlords. Over £3,000 was so distributed last year, chiefly in providing the poor people with seed potatoes; and now, owing to the comparatively fair yield of this crop last season, the landlords are serving notices of ejectment upon hundreds of these creatures in order to wrap 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 O'Phelan, landlord, by Mr. O'Doherty of Derry, solicitor for the tenants, took place:

Mr. O'Doherty.—Is not one way the tenants have of paying you rent by sending their children to hired labor?

Landlord.—I don't think £1 7s 6d was a high rent.

Mr. 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 robbery which these landlord vultures carry on by means of the law which England places in their hands in Ireland. The money which public charity has contributed for these Donegal peasants is thus exacted by these leading aristocrats, from the victims of previous extortion, and yet we learn, occasionally, from English Liberal statesmen, "that the Land Act has settled the Irish land question!"

ANOTHER RAILWAY HORROR.

A TRAIN BREAKS THROUGH A BRIDGE AND IS BURST—SIX KILLED AND NINE WOUNDED—DEFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 31.—The south bound accommodation 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 trestle bridge of two spans, each 150 feet in length. The engineer had one to the baggage car for a drink of water and the locomotive was in charge of the freeman. When the locomotive reached the centre of the bridge the fireman felt the structure sinking. He had his hand on the throttle, which he opened, giving the locomotive all available steam. The engine sprang forward with great force, breaking the couplings between the tender and baggage car. The locomotive kept the track, but the baggage and smoking cars and another coach dropped through and piled up in one mass at the foot of the pier. The smoking car was partially telescoped on the bag ago 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 fire finally extinguished the flames, and a search for the bodies began. Six persons were killed outright or burned to death, the bodies being charred almost beyond recognition and horribly mutilated, the only means of identification being such incombustible trinkets as were known to be the property of the dead men.

THE DEAD

are—John Brewer, engineer, Lisle, Ind.; J. E. Ricketts, baggage master, New Albany, Ind.; George Lowry, brakeman, Baena, Va., Ind.; Thomas Parr, bridge foreman, Indianapolis; Abel Smith, express messenger, Indianapolis. The only passenger killed was John Bray, a stock dealer, of Dealing. Expressman, 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. Several 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 accident 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 newboy 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 down," said Conductor Lowry, "the entire wreck was wrapped in flames. In less than that, all who had not escaped already were drowned. Frightful screams came from the ruins near the pier, but with two buckets and no tools 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 ESCAPE.

B. J. White was working under the bridge on the ice when the train went over. The falling bridge and cars struck him on the head, drove him through the ice and down to the very bottom of the river. The lumber did not rest upon him, however, and he swam out, covered with bruises, but able to walk.

NATIONAL MEETINGS.

An Orange Fiasco—A Pamphlet by Healy—The Parliamentary Campaign.

(By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.) London, Feb. 2.—Extraordinary proof of the patriotic fervor of the people is afforded by the Catholic League and crowded meetings of the National League on last Sunday in Dublin, Londonderry, Waterford and King's County, although at the time a fierce snowstorm was raging all over the island. The projected opposition meeting of the Orangemen in Dublin was such a miserable fiasco that it was abandoned by the leaders of the party, and only twenty members of the loyal body put in an appearance. The dicta of the Orange placards was in the usual murderous style, but of course these were, and will be, no prosecutions. Mr. Healy, M. P., will publish on Friday an important and scathing pamphlet on the Orange excesses in the North, containing a fierce attack on Northcote and Spencer. A plan is in contemplation for teaching both English parties a severe lesson at the opening of Parliament. The farmers are greatly impoverished and discontented by the Government prohibitions of fair and markets.

BISHOP RYAN ON IRELAND.

PROSPECTS OF HOME LEGISLATION—CLERGY AND PEOPLE UNITED.

Made Archbishop by the Pope—The Roman Council and the Needs of America as a Missionary Country.

New York, Feb. 1.—Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, arrived in the City of Berlin, on Monday, and is now stopping at the Everett House. The distinguished prelate took part in the recent Council of a great ecclesiastic in Rome and has been created Archbishop of the province of St. Louis (coadjutor to the aged Archbishop Kondlok) by Pope Leo. The bishop who will be under his jurisdiction 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 Vatican. To a representative of the New York Herald who crossed the Atlantic with him the Bishop said that he had feared lest a despatch relating to one of his sermons, which was sent 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 alluded, had reference to past epochs in Irish 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 shocks and trials in the past, they had remained true to the Church, and there was not the slightest doubt but that their devotion to religion would survive any shocks which the future had in store for them. The strongest proof of this was their loyalty at present. This utterance had no significance 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 people united, and witnessed evidence of devotion to the Church worthy of the days of primitive Christianity. At fourteen he dressed 1,400 men, who met weekly for religious exercises and the advancement of temperance. He believes that with union and prudence, and by remembering and acting on O'Donnell's motto, "That the man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy," the people of Ireland will soon gain such home legislation as our separate State enjoy. The Bishop was escorted on board the steamer at Queenstown by Archbishop O'Connell, of Cashel; Bishop McCarthy, of Cloyne, and several of the Cork and Queenstown clergy. On Sunday last he preached for an hour in the steeple of the City of Berlin, and his audience included every cabin passenger.

Bishop Ryan was the recipient of many visits from his hosts 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 children 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 how to strengthen the vocational 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 CHURCH OF THE COUNCIL.

"Was there any promise given to any particular 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 discourteous and indiscreet.

This was the second visit of Bishop Ryan to Rome, and it was the first time he ever met Pope Leo face to face. "I was strongly impressed with the words and manner of the Holy Father," he said, "and I came away believing that he is really a great man. That was the honest opinion of every member of the Council. He was greatly pleased with the Church in America, and showed a deep interest in everything connected with it. The Pope is thoroughly conversant with affairs here, and it was astonishing 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 steamer passengers of the City of Berlin, the announcement of the fact drawing to the steamer almost all of the cabin passengers. He has the reputation of being the most eloquent orator in the Catholic Church of America. A bottle of painkiller for Queen Victoria's knee lies in the dead-letter office in Washington.

THE QUEEN'S SECRET.

OBAP. XLIII. (Continued.)

"The Queen of Scots?"
"Ah, for she's but a painted puppet, after all."
"Truly, a very effigy,"
"Without courage to kill a spider," said the queen, contemptuously.

nurse, she being, at the same time, the very protectress of keeper of this girl.
"I must confess the affair looks somewhat strange," replied the countess, "and yet, as for the girl, she speaketh of the noble earl 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."

many, these six years gone, that I fear me the fish-bait to suspect the decoy?
"Ha, ha!" she playfully cried; "fear not for the man, fear not for the colors are bright and taking; let us only draw it decorously, by the nose of this young trout of France, and we may fool him yet for years to come."

It please your majesty to name a time and place for their hearing?
"Humph!" said the queen, thoughtfully, "we shall have to interview a secret. Marry, were it known to France, I fear me Orleans were lost to us forever, especially should the league fall 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. Nathaniel, we must first see with what proposals come these deputies, and in the meantime, ourself glance at the state of our treasury. Eh, what thinkest thou of taking the barge to-night, about the hour of ten, and quietly falling down to thy summer lodge near the bridge? We could meet there with safety. As for the court here, with this cunning De Foy, and the watchful 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."

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 stand against and confounded at the suddenness 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 reputation of his house; "grace and patience! bless my soul, masters, how's this? what! I'll send for her majesty's constables, and have ye both to the Tholose for disturbing my quiet and respectable hostelry."

back again at his earliest convenience. No, no, there's no murder in the pure water of life, in the cold aqueous bath that our ancestors used to drink long ago, when they were all sobolars and sainals. O, hiena; but as for ye, poor ignorant creatures, it was livin' on the dirty pot ale and graine so long, that reduced ye to what ye are; ye, begorra, till ye haven't one decent feelin left in ye; carin' more for yer bellies than yer souls, and willin' to live like bastes, and die like bastes, if ye only get the mate and the drink. And then, besides all that, the sin of gettin' drunk, an' losin' yer five blessed senses on such dishwater, thout the last taste of temptation in it in the world. Why? now, if it riz yer heart itself, even if it made ye laugh, or sing, or dance at a weddin', or trail a coat at a fair, or spit on yer sholk and screech at a frolic, or pish any other decent, pious Christiane again in ye at all, it might be some consolation; but—
"Stop, stop, stop," screamed Southron at the highest pitch of his voice; "in the name of all the furies, tell me, what wouldst thou of me?"

CHAPTER XLIV.

The reader will remember the directions given by our old acquaintance, Nell Gower, to her worthy kinsman, Oliver Goodwill, in relation to the child she had entrusted to the keeping of Master Robert Southron, of Evesham, by advice and council of the Earl of Leicester.
Accordingly, when the doughty innkeeper reached the Whitehouse, in company of the aforesaid Southron, 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-used landlord, when he found their purses empty, and nothing to console him for the hollow sound his barrels emitted, as he tapped them with his knuckles in passing round the counter of the bar. But the rascals seemed to care little for their host's displeasure.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR

FEBRUARY, 1884. THURSDAY, Feb. 7.—St. Romanus, Abbot. Spalding, Baltimore, died, 1872. FRIDAY, Feb. 8.—St. John of Maltha, Confessor.

THE 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 who have vilified and traduced so long and so much in the columns of the Mail.

THE name of Ross is quite a favorite just now in political circles. It looks as if a good deal of the Canadian future is to be placed in their hands. During the past month the Honorable A. M. Ross has become the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario; the Honorable G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario; the Honorable M. J. J. Ross, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec, and the Honorable J. G. Ross of Quebec city has been made a Senator at Ottawa. January, 1884, was not a bad month for the Rosses.

FROM the examination of Canadian records it appears that in 1800, 1,000,000 acres of the public domain in the United States have been donated to various railroad corporations, an amount exceeding by 41,000,000 acres the area 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 held by fraud, and a strenuous effort is to be made to recover something 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 crimes of violence from assault to murder, as is to be found in England at the latter end of the nineteenth century. 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, indeed, a frightful picture to draw of human depravity. It knocks Ireland's alleged record 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 constituency for re-election. Mr. Charles Langlois 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 Gaspé are not going to throw overboard one of the most conscientious 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 doubt continue to place in him that confidence which he so well deserves.

THE Ottawa and Free Press of Ottawa are pitching into each other like two well trained gladiators in a prize ring. Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., shouts through the Ottawa'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 that one who has seen twenty years of honorable service at home and abroad may well be allowed to treat with contempt the epithet of "coward" when applied by such a man as the writer of the Ottawa. As Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., insists that the editor of the Free Press is "a liar" and a "coward," there is some probability of the situation being embellished by the spectacle of a duel. So far as the Free Press is concerned, the challenge has been accepted, for the editor says he will be

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

IN 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 that they can hardly be blamed for the accent of desperation which accompanies their protest. The laborer whose honest toil brings him less than four dollars a week, while his masters are rolling in millions 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 hard-worked men should find in their toll no protection against the wolf at their throats.

AS the time for the assembling of the Imperial Parliament approaches, the Ministers of Gladstone's Cabinet and the leading lights of the Liberal party declare with increased emphasis that in future legislation Ireland 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 Franchise 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. Hawkins, "member in appeal" for Bothwell, read and digest the following opinion delivered the other day by a British minister of the Crown 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 Loyalists, who, with fulsome professions of their devotion to the Crown, insult and defy the representatives of the Crown in Ireland, and who break the law themselves while they pretend to defend it? I believe at this moment if there is any danger to the peace in Ireland it lies in the proceedings of a certain section of the population in Ulster, 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 ferocity 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 de 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, says that "instead of having our public affairs conducted in a manner befitting a nation of simple, hardworking, economical people, we have a system of tawdry imitation royalty 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 so 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 itself amply repaid by speeches which make sensible people wonder whether we are a nation of children or fools. And when we see sham 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 despatches as to the policy which Mr. Parnell and 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 have allowed the Tories and the Whigs to fight it out among themselves on the question of the Franchise Bill, waiting for the decisive moment to send in their ultimatum. The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain has put forth skilled and able efforts to convince the public mind in England that nothing but just and equal legislation for Ireland will save the situation. Meeting the objections of Lord Salisbury, in a recent

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 English law that in 19 out of 20 constituencies 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 constitutional means. 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 grievances 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 CASSEAU, S.J.

IT is our painful duty to have to announce the death of the Rev. Father Cassau, S. J., which took place yesterday afternoon, at St. Mary's College, in this city. This announcement 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 respect 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 priest by Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon city, and immediately departed 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 Recllets. For three years he filled the responsible position of Prefect of Studies at St. Francis Xavier College in New York, and in 1874 he passed over to France to resume his theological studies. Shortly after his arrival in this city in 1877 he was appointed Rector of St. Mary's College, which he occupied until the 12th of November of last year, when he took charge of the erection of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in the East end of the city. Although cut off in the prime of his manhood, the Rev. Father Cassau succeeded in filling a career eminently useful and beneficial to the community and honorable to the Society of which he was not the least worthy 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 unmasking the bigotry and prejudices which mar the effectiveness and impartiality of his public writings, and to-day Mr. Smith is found to have trifled with his own convictions and to have deliberately penned what he knew to be false. Goldwin Smith was always unreliable, but now he is untrustworthy, for he is untruthful. A member of the British Parliament, Mr. W. J. Corbett, who has been keeping track of our Professor, has discovered that what Mr. Smith writes to-day can be at the greatest variance with what he wrote yesterday. In proof of this Mr. Corbett has published the following letter to the Pall Mall Gazette:—"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 Ireland, so far from having any just cause of complaint against England, is largely her debtor. The following quotations show what are his claims to infallibility: "as an historian of Ireland:—

In the Contemporary Review of December, 1878, he says:—"The conquest of Ireland was completed with circumstances of cruelty sufficient to plant undying hatred in the breasts of the people." "But the struggle for the land did not end there. Instead of the form of conquest it took that of confiscation, and was waged by the intruder with the arms of legal chicanery. In the form of eviction it has lasted to the present hour, and eviction in Ireland is not like eviction in England." "It is starvation or exile."

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 Gaspé as being the most suitable person to fill it. If the Premier understands his interests as well as those of the Province he will heed the popular demand and secure the services of Mr. Flynn. We would, moreover, remind Dr. Ross that in making this selection he would only be doing justice to a large and influential section of the population. Others have their ministerial representatives, and the English-speaking Catholics want equal privileges in the same direction. If one thing more than another should induce the Premier to take speedy cognizance of this rightful demand, it would be the windy attack and abuse which the Daily Witness directed against the Hon. Mr. Flynn in its columns of yesterday's issue. Abuse coming from such a quarter is equivalent to praise and is not to the least commendation of Mr. Flynn's claims to office. The Witness opposes the honorable member's appointment on the flimsiest grounds, keeping the real motive of its opposition in the dark. To charge that a man is unworthy of a Cabinet position because in a debate of some years ago a fellow member of the Assembly passed him a few notes to help on the discussion, is indeed a piece of rank puerility. And still, that is the sum and substance of the Witness' greatest objection to Mr. Flynn's appointment. It is a mean attempt to belittle the gentleman's ability. The member from Gaspé, although one of the youngest members in the Legislature, has no superior there as a thinker and a debater and is perhaps the best educated man in 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 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 misrepresenting those from whom it differs on national and religious subjects. For instance, in a short editorial paragraph, the Witness makes three distinct misstatements, which read as follows:—"The Nationalists opposed the Land Act in Parliament because they knew that its effect would be to pacify the people, and they dare not attack it strongly in the country, because they know that the people have benefited by it and approved of it." The Nationalists know that their own land policy, that of the nationalization of land, is the most unpopular that could be proposed. If emigration is a 'brutal remedy,' the priests of Ireland are largely to blame, for most of them have approved of and taken advantage of the numerous emigration schemes which have been inaugurated during the last five years."

IT is not true (and the Witness knows it is not true, only it does not suit its purpose to admit the fact) that the Nationalists opposed the Land Act in Parliament because of any pacificatory effect it might have on the people. They opposed the tacking on of clauses in the one-sided interests of the landlord, and they opposed the striking off of clauses which happened to give the tenant some little protection from the grasping and greedy class; that was the extent of their opposition to the 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 instrument both incomplete and inadequate. They did not declare against the Act, inasmuch as 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 ineffectiveness 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 stupidly 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 scheme.

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. The Witness, therefore, errs again when it tries to make out that the extermination of the Irish people is encouraged by the Irish clergy and that they are in some shape to blame for the depopulation of the island. It is hard to say, but it does really seem as if there was no truth in the Witness.

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

IT looks as if Sir 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 from this Province. This branch of Sir John's following are well aware of their strength and importance, and it is ever the Premier's greatest care and anxiety to keep them together and in dole mood. But the time has come when a break seems imminent, and which will surely occur unless the demands of the Blues are acceded to by the Federal authorities. The occasion to press those demands has arrived, and advantage is being taken of it to do so. The French members of this Province and a large section of the Press have frequently complained in the past that Quebec was not fairly treated in the matter of the federal subsidy; they wanted a larger grant, but Sir John could not see his way to making the figures any greater. But since the question of further C.P.R. assistance has come up the Quebec members have been putting their heads together and have seemingly come to the conclusion that united and concerted action must be taken in the matter. In reviewing the situation La Minerve, the leading French organ of the Conservative party, expresses its pleasure at the existence of the movement in favor of the vindication of the rights of the old provinces 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 Northwest up to the present, and that it is 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 Government done for these latter during the past ten years? Nothing, or very nearly nothing, at least as far as the Province of Quebec 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 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 unutilized districts in the north of Ontario and Quebec, as also in the interior of the Maritime Provinces. "It is time," concludes La Minerve, "that we come to that policy, and we have enough of confidence in the Conservative party to believe that it will understand and apply it. A little less millions for the North West and a little more millions for the East. Such should be the basis of our actual politics, or as an alternative, favor both sections of the country alike." This language is plain and unequivocal. It speaks the feelings and the views of a large portion of Sir John's following. The question now is, will he be able to gratify the C. P. E. without acceding to the demands of Quebec? Sir John will certainly require to make use of all his tact to keep the storm from bursting over his head. 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 Radicals are increasing in boldness, and they are at the same time receiving the countenance and support of vast numbers of the slow-going people of England. An English Radical is not much more advanced in his political views than an average Canadian Tory, although a contrary impression 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 in any other democratic country. Among the chief points of the Radical programme which is to guide their parliamentary action during the next session of the House, are the following proposals, which to English aristocratic ears may sound startling, but which will certainly be counted quite simple and elementary in the eyes of Canadians. First, in regard to Electoral Reform, the Radical party demand that the members of Parliament be remunerated for their services, that electoral districts be established, and that the suffrage be so extended as to give every competent citizen a right to vote. There is nothing very startling in those proposals. The payment of members would open the doors of Parliament to the intelligence and backbone of the nation, and would outlast the numbers of aristocratic and lordly noddies who now find their way into the English Legislature.

THE next article of the Radical faith is that the Crown and the Crown's family cost too much. Public opinion, the world over, will uphold them on that point. If Canadians find it a piece of extravagance to support a semi-Royal court at a cost of fifteen to twenty thousand pounds, what must not be the irritation of the awakening democracy of England in seeing untold millions, produced by their sweat and toil, lavished on the unearnsprigs of royalty. There is therefore

nothing ungenerous in the declaration of the Radicals 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 Radicals make it in peremptory terms. The House of Lords is a burden which the English people have carried too long, and they can have but little objection to throwing it aside. 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-owning to the people. Nobody will be likely to find fault with such a proposal but the landlords.

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 sixty of tenure at a fair ground rent. Either they or the State will benefit by the unearned increment. The occupier, on the other hand, will be required to provide cottages with an acre or two attached to them for those whom he employs. No entail nor settlement of estates will be allowed. A landowner who does not cultivate or cannot 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 ferocious 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 few.

THE C.P.R. SYNDICATE.

THE fresh demands of the Canadian Pacific Syndicate for further aid from the Government 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.R. Company launched, it received a stock of favors from Sir John Macdonald and his over-powering following, that no other Government would have dared to lavish on a few speculators. Immense grants were given with an uncheeked hand, in money, lands, monopoly and exemptions. The Syndicate had everything to win and nothing to lose in the bargain. 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 very large piece of work in British Columbia, 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 \$50,000,000.
Fourth. Exemption from taxation of their lands and works for twenty years.
Fifth. Exemption from duty on the plant and material to be imported in the construction of their work.
Sixth. A monopoly of the railway system of the North-West for twenty years.
This was a bargain extremely favorable to the company. They got their charter on their own terms and it was confidently asserted that they would never require to come back to the people of Canada, hat in hand, to ask for the means of continuing their existence or taking a fresh start in life. In fact it was on the strength of this anticipation that the offer of another company composed of some of the strongest capitalists and foremost business men in the country to build the railroad for \$9,000,000 less than the syndicate received, and without the protection of the monopoly clauses of the contract, was not entertained by the Government. Up to a very recent period the progress of the road and the prosperity of the company were described as something unprecedented and fabulous by the president and by his organs. But all that glitters is not gold. While the company was asserting its progress and prosperity before the world, its President was plotting to make a further raid on the national treasury. When the extraordinary guarantee of 3 per cent. on its capital stock was given to the company, the Canadian public fondly imagined that the extreme limits of the C. P. E. demands upon

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 policy 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 original 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 Railway Company, which it received from the city corporation at the time, pretty much under the same circumstances as the O.P.B. are now seeking money from the Government. Experience teaches that it is all both to talk about security for the loan. Montreal had security on the money it gave the Grand Trunk Railway, and still what was the result? We had in 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, as it were, to continue to build the road not 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 \$3,691,000 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 time 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. Of course the Syndicate is not mad enough to demand all those millions without making some pretensions or show to return the compliment. They promise the Government to pay 4 per cent on the loan, and they offer as security the road built out of the money and lands already furnished to it by the Government. At the end of the year, if not sooner, we will hear of the company asking to be relieved of the payment of the interest and to be allowed to withdraw even the security. This is even likely, considering that the clause in the original contract, which requires a large deposit with the Government as a guarantee of the completion of the road by the company, is to be wiped out. Sir John Macdonald's Government will repeat it, if the O. P. B. syndicate are allowed to feed at the public crib to such an enormous extent, without some substantial return being made to the country. Let Parliament demand the expunging of those conditions or clauses of the contract, which are driving the people of the Northwest into rebellion. Let the company be made to give up its monopoly of the transportation of freight 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 the road and owned it. But as things have been managed, the Government builds the best part of the road and owns none of it.

THE HARBOR GRABOE FIGHT.

Mr. John's, N. F., Jan. 30.—Mary Purcell, Ellen Gardner and John Glavin, three important witnesses against the Orange prisoners, charged with being implicated in the recent affray at Harbor Grace, between Catholics and Orangemen, were examined to-day. Mary Purcell identified the Orange prisoners carried away 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 the Pipe Track road; a few minutes after she saw these men retreat; they stopped a moment, and she heard one of them say, "Why, we ran like sheep and shot one another."

James Glavin, one of the Riverbad assassins, deposed.—If the Orangemen had turned down the Pipe Track road we would not have interfered with them; we had no guns when we left our homes; we were standing 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," said; 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 Callahan's son exclaimed, "My father is shot!" Doyle was in full view of me when he fired; after Doyle fired guns went off faster than a man could count them; I will not swear that they came from the Orange side; God only knows where they all came from. When cross-examined by Mr. McNally 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 silver color."

The case for the Crown against the seven Orange prisoners will be closed to-day.

THE ORANGEMEN COMMITTED FOR MURDER. Mr. John's, N. F., Feb. 2.—Head Constable Doyle, Edmund Butt, Joseph Bray, Edward Ash, Charles French and James Conroy were committed to-day and sentenced to the St. John's Penitentiary to await their trial before the Supreme Court spring term on a charge of murder.

READ THIS.

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

OUR WINTER CARNIVAL. AN AUSPICIOUS OPENING.

Arrival of the Governor-General and Suite—The Civic Address—His Excellency's Reply—Incidents of the Day.

Everything seemed to smile success to our second great Winter Carnival, which opened on Monday last. Nature and the Weather King was happy and a joyous merry feeling had communicated itself to visitors and citizens alike. The sun shone brightly in a cloudless, pale blue sky and looked down upon a city fully prepared for a week of gaiety 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 harbors in his icy embrace and sends our great mercantile marine, the third largest in the world, to the right about, to the trade in the southern seas. 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 spring 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 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, football, 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 some of them will go away disappointed. Carnivals have existed 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 festivals in warm Southern lands, now it is brought into contact with ice and snow, and a low thermometer and our visitors a hearty welcome to all her many sight-seers to-day, and we join in the chorus. The streets presented the lively appearance they invariably do on occasions of public interest. It was only seven degrees below the freezing point, and ladies and children formed a large proportion of the throng which promenade the sidewalks or filled the countless single and double sleighs which sped swiftly past. Snowshoes and toboggan costumes were conspicuous, and they were more tastefully made and more richly ornamented than in former years. Many were in blue, or in white profusely trimmed with red stuff. Brother Jonathan made rapid strides along our leading streets, inspecting everything, and his favorite beaver, which in many cases he scooped up with him in favor of a warm real-skin cap. We were glad to see that many of our principal men established a display of flags and the of J particularly in the vicinity of the Windsor, and from the Bonaventure depot right through St. James and Notre Dame streets. The bustle and activity in the hotel corridors was unprecedented.

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 were crowded with citizens and visitors, all pushing forward, eager to obtain their first look at Her Majesty's representative in Canada. The dark crowd was relieved at every few steps by the appearance of wearers of snowshoes and toboggan costumes looking very gay and picturesque. 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 SNOWSHOES' ARMY.

The crowd was dense, and every available window and place of vantage in the immediate vicinity was occupied. There the various snowshoe clubs mustered in full force—in fact, the arch could not accommodate all the wearers of the tegs, and consequently many stood at the foot of the arch, as well as at the various designs and construction is concerned, which has been seen in Montreal for a long time. Facing St. James street east, in the centre is the Landsdowne motto "Virtute non Verbo." On either side is a splendidly arranged circle of snowshoes, and below each two toboggans crowded with a snowshoe as a central figure. The word "welcome," each letter arranged with snowshoes, is a good idea, and looks quite clear and distinct from a distance as well as near at hand. The Montrealers and St. George's mustered in very large numbers, and all the other clubs were represented.

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 Governor-General and suite could get along. The first four sleighs were occupied by the Mayor, followed by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, 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.

To His Excellency the Most Hon. Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Cairne and Calstone, and Baron of Lansdowne and Lady Lansdowne, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Chalmers and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Linnah and Donkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c.,

My dear Excellency, We, the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Montreal, deem it a high honor to be the official representatives of our fellow-citizens in welcoming Your Excellency and Lady Lansdowne to the commercial Capital of the Dominion. We learned in the satisfaction with which it was heard that one to whom such a station was so distinguishedly well fitted, whose public career inspired confidence in his ability and judgment, had been appointed to succeed the Marquis of Lorne. The experience which the inhabitants of Canada have already had of Your Excellency's character, gives assurance that their hopes will not be disappointed. 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 every noble of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

We rejoice that the first visit of Your Excellency to our city should occur 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 an enlarged scale and with 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 invitation. 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 visit to our city on this occasion, but your entire stay in Canada, may be as fruitful of happiness to you as it is sure to be of benefit to us. Montreal, 4th February, 1884.

J. L. BEAUREGARD, Mayor. 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, and for the hospitality with which the city of Montreal is about to entertain us. I accept your welcome. I accept this loyal address as the 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. (Renewed applause.) Canadian loyalty is a very complex feeling—personal devotion to a sovereign whose public and private qualities alike have earned for her a place unrivalled amongst the great rulers of the earth, (great applause), admiration for a political system of which she is the head and under which this portion of the empire has undergone a rapid and marvellous development, friendly feeling towards the old country, and your kinsmen 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 representative of the Crown is welcomed by you and yours. Of your personal courtesy towards myself it is difficult for me to speak without appearing to appropriate honors which belong to her, the office which I hold than to him who, 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 contact in public life. Gentlemen, the wise policy which has been adopted with the concurrence of the statesmen both of the past and of the present, has given to the people of the Dominion so large a share of liberty in the management of their national affairs, and you have in the exercise of that liberty acquired so much of the 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 many opportunities of showing that the pulse 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 applause.) And I am bound to say that my short experience of your country has sufficed to make me believe that on your side are anxious to meet us more than half way. (Hear, hear.) We have been received ever since our arrival not with mere superficial or perfunctory 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 city in the world can exercise. (Applause.) It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to me to find myself not only a visitor to your city, but its guest at a moment when it presents a remarkable spectacle which affords to-day. Montreal, gentlemen, at any time presents attractions of no ordinary kind. The beauty of its surroundings, its commercial prosperity, its remarkable history, 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 brilliant social gathering of the year is in progress, when not only visitors from all parts of the Dominion are flocking to you, but when our neighbors on the other side of the frontier find 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 will I hope justify its promoters in annually repeating it, has been initiated, 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, sir, 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 health and exhilarating outdoor exercises, an incentive to make cold weather not only endurable, but most delightful. Until I came to Canada

"I never knew what charms our sternest winter wore, was never yet the sky so blue, was never earth so white before. Till now I never saw the glow of sunset on your hills of snow, and never learned 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 sports 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 habitual vacation calls us to the field or to the city, to the desk or to the bar, to the legislature or to the study, the recreation which shall give strength to the intellectual fibre, which shall vary the monotony of our daily exist-

ence, which shall give refreshment to the tired 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 the 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 its value in the commercial capital 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 hospitable 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. Messrs. Angus Grant and Geo. B. Starks 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 accorded them by the snowshoers. The reception, which was most hearty in its nature, was then brought to a close. Their Excellencies at once retired to the royal suite of rooms, which they will occupy while in Montreal. The viceregal party consists of the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lady Lansdowne, Hon. Mrs. Anson, Lord and Lady Meung, Hon. Mr. Aronson, of the Highland Light Infantry, A.D.C., Lieut. Streetfield, 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, Ont., 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 "A."

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 Gausseil, cure of Philippeville, diocese of Constantine, is named Bishop of Orange. The Ursuline Convent at Stanstead, Eastern Townships, is almost completed, and a party of the Reverend Ladies will shortly leave Quebec to take possession.

Mr. Alexandre Dugre, advocate, of Inverness, 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 Pope, while the bitter debates in the Prussian Parliament lead the Vatican organs to declare that the Kulturkampf must be fought out again.

The Monde de Paris believes that it can announce in an official manner that Mgr. Melan, Bishop of Arras, is named Archbishop of Tours. Mgr. Ardin, Bishop of Oran, is appointed Bishop of La Rochelle. The Canadian 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 conversions have taken place at St. Patrick's Church in this city during the recent mission.

By a decision of His Lordship, the R.C. Bishop of Montreal, the following appointments have been made:—Rev. A. Desautels, vicar of St. Stanislas; Rev. E. Pilon, vicar of St. Bartholomew; Rev. Emile Pepin, vicar of St. Martin; Rev. D. Dupont, cure of St. Basile; Rev. Noel Lusier, cure of St. Joseph de Laval.

Tuesday, January 29th, was the festival of the Seminary of Quebec, St. Francois de Sales. The students were, as usual, accorded a holiday, and a solemn Grand Mass and Vespers were celebrated. The mass was sung by Abbe Bouches; His Grace the Archbishop assisting. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Bourlail.

The Canadian, of St. Paul, in a recent issue, says that the Rev. Father Malo, of La Tortue Mountain, passed through St. Paul in charge of 29 half-breed children en route for the Bon Pasteur convent at Milwaukee, and the Industrial School at Des Plaines, Illinois. It appears that the full-blooded Indians have refused to part with their children.

The cure of St. Romuald last Sunday preached against the vice of drunkenness and the havoc it made among us in the country, especially in St. Romuald, where, with a population of 3,000 souls, \$20,000 are annually spent in strong liquor. He says that desperate diseases require desperate remedies, and advocates the total suppression of the liquor traffic.

In the lower house of the Prussian Diet January 29th, Von Gossler, Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs, declared that the restoration of Cardinal Ledochowski to the archbishopric of Poznan jeopardized the peace of church and state. The government, he said, must keep its eyes open, as the Pope still regarded Cardinal Ledochowski as his primate.

A correspondent, writing from Penetanguishene, states that a splendid church is to be constructed in honor of the first Jesuit missionaries who have gone forth to evangelize the savages in that region. The sacred edifice will cost upward of \$150,000, and the ground upon which it will be built has been purchased. To assist in this work subscriptions will be solicited in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

At some the Sacred Congregation 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 Galatini leaves Naples for New York as the official correspondent between the American emigration committees and the Propaganda.

The Clergy of the R. C. Diocese of Hamilton were entertained at a banquet, at St. Paul, 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.

Archbishop Tache, now in Ottawa, has made successful arrangements with the Government for the establishment of two colleges in the Northwest for the education of Indians. One will be near Calgary and the other at Luke 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 language only will be taught. The Right Reverend Dr. O'Brien, Archbishop of Halifax, accompanied by his Secretary the Rev. F. Murphy, is at present in Montreal on an official visit to his consecrated Mr. Fabre. His Grace is one of the most distinguished Prelates of the Catholic Church on the continent. Although one of the youngest Archbishops in charge of an episcopal see in America, he is a learned theologian, accomplished linguist, able writer 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 Church on Sunday were very imposing, and the fact of His Grace the Archbishop of Halifax 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 Rev. Father Hogan, assisted by Rev. Father Louvesque as deacon, and Rev. Father Klerman 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 Rev. Father S. F. 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 Halifax, 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 sobbing 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 congregations 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, III chap., v. 22 and 23.

"All things are yours, whether it be Paul, or Apollo, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present, or things to come, for all are yours, and you are Christ's and Christ's is God's."

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 use 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 Christ. Death is also ours. Some may say that they have no power over death inasmuch as they cannot keep it off from them, but we can make it ours by taking away its sting by leading Christian lives and devoting our services to God, and thus triumph over death as did Christ by His death on the cross and His resurrection from the tomb. Death was a blessing to those who led truly Christian lives, as when it came it put an end to the toils and troubles of this world; in a word, it opened the way to Heaven and eternal happiness. It is quite simple to gain life, it is only necessary for us to have faith, devote our services to the love of God, and adhere to the teachings of God's Church. The Church was the interpreter and expounder of the teachings of the Apostles, and the teachers were ours 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 Christ, Christ's being God's, we will also, after death, belong to God and eternal happiness will be ensured to us. His Grace pointed out the many blessings which God in His mercy has bestowed upon us. These blessings take the form of the Sacraments of the Church, which afford us an easy means of gaining salvation. He also said that we are often ungenerous to God, inasmuch as many of us perform our religious duties only when we cannot help ourselves. God is never ungenerous to us. He does not only give to us, but he gives abundantly, and we should avail ourselves of every opportunity 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 away, is sure to fall into mortal sin, and sooner or later bring down the wrath of God upon him. His Grace said that it was really sad to think that so many Catholics should out themselves off from the service of God, and enter that of the devil. No man could serve two masters, and it was impossible for a person to serve God and the spirit of darkness at the same time. He asked his hearers if there were any among them who had departed from the service 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, which were blessings from God, belong to God after death.

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 Rome, and got his degrees with great honor.

DATE.—A new treatment 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 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 13-11

Telegraphic Summary.

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

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

It is believed that Blakeway, the second-long 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 Dagaleff alias Jablonski, the chief 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 millions.

M. Ferry, it is stated, has promised to make an effort to ameliorate the condition of the French clergy and the dispersed religious orders.

At Lindsay the hearing of the North Victoria local election case ended, all the charges heard yesterday and to-day being dismissed.

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 Viceroy's 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 Columbus have been brought to Boston for identification.

DeLessips has been invited to undertake the completion of a canal which will make St. Petersburg a seaport and independent of Cronstadt.

Inland revenue returns for the Toronto district for the last month amount to \$53,321, being a decrease of \$25,411 compared with January, 1883.

The discovery of tin at King's Mountain, Cleveland County, N. C., is announced. It is the first discovery of that valuable mineral in the United States.

The Ottawa water committee last evening met again for the purpose of electing a chairman, 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 of an unprofitable price.

Marquis DeMore, who shipped 12,000 sheep last July to Montana, reports that fifty per cent died. The animals swelled up and bled at the nose before death.

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

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

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

Edward M. Marshall, of Monoton, N.B., is on trial in the Circuit Court on a charge of shooting both McDonough or Marshall, and attempting to murder her.

The amount of duty collected at the port of Toronto for January was \$204,716 30, being a decrease of \$124,884 52 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 menacing letters having been received.

Work is being rapidly pushed on the interior of the new parliament houses 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 Railway.

Complaints has been made against R. W. Crow, of Vineyard Haven, Mass., for cruel and abusive treatment of wards of state bound out to him to learn the trade of harness making.

The extraordinary budget, with the exception of the proposed credit of 3,000,000, 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 C.P.R. Co. will lay 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 to 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 Greensburg, Pa., the members of which are pledged not to buy French goods and to boycott all dealers selling them until the embargo is taken off American pork.

The Sheikh Sonousel and his tribe, recently reported as advancing to join El Mahdi, have not only not joined El Mahdi, but decried that he is a false prophet and adventurer, and Musselmen must, on no account, follow him.

It is estimated 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 payment.

GOLDEN FRUIT BITTERS. INVIGORATE & PURIFY THE WHOLE SYSTEM. We need the medicinal action of Pure Fruit Acids in our system, and their cooling, curative influence. —Medical Journal. CURE INDIGESTION, LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, LOSS OF APPETITE, BILIOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY OR WEAKNESS, AND ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM IMPURE BLOOD OR TORPID LIVER. H. H. HAWELL & CO., MONTREAL.

THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

The Pope's Best Portrait—How he Gave it to America—The Conference at Rome—A Harmonious Conclusion—The 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 the coming Council in Baltimore.—The letter says:—

The object of the American prelates coming to Rome was to represent all 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 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 clerical 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, said:—"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 Baltimore, should have a pious reflection in the year 1884 in a country blessed by nature and blessed with a people of great good common sense and a love of liberty in the highest attributes."

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED IN ROME.

The letter then gives what it terms a free translation of the Latin text of the four chief parts that engaged the attention of the conference and which have been heretofore published—namely, the higher order of the ecclesiastical education of the clergy, the appointment of episcopal consultants who virtually fill the office of canons in the Church, the best method of nominating candidates for the episcopacy and pastoral visitations in a diocese, the rules to be observed in the adoption of clergy in a diocese and the establishment of ecclesiastical 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 offices, 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 SIMONI.

Addressing myself to Cardinal Simoni, I said:—"Will your Eminence favor me with a reply on the subject of these alleged stormy meetings?"

Cardinal Simoni.—"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 self-assertion. The prelates of the United States in this conference have honored their country, 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 conference."

THE AMERICAN PRELATES.

It would be a subject of much pleasant detail 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 Pope's regard to those good and pious men coming from afar to the precincts of the chair of St. Peter. I could dwell at length on this great moral pilgrimage of the New World to the "Old City on the Hill." 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 pilgrims—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 homes 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 now 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."

bishop Gibbons will doubtless give permission to have it seen by the interested public.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

I may here tell the story of how Archbishop 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 Mr. 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 Mr. Gibbons. While he was thus sitting and admiring in came the Pope in the equally quiet and amiable way so peculiar to His Holiness. The Pope stood contemplating the Archbishop and his secretary, Dr. D. J. O'Connell, both making a contrast to the painting. 'Ah,' said His Holiness, 'what a painting would not this group make?' and as he did so he came to Archbishop Gibbons and placed both his hands on his shoulders in a pleasant, lovable 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.' 'Ah, 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, concluded the Pope 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 Pills—Safely and Securely.—When the severities of winter have yielded to the genial spring, 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, Hollway's remedies are equal to the occasion. The Ointment rubbed over the regions of the stomach and liver, aided by the internal administration of his Pills, will rectify the digestion, regulate the bile, and purify the blood—three sanitary actions which will speedily confer renewed vigor, brace up the falling nerves, and firm the flaccid muscles. And restore to the ailing cheerfulness, that great charm of existence.

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way; a most unusual opportunity. I certainly 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 enquiring 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 Killenny," where is described the person who claimed to be "Another Irish Catholic," who severely tried to excite the persecutions of Lord Deputy Ormonde of our forefathers. I shall now leave him and Mr. Coleman, and his M. P. friend McDonald, of Kings, to their plottings for a while.

I am yours truly,
JAMES SAMBUIC,
Ex-Agent St. Peters.

Ellendale, Dakota, Jan. 24.

ALL ABOUT FEMINE 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 right in making up the following table:—

Pounds.

- Five feet in height should weigh.....100
- Five feet one inch should weigh.....106
- Five feet two inches should weigh.....113
- 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 weigh.....150
- Five feet eight inches should weigh.....156
- Five feet nine inches should weigh.....163
- Five feet ten inches should weigh.....169
- Five feet eleven inches should weigh.....176
- Six feet should weigh.....180

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, untried bed chambers—all, or any of these things, 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 it or not, that numerous colds and sorethroats are directly traceable to indigestion and dietetic errors. Quantities of greasy food, fried meats, pastry, and the like, ill-ventilated rooms, and continued constipation, have to answer for many cases of group, and putrid sore throats. All these things weaken the system and render it far less able to resist changes of temperature.—Give every bedroom a thorough airing every day, more especially if several children are obliged to sleep together, or with their parents. This is to be avoided, if possible; it not, always lower a window slightly from the top—or if this cannot be done, raise it as enough generated and breathed in the sleeping apartment of a family with small children, to supply them all not only colds, but with a number of so-called "malarious" diseases, to last year, perhaps longer. Neglect of bathing is another prolific 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, untried rooms in autumn and winter weather. Let them play out of doors as much as possible, taking care to have their feet warm and dry. A flannel suit and rubber overshoes will often save much cough medicine and doctor's bills. Keep them warmly clothed, but do not be content with thick coats and worsted hoods, while short skirts barely cover their knees, leaving the limbs chilled.

A SAD SIGHT.

LONDON, Ont. Jan. 29.—On the 3rd October last, G. A. Ouelson, of London East, was knocked down by a footpad on the highway and robbed of \$40. One of the parties suspected was Thomas Fitzsimmons, 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.

WHAT IT DID FOR AN OLD LADY.

CORCORAN STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.

GENTS.—A number of people have been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In one case, a lady over seventy years had been sick for years, and for the past ten 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 Depot, 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.

No extraordinary mild has been the weather in England that an ascent of Snowdon, Wales, was made on Jan. 8, 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 your blood. Inherited or acquired, it is there, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla alone will effectually eradicate it.

A MODERN RESURRECTION.

A MIRACLE THAT TOOK PLACE IN OUR midst UNKNOWN TO THE PUBLIC—THE DETAILS IN FULL.

(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 Michigan 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 yet I could not sleep at night. My mouth tasted bad. I had a faint all-zone sensation in the pit of my stomach that food did not satisfy, while my hands 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 thoughts of the future. I tried to shake the feeling off and persuade myself it was simply a cold or 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 blot 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 friends, describing my appearance at that 'bad time,' said: 'It is an animated something, but I should like to know what.' In this condition 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 other surroundings. I 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. As I lay the strain upon my mind gave way, and at last 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 over, but was not certain. I gradually regained consciousness, however, and the pain lessened. I found that my friends had, during my unconsciousness, been giving me preparation I had never taken before, and the next day, under the influence of this treatment, 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 trace 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 world."

"You have had an unusual experience," Mr. Crombie, said the writer who had been breathlessly listening to the recital.

"Yes, I think I have," was the reply, "and it has been a valuable lesson to me. I am certain, though, there are thousands of men and women at this very moment who have the same ailment which came so near killing me, and they do not know it. I believe kidney disease is the most deceptive trouble in the world. It comes like a thief in the night. It has no certain symptoms, but seems to attack each one differently. It is quiet, treacherous, and all the more dangerous. It is killing more people, to-day than any other complaint. If I had the power I would warn the entire world against it and urge them to remove it from the system before it is too late."

One of the members of the firm of Whitehead & Mitchell, proprietors of the Birmingham Eclectic, 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 his obituary all in type and announced in the Eclectic that he could not live until his next issue. It was certainly a most wonderful case."

Rev. A. B. Bartlett, formerly pastor of the M. E. Church, at Birmingham, and now of Schoolcraft, Mich., in response to a telegram, 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 miracle."

Not one person in a million ever comes so near death as did Mr. Crombie and then recovers, 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 neglect it.

Alligator skin bonnets have not proved a success.

There are 16,823 Quakers in Indiana.

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

EPPE'S COCOA—GRAPEFUL AND COMFORTING.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctor's 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 every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle miasms are floating around us ready to attack weak ever they are a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure food and a properly nourished frame. Bewell Service Cocoa. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (3 lb and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled—JAMES EPPE & CO., Homeopathic Chemists, London, England."

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.)

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 fiat that sped, As he summoned one more to the ranks of the dead!

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 pall.

And the blasts of the north, in their chillness, did blow, And the earth was wrapped 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 descend 'fore the sun, like the fleeting of dreams!

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 the one that has fled? 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 hill; 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 requiem did sing, One alone 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 soon.— 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 forests, glides.

And the soul that is sad, or the heart-string that's broke, Into kindred vibrations, at times, are awoke! But the heart that now slumber, entombed 'neath the sod, May revive, like the soul, in the presence of God!

JOSEPH K. FORAN,
Black River Limits, Upper Ottawa, 11th January, 1884.

FORTY YEARS A WOMAN.

Singular Transformation of a Dashing Virginia Belle—She Declares Herself a Man and wants to Marry.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.—One of the best known ladies of the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, has turned out to be a man. Miss Elizabeth Rebecca 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 started James P. Riley, clerk of the county 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 freed 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

BOUGHT 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. Rebecca 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. Determining to marry, he threw off his dresses and applied for a license from the court, but the astonished clerk, who, like everybody else, knew him as a woman, declined to issue a license for him.

A WOMAN TO MARRY A WOMAN.

When Payne proved his real sex by producing the certificate of Dr. P. W. Maguire, of Winchester. 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 affair is a nine-day'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 long as a woman. Rumor has it that Payne and his sweetheart went to West Virginia yesterday and were married, but this lacks confirmation.

The most discouraging cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S BLIXIB. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnson & Co., Montreal, Que.

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

A Baltimore paper says that city alone put up the past season 14,000,000 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.

DR. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of eruptions, chafes, chapped hands, pimples, Tan, &c.

JACOBS OIL



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism; Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Sackache, Headache, Toothache, Stomach Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, and all other kinds of PAIN.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

WATERBURY'S PECTORAL BALSAM

CURES COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ETC.

\$5.00 & 33 CENTS.

In order to introduce our goods quickly, and to give the whole country a fair trial, we will give samples worth \$5.00 Free in any order, and to pay postage, packing, and forwarding, Address: RUTVILLE MFG. Co. Station D, N. Y.

LACE MAKING.

Our stock on hand, consists of all the latest styles of making Modern Point, Boston and Macramé Lace, also Knitting, Embroidery, and all other kinds of needlework, with cutting and sewing, how the stitches are made. How to knit and crochet window and curtain lace, brocade, mittens, Afghan and fifty other useful articles. Price 25 cents; Four for \$1.00.

Stamping Outlets of 10 full size, Perfected Embroidery Patterns, Powder, and other articles, for sale at 25 cents each. Address: Patten Pub. Co., 47 Barclay St. N. Y.

FLORIDA EXCURSIONS.

Travel 2,000 miles and 12 days' board for \$5.00, Leave Boston every Thursday. For full particulars write.

F. W. H. & Co., 82 D'vonshire St., Boston.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, 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.

T. HULBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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 the Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, 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.

"AYER'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; 51, six bottles for \$5.

A WHOLESOME CURATIVE.

NEEDED IN Every Family.

AN ELEGANT AND REFRESHING FRUIT LOZENGE for Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Indigestion, &c.

SUPERIOR TO PILLS and all other system-regulating medicines.

THE DOSE IS SMALL, THE ACTION PROMPT, THE TASTE DELICIOUS.

Ladies and children like it.

Price, 50 cents. Large boxes, 90 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

71-23 FULTON ST. N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED OF

one Orléans man, who, some 12 years ago, or later, resided in Ottawa, near the Township, Canada. A sum of money has been willfully stolen by one Robert Armstrong, who died in this city the 15th of last June. Any one knowing anything of the whereabouts of Catherine Fahy, or her legal heirs, will please write to Charles O'Donnell, Councilor-at-Law, Suite 415, Silver Bow County, Montana Territory, or to C. P. Porter, Esq., Public Administrator of said place.

26-6

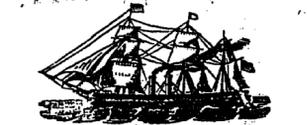
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 408. Dame Elizabeth Horn, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of David Henderson, Moulder, of the same place, duly authorized a Crier in Justice, Plaintiff, vs. David Henderson, Moulder, of the same place, Defendant. An action in separation of corps et de biens has been instituted in this cause this 26th day of January instant.

M. J. OLIVIER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 26th January, 1884.

26-5

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the MAIL and UNITED STATES Mails.

1883—Winter Arrangements—1884

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

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY and from Portland every THURSDAY, and Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Long Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to the West Indies and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for the Liverpool Mail Line.

Newfoundland Line.

The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.E., are intended to be despatched.

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for the Newfoundland Line.

Glasgow Line.

During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be sent each week to Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and each week from Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:

Table listing ship names, destinations, and departure dates for the Glasgow Line.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

granted at Liverpool and Glasgow, and at Continental Ports to all ports in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow.

HILL'S MANUAL!

THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK OF SOCIAL AND BUSINESS FORMS, has already reached the enormous sale of 300,000 COPIES in the U.S. and Canada.

Advertisement for a 5-TON JONES sawing machine, featuring an illustration of the machine and text describing its capabilities.

Advertisement for 'I CURE FITS!' with text describing a cure for various ailments and a testimonial.

Advertisement for 'Sawing Made Easy' featuring a 'Monarch Lightning Sawing Machine' and an illustration.

Advertisement for 'A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE' for household use, including a list of items and prices.

Advertisement for 'COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER' with text describing its benefits for baking.

Advertisement for 'DR. J. L. LEPROHON' with text describing his medical services and office location.

Advertisement for 'CONSUMPTION' with text describing a cure for the disease and a testimonial.

Advertisement for 'ONTARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT' with text describing the facility and its location.

Advertisement for 'THE NUMERG CARD CO.' with text describing their products and services.

Advertisement for 'PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL' with text regarding legal proceedings.

Advertisement for 'PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL' with text regarding legal proceedings.

Advertisement for 'WITH FIVE DOLLARS' with text regarding government bonds.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.' with text regarding banking services.

Advertisement for 'CANADA SHIPPING COY.' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS' with text regarding travel plans.

Advertisement for 'LAKE MANITOBA' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'CHEAP FARMS' with text regarding land sales.

Advertisement for 'WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR' with text describing the product.

Advertisement for 'DESTROYER OF HAIR' with text describing a hair removal product.

Advertisement for 'HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS' with text describing the benefits of the pills.

Advertisement for 'HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT' with text describing its uses for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL' with text regarding legal proceedings.

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Advertisement for 'SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS' with text regarding travel plans.

Advertisement for 'LAKE MANITOBA' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'CHEAP FARMS' with text regarding land sales.

Advertisement for 'THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY. LAND REGULATIONS' with text regarding land acquisition.

Advertisement for 'PARSONS' PURGATIVE PILLS' with text describing the benefits of the pills.

Advertisement for 'JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT' with text describing its uses for various ailments.

Advertisement for 'KERRY, WATSON & CO.' with text regarding their business operations.

Advertisement for 'BAXTER'S MANDRAKE BITTERS' with text describing the product.

Advertisement for 'DR. DYES' VOLTAIC BELT' with text describing the device.

Advertisement for 'CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS' with text describing the benefits of the pills.

Advertisement for 'THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY' with text regarding bell casting.

Advertisement for 'BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY' with text regarding bell casting.

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Advertisement for 'THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY' with text regarding bell casting.

Advertisement for 'OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE' with text regarding health and climate.

Advertisement for 'UNUSUAL SUBGERY' with text describing a medical procedure.

Advertisement for 'PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL' with text regarding legal proceedings.

Advertisement for 'PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL' with text regarding legal proceedings.

Advertisement for 'WITH FIVE DOLLARS' with text regarding government bonds.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.' with text regarding banking services.

Advertisement for 'CANADA SHIPPING COY.' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'BEAVER LINE OF STEAMSHIPS' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS' with text regarding travel plans.

Advertisement for 'LAKE MANITOBA' with text regarding shipping services.

Advertisement for 'CHEAP FARMS' with text regarding land sales.

Advertisement for 'A MILLIONAIRE'S SUDDEN FREAK' with text regarding a news story.

Advertisement for 'CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS' with text describing the benefits of the pills.

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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. Foster, 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 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 sanctioned the suspension of the constitution in Ireland on the invitation of some members of their Cabinet. 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 positive Irish, on the other side, declares that it is no more easy with Mr. Foster to "indict" Mr. Parnell than a criminal to indict his judge. They impeach the jurisdiction of the court, the impartiality of the jury, and the status of the accuser, and therefore, until the disputants can agree about the preliminaries, there is little use entering upon the matter at issue. This spirit confronts Englishmen at the threshold of every attempt to argue at the Irish. They pronounce upon our affairs in the position of interested parties to the suit, and the Irish not only decide their judgments, but proclaim that if the votes of England is allowed to be heard in the dispute at all it should be simply as a grace, and from the defendant's side of the court.

THE SECRET OF MR. PARNELL'S HOLD UPON THE IRISH PEOPLE.

It is that it is to their wishes, feelings and prejudices his action corresponds, that it is their interests alone he considers, and that he has shown an undivided and unflinching support for every effort to compel him to conform to British opinion. This description of the situation may perhaps be described as "calculated to dismay and discourage sympathetic Englishmen." But how much has English sympathy and encouragement counted with us or our fathers throughout a long struggle? There are probably not ten Englishmen in the whole world who sympathize 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 Poland, of Italy, or of Greece. The loss of feeling this bastard "sympathy" will never be taken into account by practical men. Irish politicians understand exactly what the causes are which ripen or retard the settlement of grievances, and think no more of Miss Molly's protestations of sentimental good-will to Ireland than of the sighing of the wind. To the mass of those who take their politics and contemporaneous knowledge from the daily British newspaper, Mr. Parnell is an ogre, a monster, an incomprehensible ingrate. To the Irish he 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 sea, would take not a column, but a volume. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, 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 necessary in his charming "Young Ireland," to write as a preliminary chapter the admirable "Bird's-eye View of Irish History." To the understanding of the main springs of Parnellite action to-day there should go with any account of the man, the movement of the present history of the causes which have led to the condition of affairs which they desire to amend. The English public, however, to give them their due, are not troubled keenly to understand the Irish side of the case. Like the unworldly devotee of a prescient creed they are quite clear and unshaken in the belief in their own orthodoxy, and careless to comprehend the arguments of a different faith. If these are explained to them, they are treated with the hauteur of profound conviction. Who would question with the ran of Englishmen for instance the precious dogma of the *par Britannia* imposed on restless Irish savages, or blaspheme the sacred truth that for generation after generation the problem across the Channel has simply been the wrestling of British benignity, generosity, and long-suffering with the spirit of Celtic ferocity and evil-doing?

ADVERSE INSTITUTION IN IRELAND.

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 a "complete and final settlement of the Irish land question." In 1880 Lord Hartington, when refusing the motion to place a tenant's representative on the Essexborough Commission, doubted very much that the Act of 1870 required the smallest amendment. In a few years more other wise statesmen will be at work on succeeding Land Acts. The strength of Mr. Parnell's position is that he values at their proper weight the declarations of English politicians on his country's affairs, and that when necessary he proceeds on his way as if they had never been made. No one in Ireland, for instance, believes that men like Mr. Courtney and Lord Hartington believe what they try to make other people believe. Our view is that they simply utter the standard British commonplace about Ireland in order to reassure themselves and sustain their party until the time arrives for another change of front. Behind Mr. Parnell are the mass of the Irish people, who confide in his judgment and admire his intrepidity. He is obeyed more cheerfully and implicitly than English leaders are, and for this the Irish have been reproached as servile. Admitting for argument's sake that they are so, will any of our critics explain what other recourse exists for them except in Mr. Parnell's policy? Having a leader who has shown himself disinterested, capable, and determined, what else could a people do, circumstanced as are the Irish, but entrust him with plenary powers? English journals marvel that constitutions

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. These treasons, stratagems, and spolia are devised against them. There is the perennial well-spring of contention, the seed fount of dearly fought battles. They see not dignity for their countrymen in membership, but only a species of slavery if the members are honest, and regard their representatives as useful to counterplan against the devices of the Government, in whose friendliness it would need a miracle to induce them to confide. There are Irish constitutions that 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 people being one, and their purposes the same, so long as he gives them 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 the confidence of the Irish people. If success in this competition has encouraged him to 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 than Mr. Parnell the objects on which the Irish heart is set. Such is the state of affairs in Ireland. Coercion, like the lid on a boiling pot, may keep down the seething for awhile, but it will be heard to bubble again by-and-by.

THE DEAD BONAPARTIST.

Paris, Feb. 4.—The body of M. Bonher has been embalmed and placed in the state saloon of his residence. The face wears a calm expression, but is much emaciated. The funeral takes place on Thursday from the Church of St. Augustin. Prince Napoleon, Princess Matilda, and all prominent Bonapartists will attend. The government will allow military honours to be paid to deceased, but will suppress any party demonstration, which, it is thought, may be attempted.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, Feb. 2.—Mr. Waddington the French ambassador, presiding yesterday at a dinner given in aid of the French 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 knitting between the two countries of the bonds of peace and good-will, so important to their 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.

HIVERN DE LOUP (En Bas), Que, Jan. 30.—A large assembly of citizens of Fraserville 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 O. E. Pouliot, advocate, as secretary. Speeches were delivered by several prominent persons of the city, exposing the reasons why the assembly was called and the means by which the evil could be remedied. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1st. That water works be constructed as soon as possible, and that the council be asked to attend to it without delay; 2nd. That the corporation be asked to attend at once to the passing of a rule organizing a special service in the event of fire; 3rd. That the council should name at once an engineer to determine what would be the cost of water works for the town and what work would be 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 to the president and secretary, then dispersed. 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 SILEBY ENGINE DOES GOOD SERVICE—CANADA'S ARMY TO THE FRONT—LOSS \$20,000.

St. Johns, Que, Feb. 1st.—About 11.45 last night a fire was discovered to have broken out in Messrs. Broeseu & Morin's saw, 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 immediately given, large numbers of citizens turning out as usual on such occasions, more as spectators than workers. Streams were laid from the hydrants, but the pressure not being satisfactory a stream was laid from the Silsby engine at the fire station over a quarter of a mile distant. This was divided in two branches and bravely manned by our volunteer firemen who rendered noble service. About 1 o'clock the welcome note of the bugle was heard at the military training school, and shortly afterwards the whole force, under the command of Colonel O'Donnovan, all armed with snow shovels, were to be seen doubling to the scene of the conflagration. They immediately set to work facing the flames, and working with a will and succeeding in removing and saving large quantities of valuable lumber as well as assisting in extinguishing 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 acted, winning for themselves a most honorable reputation. Owing to the large quantity of lumber on fire, it continued to smoulder till daylight. Loss about \$20,000; insurance only \$2,000.

The Supreme Court will meet at Ottawa on the 19th inst.

A REV FATHER HONORED.

Presentation of a Horse, Cutter and Outfit to Rev. Father Lebreux, of Immaculate Conception Parish—The Rev. Father's Reply.

Winnipeg, Jan. 28.—The Church of the Immaculate Conception, Point Douglas, was completely filled at vespers Sunday, with the members of the congregation and a number of visitors from Winnipeg, St. Boniface and elsewhere, who had assembled for the purpose of taking part in a pious and benevolent demonstration in honor of the parish priest, Rev. Father Lebreux, on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of his consecration to the priesthood. The church was very handsomely decorated with Union Jacks, and flags 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 Leary. Mr. Garreau, also, with the assistance 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 Rev. Father Lebreux, 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 France entwined with that of holy Ireland he thought the motive which had actuated the gentleman 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 Lebreux 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 Lebreux might be long spared to enjoy the tribute presented to him, and that, when weary of earthly enjoyment he might be crowned with the everlasting happiness which he so richly deserved. Mr. E. B. Garreau then rose and read an address, which was beautifully engrossed and illuminated, 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, cutter and outfit complete, as a token of our esteem and regard for you, and in order to aid you, only in a trivial manner, to discharge your onerous duties of your religious calling with more facility.

You, in common with His Grace, the Most Rev. 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 Conception Parish.

E. B. GARREAU, P. J. FORTUNE, Winnipeg, 19th Jan. 1884.

REPLY.

Rev. Father Lebreux, in reply, said he could not possibly explain the demonstration as 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 vicegerent of Christ and a dispenser of His graces to them. In thus doing, they were carrying out God's designs.

He was very much pleased with their allusion 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 other members of the society, working in this western part of the country. He hoped that the demonstration would result in attaching present and people more closely together. He concluded he wished his hearers all success in all their undertakings, and particularly in their spiritual undertaking, the salvation of their souls.

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 residents of London, from several trades' unions, and from the metropolitan Liberal associations, were received by Mr. Gladstone 10-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 urged them to judge the Government accordingly.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, Feb. 1.—A frightful gasoline explosion occurred at Orr's store-to-day demolishing a building and burying in the ruins an unknown number of persons. Four have been extricated and four more are positively known to have been inside. It is reported that a child turned the spigot of a gasoline tank, and the gas seeping 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 ENGINEER.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., 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 Tuesday. 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 fireman to jump from the cab. Long remained at his post, reversed the engine and was applying 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 passengers and presented to him.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S DEATH.

MOURNING IN BOSTON—WHITTIER'S REMINISCENCES OF THE GREAT ORATOR.

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 Wednesday, and the Rev. Drs. Bartol and James Freeman Clarke will probably officiate.

Even in his agony Mr. Phillips was solicitous for the oppressed. On Friday, the day before he died, he wrote an earnest note to his friend, the Rev. Dr. Miner, in behalf of Burman Wardwell, who awaits sentence in Worcester jail for alleged libel of Sheriff Sprague. Mr. Phillips believed Wardwell to be a persecuted and unjustly imprisoned man, and in his brief note to Dr. Miner he expressed his conviction that Wardwell's charges against the Sheriff were true. Mr. Phillips 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 trumping on Boston's idols and receiving on his naked shoulders Boston's impotent lashes." Mr. Phillips intended to make a personal appeal to the Court in Burman Wardwell's case when he 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 Faneuil Hall at the time of the Lovejoy murder, in 1838. That was Mr. Phillips's first appearance at an Abolitionist meeting with the Anti-Slavery Society. The society had been formed a greater year 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 well agreeing with him, I admired him for his sincerity. He was a thoroughly true man, and he was a bold and courageous man." Mr. Whittier said that he had felt obliged to differ with Mr. Phillips' views as an abolitionist, with reference to not voting, but his relations with him had always been most cordial, and no matter how severe Mr. Phillips was in his public utterances he has always been most cordial when among his associates 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 again as an orator. Mr. Whittier recalled an incident in Mr. Phillips'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 "Loud!" Turning upon his deriders he exclaimed: "How on, I address here (pointing to the reporters) thirty millions of people."

Mr. Whittier had not met Mr. Phillips for nearly a year.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 4.—The tenor of the Queen's speech, as communicated to the press, confirms the general expectation of the absence of any particular interest in or a definite statement regarding Great Britain's relations with France on the Madagascar and Chinese questions and concerning the Australian federation policy.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—In its forecast of the Queen's speech, says:—"The difficulty with France arising out of the ill treatment of missionary Shaw in Madagascar has been arranged. Negotiations with Portugal regarding trade on the Congo River have resulted in a convention. A treaty of commerce with Corea is important to British trade. Diplomatic relations with Mexico have been renewed. The policy of Great Britain in regard to Egypt has not been changed. The direct authority of the Imperial Government over Bantoland has been resumed. Progress, peace and prosperity in Ireland are satisfactory. The enlargement of the franchise will produce beneficial effects. The speech will not make any reference to a redistribution of parliamentary seats."

THREATENING ALBERT EDWARD.

Bristol, Jan. 30.—The name given by the farmer arrested for threatening the Prince of Wales is Donnac, of Ross. Letters were written by him in which he alleged that the Prince mesmerized him and his horse and prevented him from winning a race.

Finance and Commerce.

FINANCIAL.

TRUE WITNESS OFFICE, TUESDAY, FEB 6, 1884.

To-day in London consols were easy at 101 3-16 money; 101 5-16 account; Erie 27; Illinois Central 141; Canada Pacific 56 1/2. New York stocks were irregular with usual 'ups and downs.' Delaware & Hudson was the strongest stock rising to 110. Canada Pacific sold at 55 1/2 and then at 55 1/2. Manitoba was easier at 93 1/2.

The Montreal stock market was decidedly stronger all round, but not active. To-morrow being the great day of the Carnival there will be no board at all. At the single session held this morning Bank of Montreal advanced about one per cent, and Gas was advanced up about 1 1/2 per cent. Pacific was also slightly higher. Transactions in other stocks were limited.

Stock sales—88 Montreal 179; 75 do 180; 35 do 180 1/2; 5 Marchants 109; 90 Biltmore 54; 25 Gas 180 1/2; 75 do 181 1/2; 250 do 181 1/2; 135 do 181 1/2; 50 do 182; 25 Pacific 55 1/2; 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 a good business. Wholesale houses also were visited by a fair number of buyers in from the country. Merchants expect to receive numerous orders from visiting salesmen, who are flocking in on excursion trains, but it is yet too early to say how the present week's business will result. The dry goods trade has been very disappointing, country storekeepers declining to buy ahead, their experience of trouble in former years being too recent. GRAIN.—The market for sugar is unsettled. The Halifax refinery is reported to be making large sales in the West. Bright yellow is said to have sold at 7 1/2 and was quoted yellow from 8 1/2 upwards; pruned is worth 8 1/2 to 9 1/2. Molasses is quiet and easy under liberal offerings a large lot of

Porto Rico being offered at 400 and sugar-house at 240 for a round quantity. We quote Barbados 420 to 430; Porto Rico, 410 to 420; Antigua 400 to 410; Trinidad 380 to 400; and St. Kitts 40 to 41 1/2. Syrup are steady at 45 to 65, 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 50, and prices range from 5 1/2 to 60. Choice currants are firm, but raisin damaged are difficult to sell. Malaga fruit is steady. Layers, 81 85 to 2; loose muscates, 81 95 to 2 10, and London layers 82 25 to 3 50. Fine qualities of blue fruit 83 25 to 5 50 per box. Figs dull, 12 to 150 in 1-lb boxes. Malaga figs 4 to 5c. Prunes 6 to 7c. Sultana raisins 8 to 90 for light grades and 6 to 70 for dark. Nuts are still scarce. Hargraves almonds 16 to 17c; Alberts 8 to 9c; new Brazil deaux walnuts 7 to 8c; Grenoble do 14 to 15c; Provence almonds, 18c. The tea market is firm, and a good amount of business transacted at the recent advance in prices. Sales were made to-day of 150 packages Japan at 240 for good common and 320 for fine. Also a lot of 100 packages medium Japan at 22 1/2. More inquiry is reported for coffee and sales have transpired of Mocha at 240 to 270, and of Java at 17 1/2 to 22 1/2; also a lot of Rio was bought on speculation at 13 1/2. Spices are firm, black pepper being quoted at 16 1/2 to 18, and white at 26 to 27c. Other kinds are very steady. Rice is quiet and unchanged at 35 50 to 34, as to quantity and quality.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Warrants are cabled steady in Glasgow at 43 1/2, with the aggregate of business fairly satisfactory. Here the market is exceedingly quiet. Advice 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:—Siemens 50, No. Longdon and Coltness 51, No. 1 Garthrairie 51 75 to 52, No. 1 Summerlee 52, No. 1 Calder 52, No. 1 Eglinton and Dalmeilington 51. Ingot copper is steady and cabled at 233 10s for best selected, and here at 17s. Tin, after receding to 58 10s in London closes firm at 58 1/2, with 58 10s bid for futures. The market here is steady and unaltered. At 220 to 230. 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 excess of requirements. I. O. charcoal 55 00, and I. O. coke 54 00 to 4 50. Canada plates are out of season, and the few sales transpiring are at 32 20. Bar iron is quiet at 51 50. In hardware a slight improvement is generally conceded. Remittances are reported 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, neither are sellers willing to tempt business by shading prices. The stock on hand proves ample for all that wants. Values have not varied. We quote:—Black walnut, 1st and 2nd per M, \$100 to 110; do 1st per M, \$110 to 120; do culls, \$60 to 85; cherry, per M, \$60 to 80; oak, per M, \$40 to 45; birch, per M, \$30 to 35; maple hard, per M, \$30 to 32; ash, per M, \$18 to 25; basswood, per M, \$18 to 20; elm, rock, per M, \$25 to 30; pine, 1st quality, per M, \$25 to 40; do, 2nd quality, \$22 to 25; do shipping culls 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, soft, per M, \$16 to 18; maple, soft, per M, \$16 1/2; cedar, round, per foot, 7c to 10c; do sawn, 4c to 6c; shingles per 1,000 \$20 00 to 3 50; laths per 1,000 \$20 00 to 2 50.

FURS.—The feature of the week in the fur trade has been the cable news of the results of the annual sale of beaver and muskrat, held in London on January 28 and 29. There was a sharp advance in the price of beaver, the outcome of which will be to stiffen the market here. Muskrat brought the same price as last year. The auction of the several collections of fur in London commences on March 17, and will continue daily to the end of the month. We quote:—Beaver per lb, \$3 to 3 50; bear per skin, \$10 to 12; bear cub do \$5 to 8; fisher do, \$5 to 7; fox, red do, \$1 to 2 50; fox, cross do, \$2 50; lynx do, \$2 50 to 3; marten do, \$1; mink do, 75c to \$1; muskrat do, 10c to 1 1/2; otter do, \$10 to 12; raccoon do, 50c to 70c; skunk do, 50c to 75c.

Wool.—In Cape a better business has been accomplished at 180 to 185c. Australia 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 29c; F, 22c to 24c; black, 20c; and unsorted, 21c.

HIDES.—Market quiet but firm. Green hides range from \$8 to 6; calfskins, 10c; lambskins, 85c to 70c.

ONS.—Dull. Steam refined seal, 7 1/2 to 7 50; pale, 65c to 6 7 1/2; straw, 6 1/2 c New-foundland cod, 60c to 6 2 1/2; Gasps, 5 1/2 c to 60c; linned, 60c to 6 1c; raw, 57c to 58c; 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 14c; broken lots 14 1/2 c to 15c, and single barrels 15 1/2 c to 16 1/2 c.

HOOPS AND SHIMS.—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 business they did last year at this time.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There was very little demand for shipping cattle at Point St. Charles, and prices ranged from 50 to 5 1/2. At Ylger Market about 250 cattle were offered, which met with fair enquiry at 50 per lb for good fat steers and heifers, a few choice steers realizing a trifle more money. Among the dealers we noticed Mr. Benoit with a carload of cattle, O. D. Lorme one carload, R. J. Hopper a carload, J. M. Mix, of Brighton, a carload, and Frank Rogers, 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 35c each. Sheep were scarce and prices were steady at 34 50 to 6; as to size and quality. J. Richard bought 13 sheep at 35 each, and two fine calves for \$17. Live hogs were scarce and quoted at 6 1/2 per lb.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The shipments from this city to the United States during the past week were 54 horses, costing \$6,195 50, against 61 horses, costing \$7,170 for the corresponding week last year, and 117 horses, valued at \$13,225 50 for the same week of the year previous. The demand has been more active, and a larger business would have transpired had there been a better supply of desirable animals. Four buyers were operating at the American Horse yard to-day, namely, G. H. Newton and Alex. Spent, both of Dunsmuir, N. Y., and J. P. Whitehead and L. E. H. Jones, of Bradford, Maine. The average price paid by American buyers last week was \$114.72, against \$116.40 for the correspond-

ing week last year, and \$112.01 for the corresponding period the year previous. The following were the shipments in detail for the past week:—February 30th, 11 horses, \$1,055; 16 do, \$1,791.50; 3 do \$415; 14 do \$1,771. February 1st, 10 horses, \$1,182.

OBITUARY.

Gauthier de Rumilly, the senior French Senator, is dead. Dr. Deglise, a well-known physician of Quebec, died in that city on February 4th. The death of John Henry Parker, C.B., F.R.S., keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, London, Eng., is announced. Intelligence was received yesterday by cable of the death of the Hon. Charles Dewey Day, LL.D., D.O.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 Holmes, also a daughter by his first marriage and grandchild who reside in this city.

BIRTH.

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

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. 26-1

DIED.

McKENNY.—In this city, on January 29th, Richard McKenny, aged 82 years, a native of Tullymuck, County Tyrone, Ireland. Irish and U.S. papers please copy. 26-2 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.

SMITH.—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, on Saturday morning, Feb. 2nd, at his late residence, No. 123 LaSalle street, James Delaney, aged 44 years.

McGUE.—In this city, on February 1st, John Patrick, infant son of Nicholas F. McGue, aged 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. 26-1

THOMPSON.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Archibald Thompson, aged 73 years, 4 months and 4 days, a native of County Antrim, Ireland.

STEWART.—After a lingering disease, of almost five months, at his residence, on 18th 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 Rencherkin. He leaves a wife and three children—one daughter and two sons—to mourn his deep loss. He remains were interred in the Roman Catholic burial ground, Ferguson's Falls. 26-1