## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

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

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1885. MONTREAL.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS.

## LORD MAYOR.

te Ascendency of the National Party-Irish Topics Discussed by Rev. E. O'Rellly. p. p., in His letter to the New York "Sup."

DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—The new year brought bullin a new Lord Mayor in the person of a r. Alderman O'Connor, a Nationalist and a tholic, both of these qualifications having late become indispensable to the occupant the first civic chair in Ireland. I have been atching very carefully the manifestations of atreme irritation which the growing ascendncy of the National party in this city and in Cork naturally produces in the minority, who ave until now ruled both municipalities, as rell as the destinies of this country. To Americans the phenomenon of the bitfor religious animosity that, in this country, and in Dublin more, perhaps, than clsewhere, is mixed up with political strife, there is something that surrises and saddens. In the great cities of he United States we have outgrown the pirit of narrow higotry which was displayed the Know-Nothing movement, and in the rofessed determination to make of our ublic school system an engine of prosely sm against the Catholic Church. The best inds in our great republic now see and prolaim the necessity of denominational educaon, the urgency of making the school the eacher of religion as well as of letters and ience, and the wisdom and justice of not axing one portion of the community for the eation and support of institutions by which ney cannot profit.

Here in Ireland, on the contrary, a small incrity of the population have been so long constomed to lord it over the majority, that my step toward restoring to the latter a just hare of special equality and political rights as always been declaimed againstas a wrong. t is very hard for a Catholic, a Catholic iest especially, to write on this topic with andor and fairness without creating in the inds of readers of another persussion the apression that he is unduly partial. And f the Protestants, and coming here com the bright and free atmos-here of American social life, I should deounce with infinitely more energy than I

hould now dare to do the iniquity, the cry-ng and intolerable wrong of that Protestant scendency which still reigns and rules in Dublin Castle, pervading every rank of ficialism, weighing, like a vast pyramid of sclusivism and oppression, on the bole country through the judiciary, he inferior magistracy of the Justices if the Peace and the two hideous armies of

be police and the detective forces.

may question, for a moment and at first ight, the policy of the Nationalists and the layor of Dublin shall now be a Nationalist d a Catholic. Apart from the bitter exerience of years not long ago, there is one peremptory reason for this in the fact that his is the crisis in the struggle for national ife, and that, while the battle is still it its height, no man shall be appointed to any great public office in the people's gift but a man who is eartily in sympathy with the people's effort oward Home Rule. This is simple common ense, the prompting and dictate of that intinctive political wisdom which makes a eople see clearly the road to self-preservation nd remove every obstacle in their path. This is also the reason why the Irish people t the present juncture feel so bitterly the onialy of their prelates or priests holding loof from the party which bears the national anner, and to which the majority have ledged their support with a unanimity and

There is a special reason, both in Dublin nd in Cork, why the majority of the citizens will have the Chief Magistrate of their own aith, as well as of their own side in politics. t is because their religion has been here so leeply humiliated in the past, so wronged, so ersecuted, that they now delight in paying t honor. Remember, in O'Connell's time ne Church of Ireland had not been disestabshed, and such a pageant as that of last Sunday—the Lord Mayor's going in state to hear mass in the Catholic cathedral—was impossible. The doing so before 1869 would have been punished by severe penalties. Vhen, after centuries of Protestant ascenlency, O'Connell was elected Lord Mayor, he utmost the clever lawyer could do was to o in full state to the cathedral door, there divest himself, of his splendid robes of office, and enter the sacred edifice in the dress of a

n earnestness never before equalled.

imple citizen. Last Sunday the Lord Lieutenant went, ith his regal escort of cavalry, to attend ivine service in the Protestant Church of t. Jude, where the new Archbishop of Dubpresided and preached. Meantime Lord layor O'Connor went in his state coach, acompanied by the city officials in full para-hernalla, to the cathedral in Marlborough reet, and after mass Cardinal McCabe dined t the Mansion House. His Eminence, in roposing a toast to the health, of the Lord Mayor is represented as saying that "it was had in view in passing it. The presence on an encouragement to the friends of religion the kench of Justice O'Hagan (not the Lord to find a city like Dublin selecting such a Chancellor of that name) has been a disaster to au for its Lord Mayor.

Certain it is that the tendency in all Irish tities at present is to place in the civic chair aly men who belong to the people, men taken m among the business men or trades folk. here are those who complain of this tendency ooth here and in Cork. It is, however, only a sturn to the cutoms of the Catholic ages, then the guilds of workingmen governed the ublists in London. I am delighted that in George's theory, reland, with the revival of the popular liber. My own late studies about the ancient system of the people's power, tem of land tenure in Ireland in Celtic times. reland, with the revival of the popular liberwere is a tonishuy to return to the demcountry on this side of the Atlantic where tors. Every tribe or clan owned in common

the labor question may be solved without peril to the best interests of society or loss of influence to religion, I believe that country is Ireland. Do not blame her, then, for holding fast to the old faith, which made her people so enlightened, so happy, so envied by their neighbors in the age of Charlemagne, which has sustained them through the fearful ordeals which succeeded, and which is now laboring to prepare them for a fruitful use of their full measure of liberty.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet on New Year's Day the aristocratic and Protestant elements were conspicuously absent. The presence of a vice-royal court in Dublin so many centuries has made all the substantial people snobbish and intolerant of the democratic remaissance. The fact that the population of Dublin is largely made up of the pro-fessors and students of Trinity College (the University of Dublin), with the privileged male and female schools endowed by former sovereigns or founded by the Established Church, and largely also of the numerous officials, civil, military, and semi-military, dependent on the Castle, makes it the strong-hold of Protestantism in Ireland. It is hard for all these, with the memories of a domineering past to look back on, to see one after another of the great judicial, or administrative offices occupied, with a prospect of permanency, by persons of a religion so long despised and banned.

I do not approve of chanting hymns of triumph when the Catholic majority succeed in getting back some one of the great offices from which they have hitherto been excluded. But when you look closely into the long lists of officials belonging to every department of government, you are astonished to find that the religion of the majority is so miserably represented in every one of them, both in the administration of justice and in the personnel of the University Senates and Boards of Edu-cation. The National Board and the Intermediate Board contain only a very small minority of Catholics; so is it with the Senates of the Royal University and the Queen's University. So is it on the Judges' bench. One remarkably Protestant monopoly has lately been pointed out by the English as well as by the Irish press-the Dublin General Post Office. Every lucrative position in t I fancy that were I a Protestant it is filled by a Protestant. Indeed, until the Protestants, and coming here quite recently, this strong wall of officialism was a stronghold of the ascendency. The evil fate which has so deservedly befallen Cornwall, and French, and Bolton, has caused the English public to look more closely into the personal elements of the local administration in Ireland. Do not blame the Irish, therefore, for feeling jubilant over every successful effort to dislodge some one of these odious placemen.

While the new year opens on a most depressed condition of all business and industry ahead, the national heart is far from die to go any further or to keep my engagement sed about the political the wording of the Redistribution bill and atholic voters in insisting that the Lord the operations of the boundaries Commission are far from realizing the extravagant hope of the more sanguine patriots. The Commissioners are "gerrymandering" the elec-toral districts, and they will continue to do

so, all in the interest of the minority. A most interesting controversy isnow going on about the decline of the Irish linen industry, its cause and remedy. This question has been taken up by the Belfast Morning News. Two letters have already appeared from the pen of an expert, a thoroughly well-informed writer. As to the cause, he judges that the linen industry almost exclusively confined to Ulster, was "solidly Orange," an oppressive monopoly, depending on the banks instead of honest capital, and run without much regard to honesty in other respects. It was religiously exclusive as well, and, strange to say, it made, or helped to make, of Ulater the poorest province in Ireland, instead of the richest, as people had fancied and boasted all

along. Now we are going to revive the linen, the flax-growing, industry all through Ireland, by establishing a Linen League, to work on people, so ready to adopt and push forward every enterprise conducive to the national weal.

I had the good fortune to spend with Mr. Davitt, at the house of a common friend, the last night he spent in Ireland. We were born within a few miles of each other, and this, together with our community of views on national matters, have made a closer acquaintance delightful to one of us at least. He is a singularly quiet, gentle, but tright and energetic spirit. The land question was upper-most in my mind when we met. "The landlords are doomed," he says, "and must go." That is not at all an improbable prophecy. It is the opinion of the great scholar, who is in all Ireland the foremost authority on all questions relating to the tenure of land, and the best acquainted with the practical working of the last Land law and the courts established under it. This eminent man, whose name I am not at liberty to mention, declares that the Land Courts have simply defeated every good purpose Mr. Gladstone tenure of land will be so profoundly and radically sitered by the great revolution going on in international commerce that landlords will be too glad to sell out for what they can get for their property. I had not time to draw from Mr, Davitt an expression or explanation of his own peculiar views about the " nationity themselves had created, and appointed all alization of land." I do not think he agrees a magistrate. The madisval custom still with the objectionable features in Mr.

leads me to believe that Mr. Davittis not far cratic customs of the side when religion was from holding, with myself, that it would be be soul of liberty, and when the laboring better it a fundamental change is to be affected bases were all powerful for good under the la Ireland, to revert to the system of holding allybicated guidance of religion. If there is land under the old Brehou law of our anges.

were well defined in the written records of the Judges. The chief and his tanist or heir presumptive were assigned lands which were attached to the office, not to the persons who consent of the tribe. So were the lands attributed to religion, to education, to hospitality. The plough lands, pasture lands, and wood lands were also well marked, and distributed yearly to the hasbandmen and kerdsmen. I have satisfied myself by close and conscientious research that the Ireland and to retain nationhood (applause). Ireland of the age of Charlemagne Nobody could point to any single action of ours was a land f alundance, where in the House of Commons or out of it which Christian civilization was daily elevated was not based upon the knowledge that being the people. Unfortunately there was no unity of government. This lack of national cohesion exposed a simple, peaceful, pastoral, intellectual people to the power of the warlike Dane and Anglo-Norman. If it were possible, by buying out the landlords, to revert to something like this national or district tenure of property, it would be prefer-tors—the old electors—the electors who able. Do you know that they have bought will be swamped (laughter) in the out the landsord in more than one locality. and that they hold the land after this fashion?

And now comes up in Ireland the no less agitating question of land tenure in cities. It is growing in practical interest every day and soon must be ripe for some solution. Ah. happy America! I wonder if her people are grateful enough to Him who made both the land and the sea.

BERNARD O'REILLY.

# "GRATTAN'S PARLIAMENT

Mr. Parnell in Cork-Great Speech of the Irish Leader-Futl Report.

Mr. Parnell, M.P., addressed his constituby immense crowds of all classes of the citizens, on the platform being the principal public men of the city, including the Mayor (who presided), the junior member for the city, the member for Tipperary, and the Rev. Mr. Parnell was greeted with a magnificent ovation by the audience, who rose to their feet, waving hats and handkerchiefs, and singing "God Save Ireland." When the enthusiasm had subsided,

Mr. Parnell, M.P., rose and said-Mr. Mayor and ladies and gentlemen,—The Mayor has kindly claimed for me your indulgence, and indeed last night, when I set out upor the journey which he has described to you, I felt a sinking at my heart lest when I should ed Ireland I found myself getting better and better (cheers, and ories of "bravo"), and when I reached Dublin and came near your beautiful City of Cork, the change became increasingly marked (cheers), so that when I reached your city I felt myself quite restored and strong as if nothing had ever been the matter with me (cheers, and a voice, God keep you so long); but at the same sime I do intend to claim your indulgence this evening and to make my remarks much shorter and fewer than they would have been under other circumstances (hear, hear and applause). The previous speaker, Mr. Mahoney, has reminded you and me that it wants a month or two of five years since the constituency of Cork honored me by making me its representative (cheers).

A voice—You are worthy of it.

A voice—You are worthy of it.

Another voice-And you killed Whigger

(cheers). Mr. Parnell-My victory was a very re markable one (cheers). Coming as I did amongst you, and representing the principles which I did represent, it was exto the laborer. We have shown our traordinary that in the limited constituted esire to benefit the laborer by the The Sun and American public opinion will the ideas which then prevailed amongst encourage the project and bid the leaguers God speed. Cheering words from America such a politician as me flanghton) Ronayne (cheers), had often told me that it was impossible for Cork to return two Nationalists, and my return was the first occasion upon which two members of my way of thinking sat for and represented your city. A voice-They knew we were the right

e**er**t. sir. Mr. Parnell -But great as was the advance marked by my return by a very narrow driven back—to the consideration of the majority it was as nothing to the great question of National Self-Government for change which has since taken place (hear, hear). Altogether leaving saide the great extention to the constituency which the Franchise act has made, you have since shown in the election of my able col league, Mr. Deasy-(cheers)-that it is no trouble for you to elect any number of Nationalists (applause); and the present constituency of Cork under the and just as it is impossible for us to say in Franchise act will leave you in a posi- what way or by what means the National tion free from care, so far as choice of your representatives goes. I do not suppose that the will of Cork will ever again be contested by the oligarchy in this city. At that election in 1880 I laid certain principles before you and you accepted them (applause, and cries of "We do"). the poor tenants all over Ireland. Before two I said, and pledged myself, that I should years are over he thinks the question of the form one of an independent Irish Party to act in opposition to every Enlish Government which refused to concede the just rights of Ireland. (Loud applause.) And the longer time which has gone by since then the more I am convinced that that is the true, policy to pursue, so far as party and we have never attempted to fix. "Ne policy is concerned, and that it will be im plus ultra" to the progress of Ireland's possible for either or both of the English nationhood, and we never shall (cheers). parties to contend for any long time against a But; gentlemen, while we leave" those determined band of Irishmen acting honestly things to time, forcumstances, and the upon these principles and backed by future, we intertesed one of us resolve alone had athis object in wiview. We do everything which within wite to obtain have always been very careful not to fetter for Ireland the fullest measure of her rights

the district in which they dwelt. Its limits | perhaps, in our anxiety in this direction we have asked them to do what is beyond their strength, but I hold that it is better even to encourage you to do what is beyond your strength, even should you fail held it, and could not be alienated without the sometimes in the attempt, than to teach you to be subservient and unreliant (applause). You have been encouraged to organize yourselves, to depend upon the rectitude of your cause for your justification, and to depend up in the determination which has helped irishmen through many centuries to retain the name of hind us existed a strong and brave people, that without the help of the people our ex ections would be as nothing, and that with the help and with their confidence we should be, as I believe we shall prove to be in the near future, invincible and unconquerable (great applause). The elec great mass of Irishmen now admit ted to the rights of the constitution, so far as they existed in this country, were on the whole faithful to their trust. Indeed, it was not until we showed by a good many proofs that we could do without an enlargement of the franchise, and that with the old, restricted suffrage we could do all that was necessary in the way of Parliamentary operations, that the opposition to the admission of the masses of the Irish people to the franchise disappeared (applause) But I look forward to the future with a light heart. Iam convinced that the five hundred or six hundred thousand Irishmen who within a year must vote for the man of their choice, will be as true to Ireland, even truer to Ire land, than those who have gone before them, and that we may safely trust to them the exercise of the great and important privilege, unequalled in its greatness and its magni ents in the Opera House at Cork, and was accorded ademonstrations characterized by great which will shortly be placed upon them, enthusiasm. It was packed fremileor to ceiling I am convinced that when the reckening comes, after the General Election of 1886, that we in Ireland shall have cause to con gratulate ourselves in the possession of a strong party, which will bear down all opposition, and which, aided by the

·梅纳克克克·特尔·姆马特克

Mr. Sheehy. On coming on the platform organization of our country behind us, will enable us to gain for our country those rights which were stolen from us (cheers). We shall struggle, as we have been struggling, for the great and important interests of the Irish tenant-farmer. We shall ask that his industry shall not be fettered by rent; we shall ask also from the farmer in return that he shall do what in him lies to encourage the struggling manufactures of Ireland, and that he shall not think it too great a sacrifice to be in Ireland and a very disheartening prospect reach Dublin I should feel myself unable called upon when he wants anything, when he has to purchase anything, to consider manufacture (hear, hear), even suppose he has to pay a little more for it (cheers). I am sorry if the agricultural population has shown itself somewhat deficient in its sense of its duty in this respect up to the present time; but I feel convinced that the matter has only to be put before them to secure the opening up of most important markets in this country for those manufactures which have always existed and for those which have been reopened anew as a consequence of the recent exhibitions—the great exhibition in Dubliz and the other equally

great one in Cork which have been recently

held (cheers). We shall also endeavour to

secure for the laborer some recognition

and some right in the land of his country.

hear). We consider that whatever class tries to obstruct the laborer in the possession of those fair and just rights to which he is entitled, that class should be put down, and coerced, if you will, into doing justice passage of the Laborers' Act, which, if maimed and mutilated in many of its provisions, undoubtedly is based upon correct lines and principles, which undoubtedly do much good for that class, and undoubt-edly will secure for the laboring classes a portion of what we have been striving to secure for them. Well, but, gentlemen, I go back from the consideration of these questions to the Land Question, in which the laborers' question is also involved and the manefacturers' question. I come back -and every Irish politician must be forcibly great question of National Self-Government for Ireland (cheers). Ido not know how this great question will be eventually settled. I do not know whether Eugland will be wise in time and

concede to constitutional arguments and methods the restitution of that which was stolen from us towards the close of the last century (cheers). It is given to none of us to forecast the future, what way or by wast means the National question may be settled, in what way full juatice may be done to I reland, so it is impossi ble for us to say to what extent that justice should be done. We cannot ask for less than restitution of Grattan's Parliament (loud cheers), with its important privileges and far-reaching constitution. We cannot, under the British constitution, ask for more than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament (renewed cheering). But no man has the right to fix the boundary to march of a nation (great cheers). No man has a right to say to his country :-"Thus far shalt thou go, and no further;"

while we struggle to day for that which may seem possible for us with our combination, we must struggle for it with the proud consciousness and that we shall not do anything to hinder or prevent better men who may come after us from gaining better things than those for which we now contend (prolonged applause).

Mr. Densy, M.P., Mr. John O'Connor, M.P., the Rev. Eugene Sheehy, and other speakers addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Parnell was moved to the second chair amid a scene of indescribable excitement, while vociferous cheers were given, and a voice in the crowd exclaiming, as the hon, member took the Mayor's sent. "The king is now on his throne." Tae meeting was most orderly and appreciative during the progress, while continued and deafening cheers were given as Mr. Parcell left the building.

#### SOUDAN THE

London, February 9 .- It is understood that the government have received word that Gen. Wilson's party is safe. The opinion prevails at the war office that Gordon is alive and defending himself in some inaccessible part of Khartoum, where he had prepared a refuge. Three thousand reinforcements at the urgent demand of Wolseley have been or dered to proceed rapidly to Egypt to open the Suakim and Berber route. A naval de-monstration in the Red Sea to co-operate with the land movement has been arranged for. The Pall Mall Gazette states that the cabinet has decided that to defeat the Mahdi is necessary to vindicate England. No immediate advance upon Khartoum is considered possible or will be attempted, unless it is found that there is good reason for believing Gordon is still holding out with a handful of followers in the Mission house at Khartoum, where it was reported he had taken refuge. In the absence of this, Wolseley, it is said, will probably continue to advance by the river until he reaches Berber, where he will spend the summer with his army and wait for the September rise of the Nile before advancing. Two months must, according to this plan, elapse before there can be any advance in force from Suakim.

The number of reinforcements already ordered to Egypt is 8 000. Preparations have been completed for the transport of commissions of the transport of commissions of the transport of commissions of the transport sariat and ordnance. Vessels are already loading at Woolwich. The Grenadier Guards have been ordered to hold themselves in roudiness for foreign service.

LORD WOLSELAV'S FORCES. The force at present under the command of Wolseley numbers about 8,000 men, and is divided into three divisions, one under command of Col. Boscawen (Gen. Stewart being wounded, and Col. Wilson, the next in com-mand, encamped on an island in the Nile, where his steamers were wrecked on the way back from Khartoum), numbering some 2,000 nor wrote any.

A widow, who keeps a lodging-house at 32 men; one about the same strength with Gen. Earle, now on the march to Berber, and the third with Gen. Wolseley at Korti, or on the way thither. Besides these there are smaller detachments at Gakdul wells, where Stewart had his first fight; at Abn Klea, where Burnaby was killed and where there are a large number of wounded men, and a force under Gen. Buller, last reported on the way from this last point to Gubat. The official statement of the force is as follows:--General Officer Commanding in Chief-Lord Wolseley, at present at Korti. Military Secretary — Licutenant-Colonel Swaine. Aides de Camp — Major Wardrop, Major Breagh, Licut. Childers, Licut. Adye, and Capt. Lord C. Beresford. Lord Beresford, at last accounts, was on the way to resque Col. Wilson's wrecked detachment. Chief of Staff-Major General Buller. Aides de Camp—Lord Fitzgerald. General Buller is probably at Gubat by this time, having started from Gakdul on Friday last with the Royal Irish and Sussex regiments. Acting Adjutants and Quartermasters-General-Colonel Fure and Col. W. F. Butler. Col. Butler is with Gen. Earle's column en route round the bend of the Nile for Berber. Deputy acting adjutant and quarter-master gen.—Lieut. Col. Allyne. Brigadier general -Major General W. O. Lennox Alde-de-camp — Capt. B. Holmes. Brigade major — Lieut. Colonel R. W. Gordon. Brigadier general-Major General Davis. Aide de camp-Lieut Col. C. Douglas. Brigade major-Lient. Col. T. B. Hitchcock. Brigadier general-Major-General Freemantle. Aide de camp—Capt. T. W. Stopford. Brigade major—Lieut. Col. W. E. Kelley. Cavalry—19th Hussars. Artillery—B Brigade, G Battery, 2nd. Brigade, I Battery. 5th and 6th Scottish Divisions ; 1st Battery, Scuthern Division; 8th, 11th, 17th and 28th Companies Royal Engineers. Detachment of Telegraph Battery and Field Park; 9th and 11th Companies Commissariat; C Company Ordnance Store Corps. Infantry—1st Battalion Royal Scots; 1st Battalion Royal Irish regiment; 1st Battalion Yorkshire regiment; 2nd Battalion. East Surrey ; 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex regiment; 1st Battelion, South Staffordshire regiment; Ist Battalion, Black Watch or Royal Highlanders ; 2nd Battaliou, Essex regiment; 1st Battalion, Berkshirereg; 1st Batalion, Royal West Kent; 3rd Battalion, King's Royal rifle corps; lst Battalion, Ger-don Highlanders; lst Battalion, Cameron Highlanders: The Black Watch and Staffordshire regiments are with Earle's column, and the Royal Irish and Sussex regiments with. Gen. Buller. The force at Gubat consisted of ninety men of the 19th Hussars, three divisions of the camel corps, in alliabout 1,080 men (composed of various regiments, and some Blue, Jakete), 450 mounted infantry, a Royal artillery lattery of 40 men, 30 Royal engineers, 50 men of the naval brigade, the Royal Sussex regiment, 320 strong, 80 men

THE LONDON EXPLOSIONS.

CHANGING THE CHARGE AGAINST THE PRISONERS-HIGH TREASON.

London, Feb. 9 .- The examination of Cunningham and Burton, the alleged dynamiters, began to-day. The Bow street police court was crowded. Quilliam, counsel for Cunningham, was permitted to have an interview with his client before the latter was brought into court. Burton de-clined the services of the counsel, saying he would defend himself. Poland opened the case for the crown. He created a sensation by immediately announcing he would withdraw the charge of conspiracy and subtitute that of high treason and felony gainsta both the prisoners jointly. Under the new indictments the solicitor proceeded to state in detail the testimony the Crown would produce to sustain the charge. In doing this he repeated the history narrated at the former examination of the prisoners. He stated that Cunningham had arrived from New York on Dec. 20th, and came to London after staying at Liverpool a short

time. Poland said as yet the case against the prisoners was in its infancy. The police were hard and successfully at work and daily securing more information about the conspiracy in carrying out of which Cumuingham and his colleague were the instruments. The Crown would prove that the headquarters of the conspiracy was in America. The prisoners had come from America bringing dynamite of the "Atlas" brand.

London, Feb. 9.—Cunningham, continued Mr. Poland, has been in England before. He came to England in May, 1884, and was here when the Scotland Yard explosions occurred and dynamite was found placed against the Nelson column. Burton was in England from March until September, 1884. In July or August he was in St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He returned to America in September. The explosions at Gower street station occurred on January 2nd, a short time after Burton and Cunningham arrived. The train which arrived at the station at the time of the explosions started from Aldgate, and both prisoners lived near Aldgate. It would be shown that the men were on the train, and were active in causing the explosion.

Miss Cannon, proprietress of the lodging-

house at 40 Great Prescott street, testified when the prisoner first came to her house be brought a brown bag and large brown trunk, both of which he carried up stairs himself. He informed her that the trunk was not his, but belonged to a friend, and he was going to buy a smaller one. He shortly afterward returned with a smaller brown box. The brown trunk was not seen again, although she could not tell how it was taken away. He had no visitors, and received no letters

Scarborough street, testified that Cunning, ham hired a room on January 14th. He gave no reference, but said he came from 40 Prescott street. He had a brown box and brown bag. He usually went out about 9 a. m. and returned at 6 p.m. The morning of the explosion he went out, taking nothing with him, and returned between 12 and 1 o'clock and was in his room two or three minutes : then he left the house and she did not see him again until requested to go the police station that evening. He gave the name of Dalton.

Miss Caunon, recalled, was closely crossexamined by Quilliam. She got mixed up as to the color of the box or trunk alleged to have mysteriously disappeared from Cunningham's room at her house, and began to waver in her testimony. When questioned whether the box taken to 32 Scarboro street was not the only one Cunningham had while lodging at her house, she broke down, and refused to swear to the identity of the trunk found in Burton's possession as being the one she alleged Cunningham had at her place.

Miss Cannon was considered one of the crown's most important witnesses. Her refusal to swear to the identity of the trunk caused the prosecution considerable disappointment.

Emma Harvey, the landlady in Turners' road, testified that Burton engaged a room at her house on 10th Jahuary. He brought with him a Gladstone bag. Afterwards he said he had obtained work and was going to bring a trunk to his room. He did not state

where he had got the trunk.

Detective Roper testified that he saw Burton and Cunningham conversing together on the 10th January in High street, Aldgate. Burton denied this, and said he never saw Cunningham before he entered the dock today. Burton said he went to America in Soptember on the Alaska. The brown trunk, brown box and Gladstone bag were produced, the police having traced and secured them alk

Their exhibition produced a wild sensation.

Cabman Bacon identified the trunk as one he took to the Prescott street house. Cabman. Crosbie testified that the trunk was the same. he took from the Prescott street house for-Burton. On the journey Crosbie said he stopped for the trunk about 10.30 p.m. on January 12th. Burton denied Crosbie's statement, repeating his own former story, and said the trip to Turner's road was made at seven o'clock in the evening. Creshic denied this and said he would prove he was home at that time.

After other testimony and address by Mr. Poland, the prisoners were remanded till next Monday, when testimony will be brought to convict them of complicity in the Gower street explosion.

Con ... See OBITUARY On Monday at 11 colock there died at 12 Points Chare, after a sickness of 17 months, 120 Mr. Paul Noveux, one of the oldest residents. the Irish people (cheers); But we have not in our own hearts that we shall at all times of the Essex regiment, 50 men of the trans of the place. The deceased was over 77 years port corps, and macmanysof the medical staff of age and has been diving a retired life for have always been very careful not to fetter for Ireland the fullest measure of her rights corrected ward somewhat reduced by about 25 years. He was greatly respected in a correct them from doing any culties and contentions amongst each other. In this we shall not give up anything by their own strength which it is in this we shall not give up anything which the first corps.

| Dort course, and macmany to the medical retard to tage and has been all required and corps. These ward somewhat reduced by about 25 years. He was greatly respected in a corps. These ward somewhat reduced by about 25 years. He was greatly respected in a corps. These ward somewhat reduced by about 25 years. He was greatly respected in a corps. These ward somewhat the fighting at Cakdul, and the detachment of the fighting at wind will



CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Soare Thront, Swellings, Sprains, Bruisca,
Rurns, Scalds, Prost Bites.
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAIRS AND ACHES,
Bold by Druggius and Desiers everywhere. Firey Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Language.
THE OHARTLES A. VOGELER CO.
Chromos to A VOGELER CO.
Baltimera, M. U.S.

# \* AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

#### Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cared me of the Inflammatory Rheuma, ism, with which I have suffered for many years. W. H. MOORE."

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

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1892.



Agents. Terms and full outfit FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, 27-4-eow

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—Superior Court. No. 101. Dame Jessie Mendels, of the City of Montreal, wife of Jacob Silverstone, duly authorized à ester en justice, against said Jacob Silverstone, her hus-An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 27th Jan., 1885.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 406.
Dame Emelienne Adam, of the City and District
of Montreal, wife of Adelard Champoux, inn keeper, of the same place, has this day insti-tuted an action for separation as to property against her said husband. LECLAIR & ALLARD.

6-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, Jan. 30, 1885.

onventions of doctors and undertakers re recently held at Eric on the same day.

Young Men!-Read This. THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and man-hood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 220

There is a glacier in Alaska moving slong at the rate of a quarter of a mile a year,

Itching Piles-Symptoms and Cure The symptoms are moisture, ike perspira-tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, tion, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Box by mail 50 cents; three for \$1.25. Address, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa Sold by Druggists.

Custom compels an Icelander in his native island to kiss every woman he meets.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Councilists. Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suf fering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 10—19 cow

One of the steers to be exhibited in New Orleans weighs over 4,100 pounds.

EPPS'S COOOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a dalestely flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors 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 maladies are floating around us ready 

SPOILING FOR A FIGHT.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Prince Bismarck at the pres Paris, Eeb. 3.—Prince Bismarck at the present moment is the object of the concentrated attention of diplomatic Europe. His conduct toward England is most brutally aggressive. His contempt for the present English Ministry is not concealed; and he is apparently doing his best to provoke that country to throw down the country to him. Garnain country to fact fight nest to provoke that country to throw down the gaintlet to him. Germany cannot alone fight England as Frederick II. said, any more than a dog-could fight a shark, but Germany un-doubtedly has Russia as an ally, and, with doubtedly has Russia as an ally, and, with france isolated or kept neutral by permission to seize a portion of Egypt, would prove an ugly opponent. Russia at the present moment is ready for an advance on Herat and Cabul, in Asia, and could at the same time, make descent on the Bosphorus, in Europe, both of which operations would leave ner fleet free foroperations in the North sea. "It must be borne in mind," remarked an old diplomat with whom your correspondent was discussing with whom your correspondent was discussing the situation at the Grand Carcle, "that Germany and Russia are the sole co-plaintiffs in the Cairo-Caisse action, and that they will be able to get a joint caus belli out of that if they wish it. Prince Rigmarch is ambitious. He is master Prince Bismarck is ambitious. He is masterit. Prince Bismarck is amuticus. He is musticus ful on the Continent; but his dream cannot be fulfilled without spoiling the British nation. India for Russia, Egypt for France, and South Africa for Germany is the ultimatum of the Chancellor's policy.

THE PENITENTIARY WARDENSHIP

KINGSTON, Feb. 3.—Dr. Lavell, surgeon in the penitentiary, has received a despatch from Ottawa asking him if he would accept the wardenship, and he has replied in the affirmative. Dr Lavell was born at Quebec. He came to Kingeton an orphan child, afterwards went to Toronto and acted as clerk in the Guardian office and Wesleyan bookroom, where he looked after his education and began the study of medicine. He went to Philadelphia and graduated, returning to Toronto, and after taking out a license began practice in Peterboro', coming to Kingston in 1858. He has been a professor in the sylvan bowers on plains of Arcadian beauty, medical school since 1860, was president of the noble lord of all, happy in the love the medical council, and is now the oldest of a cherished wife, beautiful children, member of that institution. In 1872 he was faithful dependents, and a limited but appointed surgeon of the penitentiary. His devoted circle of chosen friends, simappointment, although a surprise, is considered a wise one, as Dr. Lavell is thoroughly acquainted with the duties of warden. It is thought Dr. Strange will succeed him as

To the aged and infirm, the nourishing and invigorating properties of Robinson's Phospherized Emulsion give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirits.
Always ask for Robinson's Phosphorized EMULSION, and be sure you get it.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme to the other in a few hours, and as these changes cannot fail to increase or diminish the perspiration, they must of course affect the health. Nothing so suddenly ob structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Hea rarifies the blood, quickens the circula tion and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what ommonly goes by the name of catching cold. In such cases use Bickle's Anti-Consumptiv

Nearly 800 murders are committed annually in the United States.

Neglected Colds, Pain in the Chest and all diseases of the Lungs, are cured by using Allen's Lung Balsam.—See adv.

Connecticut boasts of a woman who wears

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on

Young ladies on the eve of marriage in some regions now give "spinster dinners," to which only female friends are invited.

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

No one is ever killed by lightning when asleep in bed, according to the assertion of an English electrician.

How often we hear middle-aged people say regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it to me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." It is always guaranteed to cure or money refunded.

Every mother should have Arnica & Oil Liniment always in the house in case of accilent from burns, scalds or bruises. Costiveness can be permanently cured by the use of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters.

A mine of magnetic ore has been found in Fresno County, California; also a spring near it that cures the itch.

\* \* Decline of man or woman, prematurely induced by excesses or had practices, speedily and radically cared. Book (illustrated) three (3ct.) stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Adrian Hill, the poet and inventor, has of-fered to walk to the north pole and back for purse of \$5,000.

"Maryland, My Maryland." Lovely daughters and noble men."

"My farm lies in a rather low and mias matic situation, and

" My wife !"
" Who !"

"Was a very pretty blonde !" Twenty years ago, became

"Sallow!"

"Hollow-eyed !" "Withered and aged I"

Before her time, from "Malarial vapors, though she made no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-"A short time ago I purchased your

remedy for one of the children, who had a very severe attack of biliousness, and it occurred to me that the remedy might help my wife, as I found that our little girl upon recovery had " Lost !"

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

Hop Bitters to thank for it. The dear creature just looked over my shoulder, and says 'I can flatter equal to the days of our courtship,' and that reminds me there might be more pretty wives if my bro-ther farmers would do as I have done."

Hoping you may long be spared to do good, thankfully remain, C. L. JAMES. BELTSVILLE, Prince George Co., Md., ]

May 28th, 1883.

Me None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with " Hop" or "Hops,' in 6012 (197)

Janie Probe

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXVIII. -Continued. "So he it! I for one bemoan not, nor reek what goad may spur a cold-hearted braggart to zeal in patriotic cause. Odds my

drummed into action. But come, Hugh, let's be stirring before the dawn."
"Tarry a moment; I've a friend here I would take leave of, and charge with my adieu to another friend whom I left behind at

life! it pleasures me to see supine cyphers

the ball," said Hugh, rising.
"Ay," nodded O'Dwyer, "the priest I saw when I called in quest of you, and who directed me where to find you. Do go wake him up and get his blessing, while I turn my Do go wake masquerading gear, and assume a new character, even that of a reverend purson intent on tithes and converts."

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PLOT DEVELOPS-PIKES FOUND ON ROB-ERT BYRNE'S DEMESSE. Meantime, while convulsions shake the

land, and Demosthenic eleoquence thunders in the senate, and bewildering pageants grace the fair metropolis of the Isle, apart from each busy scene of political strife, war's alarm, and pleasure's festive hall, dwelt in the peaceful retirement and elegant seclusion of his mansion of Clare Hill, sheltered amid ple, dignified, unostentatious, amiable n deportment, unimpeachable in character, studiously interfering with none, and guardedly prudent in the expression of his sentiments, Robert Byrne of Cabinteely, surrounded, as he moreover was, by a phalanx of connexions of the ascendency principles, whose interest in the State was by no means insignificant, might well be supposed to enjoy immunity from those vicissitudes that harassed less favored individuals, and to stand far beyond the reach or the thought of those traffickers in blood and spoil, the infamous bastard progeny of bastard aliens of foreign race, that now overran and deluged the forward by his pusillanimous kinsman, who. land. Not so; the eye of cupidity, as we have seen in preceding page, looked upon the or others, restricted himself to mere negative-fair heritage of the Catholic gentleman, saw ly rebutting charges against him, and justifyit was good, and covetous bosoms forthwith concocted subtle schemes, and fertile brains soon devised engines and machinery to enable rapacious hands to rend away to their charter of freedom of action in all legitimate own possession the ancient property matter. Haughtily drawing up his tall figure, of an inoffensive neighbor. All unconscious of the impending ruin looming near, Robert Byrne, just convalescent from a severe and protracted fit of gout, which had confined him some weeks to his chamber, was lounging, wrapped in a morning-gown and slippers, in a cushioned chair before a fire in his study, with a small table, upon which stood a writing desk, with paper, &c., beside him. Near him, with his back to the fire, and the skirts of his coat tucked under his arm, was a tall, slight, muscular man, in the uniform of an English officer, whose features, finely chiselled, and aristocratic, yet hard and stern, wore a shade of deep gloom. Between the two, but nearer to the window, apparently gazing abstracted upon five or six children, including her own, playing hpon the lawn, Madame Byrne lingered awhile, sadly musing. Presently her husband's voice, again speaking in subdued tone, broke her reverie, and riveted her sharp, flery eyes upon his less perturbed countenance.

"I protest, Gregory, I feel like a man in a dream," said Mr. Byrne, addressing his from reminiscences of our family's old prescousin, Captain Byrne, of Broomfield, in tige, that not vainly should he appeal to one Bray. "To think of such an audacious holding the position of representative of a

wrath of any man to such a pitch?' won't do to dream or speculate over it, Bob; rescue from worse than helot bondyou must be stirring, and take active age. Need I recapitulate his arguments measures to counteract a most nefarious and his failure to engage us in his wild schene, upon whose issue is staked your property, reputation, liberty, nay, it may be your very life," returned his kinsman, with vehemence. "I take in the whole thing at a glance: obscure starvellings, emulous of notice and greedy of plunder—Sirr, Swan, Reynolds, Sandys, and others—having failed to extort from the people about evidence against you, have taken upon themselves to manufacture a web whose flimsy fabric, determined energy and prompt measures on your part may flitter to rags; but you must be alert."

"I can do nothing till I see Day, for whom I have sent to talk it over with him and hear what he says," returned Robert"

Byrne. "Here he comes, Robert, and two or three other gentlemen—one, I think, Hussey burgh:—yes, Hussey Burgh after him, riding up the avenue," exclaimed his wife, with heightened color, seating herupon a chair, from which she rose again as Judge Day, who was on foot, entered, followed by Hussey Burgh and two other personages, who were strangers to her, one an elderly man of pleasing aspect, the other a vulgar, red-faced, pugnacious, withal joviallooking man, who carried pencil and paper in his hand, and stared about in a hard business-like kind of manner, that might be only likened to an auctioneer taking an inven-

"Well, Bob, what's in the wind?" brusquely cried Judge Day, after the usual cere-mony of greeting had been carried out among all parties, seating himself opposite his friend and wiping his face with a silk handkerchief, while Hussey Burgh, and the gentleman with him, took up positions indicated by the lady of the mansion, and with eyes indifferent to all else, and replete with anxious interest in his reply, centred upon Robert Byrne, who did not keep them long in suspense, saying, as he nervously poked the fire: "I take it you've all heard the news-spread like wildfire—about the pikes?"

"Yes," said Judge Day, sagaciously shaking his head; "bad business. When were they found ?"

"This morning the servants brought word that a lot of fellows, scaling the demesne wall after midnight, ripped up the ground near the brook and got them. "Well, Bob," returned the judge, slowly taking a pinch of snull; "'tis very awkward;

you're in a quandary, and no mistake. How will you prove your innocence?" "My well-known loyalty, I should think, will be my best defence," coldly responded

the other. "Not with parties interested for private motives or ends in believing you guilty, Mr. Byrne," said Hussey Burgh, with significant glance; "you must demand open trial, aud employ first counsel in the case.

Just so," returned Judge Day. "Why didn't you affix your name to the loval address presented by the Lords Fingal, South- choice old port, smacks of the fruit-if I parties, and growled; with lar 101 1000 200 3

name enrolled in some of the militia corps ? hades!" Better do it at once. But, upon my veracity, I don't see how we can help you in this strait,"

"But I do, Mr. Judge, asking your par-don," cried the red-visaged personage, blunt-ly, delivering himself with a broad brogue. "My name's Egan, At my friend Burgh's request I've come down here with him to offer my service to get you out of a horner's nest, and to save the fine old estate from being made pasture land for swine. Now you comprehend what I me'n when I speak in

Robert Byrne's heart swelled with grateful emotion, yet his eyes looked more thanks to each friend than his lips expressed. The second stranger meanwhile said:

"I also take this opportunity, sir, to introduce myself as Don Antonio M'Mahon de San Luis, and in poor requital of a gallant kinsman of yours having saved my life and entertained me hospitably in his house, to make you an offer of any service in my power

Robert bowed. "You allude to my relative, Miles O'Byrne?"

Don Antonio made the gesture of assent, and Judge Day resumed:

"Where are Miles and Hugh at present?" "I know nothing of them," said Robert.
"Though I had no reason to mistrust their loyalty, yet I did not like their friendly inti-macy with Lord Edward Fitzgerald. I feared that soon or late their principles might not be proof against seduction, so alienated myself in great measure from them; they took umbrage at my wary caution, and so we

"But," rejoined Hussey Burgh, "I am cognizant of the fact of which I now admonyou, sir. It has been reported at the Castle that Lord Edward Fitzgerald had been received and entertained by you at

Clare Hill. " Lord Edward," returned Robert Byrne, with the distressed and irresolute aspect of a man lost in a labyrinth, and groping his way through paths entangled by quagnires or infested by snakes, "twice visited me here. Upon one occasion that he called Lord Talbot de Malahide dined with me. I invited his lordship on that occasion to join us, which he did. Again he called and lunched, or dined, I forget which, with some riend of his; but I never went to Frescati, or returned his visits, so determined was I

to keep beyond the sphere of his influence. Here stepped forward Captain Gregory Byrne, who had up to this listened with silent indignation to the cold, spiritless defence put in the nerveus dread of compromising himself ing himself by feeble admissions, and explanations derogatory to his dignity and detrimental to the exercise of a subject's and steruly envisaging Hussey Burgh, Captain Byrne, spoke, sharp, decisive, and free from

the smallest tendency to tremor or hesitation. "My kinsman, Mr. Byrne," he commenced, apologetically, has been lately suffering from severe illness, hence the prostration of strength of mind and body that impedes his grappling with this business in the manner it requires. Now, sir, assuming my relative's permission, I shall take upon me to carry the war into the enemies' camp, and put them upon their own defence."

Hussey Burgh and his friends smiled approbatively.

Captain Byrne proceeded with the imperturbable, methodical air of a man aware of his ground, and inflexibly bent upon worsting his opponents and carrying his point: "Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the unfortunate ringleader of a deluded party of would-be patriots, naturally desirous to augment his band with reinforcements to the popular cause, and pardonably charge brought against me-and worse, that race ever inimical to oppression and tyranny. I could have an enemy capable of such vil- | boldly came undisguised in the open light of lainy. What have I done to provoke the day, announced his purpose, and besought us, in the name of our bleeding country, to rath of any man to such a pitch?", in the name of our bleeding country, to "However, that's not the point; and it league with him and all true men, for its enterprise. He withdrew incensed, and perhaps excusably anatherentising the decay of heroic spirit in moderatime. Rut, sir, in the train of Lord Edward came also othersmen in outward semblance, fair-faced, smoothtongued—jackals in lions' coats, emissa-ries of Government in patriot guise, ghouls, vampires in human form, ambushing to snare, intriguing to entice the victims whose blood should furnish the banquet upon which they gloated in prospect. Did they bear, you may ask me, the patronymics of men? Yes. Having unclosked themselves, 'tis not even within the power of despotio law, or shamefaced patrons, to invest them in a rag that may conceal the naked deformity of the monsters-Armstrong, Reynolds, Magan, and Higgins—as they stand before him they assailed us with potent arguments for rebellion, each having in view a different end-he, the bettlefield, victory, or glorious death; they, the criminal's dock, the hangman's noose, dishonor and spoliation. Well may you believe that when the Geraldine, unsuccessful, proudly withdrew, these staunchito their profit and speculation, remained, and bringing to bear every weaponflattery, entreaty, lofty enthusiam, plausible argument, highflown rhetoric, ridicule, sarcasm, badinage, jibe, jeer, tauntto stimulate our zeal, shey sought to trepan us to our ruin. What more? Failing to bend our invincible mind, cased in armor of wisdom, to their insidious aim, what more remained but to fabricate, plot and iniquit-ous stratagem to drag by violence into their meshes the wary prey they could not bait or blindfold? And here I admonish you, gentlemen, that all who lend themselves by connivance, silence, apathy, indifference or otherwise, though not evertly, perhaps, amenable to stigms, are nevertheless accessary to, and passive accomplices all the sproject of these "None here," said Hussey Burgh, "I fain

plunderers !" believe, are minded to incur such obloquy.' "No, faith I that's not what brought us here," humourously cried the celebri-ty of the bar known to fame by the sobriquet of Bully Egan, looking well pleased exhibited by the atout butler, in answer to go out and have your dinner, in the kitchen.

the beil rung by the lady of the house, bearWhere are you off to, judge?" the bell rung by the lady of the house, bearing in a huge tray of decanters and glasses and preparing to lay the table for luncheon. "Why, look you here, Byrne, it's a conspiracy to rob you. But don't be down-hearted, friend. I think, with my forensic acumen, you may call me a coon if

well, Gormanstown, Kenmare, and others to stood in your pumps, and caught the body of the king? The omission, you see, has placed a poscher trespessing on my/ground, I'd send you under ban; or why not have had your him to Charon, to ferry across the Styr to

There are two of them at this moment. I believe, keeping guard upon the house, that we may not vanish with the smoke up the chimney, or elude them by any sleight-of-hand or necromantic spell," said Robert Byrne, somewhat reassured, and drawing freer breath, as smiling he contemplated the sturdy, self-reliant visage of the lawyer.

"Fetch, them before us. Let's hear their evidence," calmly returned Judge Day. "By'r leave, judge, one at a time. Don't infringe upon my jurisdiction, I pray you," excitedly rejoined Egan, making sign to the butler to send in one of the men, who soon after, shuffling, snivelling, and quailing before the inquisitorial eyes fixed upon him, appeared on the threshold.
Come forward, my fine fellow, and let us

bask a moment in the light of your volcanic countenance, and hear with ravished ears the dulcet tones of your melli-fluous voice," cried the lawyer, fac-ing round to get a good view of his object, who, combining the brave and the coward in wavering balance, speaked on a few paces, and paused irresolute. "So, what's your name, deponent,?" queried the investigator, pencil and paper in hand.

"Billy Cody, yer honour," snuffled the fellow, wiping his nose with the cuff of his coat, and looking round askance at all.

"That's a nice name," grinned Egan.
Looks well on paper. Your sponsors were people of taste. I daresay you own a pedigree? Could you favor us with an account of your grandfather?"

"I dunno, yer honour. I heerd as how my grandfather's father kem to Ireland wid Croinwell in the ould times."

"Indeed! and left your father and slot of interesting orphans keepsakes in it after him. What a scurvy fellow! So then you are of noble English race, and despise all connection with the mere Irish, whom you would gladly help to exterminate for your own good and the good of the country. Well, let's see if we can help you; for, though I'm of the mere Irish myself, some of us have not hesitated to court favor by immolating our cwn flesh and blood. Who found the pikes on this rebel's ground, Billy !-Lucky dog, 'egad !"
"Myself, an' Stubly, an' Hobson, an' a lot

of us," grinned the informant.

there ? Cody, somewhat posed, hesitated, then made answer: "Jem Pollock tould the Major, an' he sint Jinkins an' the rest of us to search, an' so we got 'em."

"Dear me! How many were there; did you count them? What a lynx-eye Jemmy has—worth fifty silver spoons in the mouth; –such an eye!'

"Yis, yer honour, we reckoned two hun "Lord save us! Were they old or new ones? Wish I had your luck !"

"Spick an' span new from the forge, yer honour." "Think of that! Had no rust or blood apon them? Never were in use before?"

'Not a sign, yer honour." "Just tell me this—was the earth fresh or green over them? Pity we haven't Norbury down!"

"As green as a leek, yer honour." "Humph! so they must have been buried ome weeks. I wonder they weren't rusted. That will do, beauty; you may go for the present. Conduct him, John, and let's have the other hap; but take care they don't speak."
"Never ferr, sir," responded the butler,

lugging away with scowling brow the obnoxious informer, and soon returning with a yet we ill-favoured specimen of the genus homo, and ushering him into the presence. Egan, after surveying this witness for a few

momente, tackled him in a new style: "Tom Stubly, is that your name, friend?" "No, sir; Dick Shaw," responded a drawling voice, while two furtive eves peered from

deep sockets at the questioner. "I'm glad of it. Richard Shaw, Eequire. will sound so much better than Tom Stubly. Did you hear that Jemmy O'Brien is to be knighted, and be subsidized with a handsome specimen of the soil, who says to me, after salary for his last job? Lucky fellow! What than defending culprits. One haul makes a fellow's fortune; but sometimes mars it, too, as these treasonable gentlemen man fellow's fortune. as these treasonable gentlemen may find to their cost, when they walk out of their cost, when they walk into it. Pray tell me, friend, how many pikes had the rebel stowed away? Nice the walk into it. away ?-- Nice rods in pickle for us and the Government. Just caught in the nick of

"Why, sir, there was a cartload of 'em. We couldn't count the lots," frankly returned the informer, beguiled by the confidential dangled it in triumph as follows: manner of the lawyer; and, in the belief that he was a Government agent for the prosecution, also dazzled as well by the specious innuendos of guerdon, he did not look upon either fallacious or incongruous with the

merits of State satraps.

Egan proceeded: "In what condition were the weapons—old or new? Blood-stained, of course?

"Mixed of all sorts, sir. Some brandnew ones, an' some ould rusty ones, an' some had bloodmarks on 'em."

"How did you know the exact spot where to find them?" "Bekase, sir, the earth wor fresh over where they was burri'd."

The lawyer paused a moment, as if in perplexity, then said in a doleful whisper "But do you know, Dick, for all our clever ness, I fear 'twill go against us on the trial. One of the fellows that Higgins procured to bury the pikes has stagged, and unless we can choke or gag him the whole thing will fall to the ground, and we have our labour for our pains."
"Which of 'em, sir?" eagerty cried the

alarmed fellow, stooping his head close to the lawyer, who whispered back:

"I bet you ten pounds you don't guess, and 1'll pay down on the nail if you do.

"Was it Billy Cody, sir? No, in coorse, it warn't him, if he's to have a piece of the ground. It was Harry Tobyn, the villan." "The very one!" shouted the lawyer, hilariously. "Hip, hip, hurrah! fill your glasses everyone to the health of Harry Tobyn. You may go, Dick; we have evidence to prove that you, Cody, Tobyn, and others of your associates, at the instigation of parties we know, aided and abetted by Higgins, buried yourselves the pikes in this gentieman's ground ; by and by you will tell at the signs and tokens of creature comfort us how much you got for the job; at present

"Te order my carriage to go to the Castle," said Judge Day. "This business must be laid before the Viceroy and Chief Secretary. Bad state of things when the lives and properties of gentlemen, peaceable, well-disposed, and holding good positions in well-disposed, and notding good positions in society, are at the mercy of ruffian specular villains with such a pack that, if they don't tors. Why, it might be our turn next to be make for cover, Pluto will have them the honored by their notice." He glanced trofit society, are at the mercy of ruffian specular tors. Why, it might be our turn next to be honored by their notice." He glanced trofit look you, by the bones of Sampson l—this is but evidently bothered looked daggers at all specific and not support to the society, are at the mercy of ruffian specular.

"But yer goin' to pay us the ten pored anyway; I'm not goin' to be done out of it' an' I let out nothin' ye can take a hoult ot."
"Yes, yes, all fair in the way of trade,"

made swift response the jovial lawyer, smacking his lips again after a glass of Madeira. "Genuine vintage that; I'll score it off with you, my honest friend, when the fruit ripens, and I fetch home the price from market. You understand what I mean !- when the fees come for my having lent my service to transport a kishful of rogues next session to Betany Bay That will do. Go; you have my word, which is good as my bond; and pray for me, that's a good fellow, I knew you would—ha! ha! ha!"

Fulminating maledictions, hearty and earnest, upon himself, the company, and the world in general, and upon the tantalizing man of law in particular, and consigning all indiscriminately to the bottomless pit, the baffled informer withdrew, while in jouund mirth the relieved party addressed themselves to recruit their spirits at the hospitable board, seasoned with pleasant converse. Judge Day, who had been peremptorily arrested and detained for luncheon by Robert Byrne, while the butler had been despatched with a message for his carriage, seated himself beside the lawyer, who, turning towards him the full moon of his visage, glowing refulgent with wine and satisfaction, politely addressed

"Now, sir, what d'ye think? Didn't I wheedle them?" Everyone laughed. The judge, solemnly helping himself to some lobster salad, bowed

acquiescence. Hussey Burgh spoke out : "Why, so accustomed were we to know you by another sobriquet, it took us rather by surprise to see you blocm out in the new character of a wheedler. Pray, doff the old patronymic, and be henceforth known as the multiform

divinity, Proteus by name."

"What?" vociferated the lawyer, his ignitable Celtic temperament catching fire at the accidental friction, and exploding as half in jest, half in earnest, he retorted upon Hussey Burgh, on the qui vive to extract material for iun out of the effervescence of the spirit floundering in the misty vapour of the linations he had been taking in: "is it change my name you're at me, Mr. Burgh, and take another ? Faith an' I won't for all your clish-ma-claver; and you that's so long naturalised in the country-all as one as of "Good! How did you know they were the old storks—ought to know better than to propose such an act of tergivera.

tion. Why, sir, I'm as proud of my name as if it were a crown of gold upon my head;—and why wouldn't I? Show me a finer name in the universe than Egan, derived from Ereas of Troy, and the great Ugain More. Ay, you may laugh in your sleeve, Judge Day, at our ancient glory as though it were all balderdash; but we know better, The Irish; sir, that your ignorant countrymen affect to look down on and despise, are the nation nearest to the root of Adam; ay, nearest of the branches we are to the root of the old tree whose foliage covers the world; our language of majesty, poetry and love, is so old that like the few hairs on a hoary head, it is well-nigh worn out with age, and no one recognises in the now wrinkled features trace of the regal beauty that once adorned the empire; its royalty dawning in the East, like the sun, having attained its meridian spiendour, wanted and faded into twilight, racked with atorm, blurred with rain, and obscured with night-clouds, through which twinkle, shoot and glimmer miserable minic meteors, yelept stars, inagh? aping the magnificense of the departed Persian, Assyrian, Bubylonian, and Chaldean glory. Where be now ancient Carthage, Rome and Greece? Who should have heard of their existence but for Scriptural records and domestic archives? And, by my troth! had they had Dares and Saxons, more destructive than Vandals and Visgoths to deal with, as was our fate, no fragment of history had survived to tell of them at all: Deen a myth, their antece dents a blank. By St. Comegan! I was travelling on top of a coach last summer with a thoroughgoing Englishman, a broad, thick-set, goggle-eyed, clod-headed, self-sufficient

infinite lawor on my part to jog him up into

"'Aw!' gasped Bull, awe-struck. He thought it as bad a case as that of the fellow whose wooden leg ran him to death, if ever he heard the story. After a pause, having fished up an idea out of the stagnant pool, he

Umph, oh, um! Pity, sir, these 'ere Hirish caunt appreciate the foin advantages they deroive from their connection with us. an' leave off the row they're makin' 'ere.'

"'Humph,' quoth I, 'the tog's clearing off. Pray, friend, let's hear your exposition of some of the advantages that I may answer

you.'
""Whoy,' returned he, 'there's our trade an' commerce, wot must enrich the country, not to speak of the boon of civilization and relidgion. Just think of wot it wor, I hear our pawson say, before our hintercourse after the Conquest—wild, naked, without 'ouses, without harts, without bindustry. Whoy, Pawson Maw told my worfe, who's a Scotchwoman, an' takes hinterest in noose, that when our King Henry——
"' Which of them?' demanded L

"Wall, caun't say exact, there wor so many of 'em; but the Cenqueror dined in the city of Dublin: you had no house fit to entertain 'im, an' 'ad to run up a tent in the fields. Hisn't it plain the country was in a rude, barbarous condition." (Itschanced we drove at the moment by a fine old abbey in

ruins and a round tower.)
"'Open your eyes, Mr. Saxon, says I,
'and you that know Irish history so well, give me an account of yonder ruin and that round tower ?'

"Oh, yes, quoite easily, returned the erudite John, eyeing the fabric with non-chalance. Hireland is full of them tall, circular buildings, said to be tem-ples of the heathen foire-worshippers, an' the rain beside it is the remains, I was told, of a Popish monastery, founded by one of the Hirish chieftains about the time of St. Patrick.

"'Are you sure of that?' queried I.
"'Lor, for certain. My brother in law,

Cooke, who's a pawson too, is a fine authority on all such matters, cried my innocent informant, with as much vehemence as it he anticipated a flat contradiction; whereas mildly I responded:
"Now, my good fellow, I have you in a

pit. Awhile ago you told me that the Irish before the English came among them were naked, rude, ignorant, without arts, or religion, or industry. See yonder that other imposing ruin, the castle of a Thomond chiefnaked, rude, tain? Pretty spacious house it must have been in its day, by what the remains show. Now common sepse tells us Danes or . English could not have built them, a thousand.

years before they were or had ever set foot in ... The county of confidence of the confidence of th

dressons elim all about the survey A contract of father place an Westernal in

the country ; but so soon as they came, he country; but so soon as vincy; came, he ancivilised Dane and the civilised goglishman, they applied themselves with idefatigable industry to the ignoble task of damantling these fine edifices, mementoes of or greatness and their own littleness; and Henry your king found no place in Dublin the stronghold for more than a century of the Danes ere they were expelled from

in-fit to entertain him, pity he didn't, by some seer, send word of his intended visit; he wouldn't find one inday, six enturies later, for miles on the Carragh of Kildare, so long in possession of his countrymen, or fifty other places I could same, Doubtless our chieftains, too, had not timely notice of the honor vouchsafed them by a monarch of Britain, it being their wont to entertain strangers, not to be entertained by them. Unfortunately, upon this point they were divided in opinion, some slighting royalty that could demean itself from obing loyalty ing loyalty and partaking of the hospitality so dispensed. Now, sir, what more

have you to say?"
"Dunno, yawned Bull, weary of the lecure, yet putting out his horn, reluctant to sield. "It can't be a thriving or prosperous country that hasn't manufactures—and you

had none."
""Hadn't we! quoth I, in scorn, dred our skins, like the ancient Britons, with woad, did we ?-- and went cool and comfortable in our light garment in summer, ah ha, ha! But that wouldn't do in winter; and being addicted to luxury, we contrived to fabricate tissues to our fancy. In the reign of Edward III. we exorted superior woollen cleth, our own manufacture, to England. In, and centuries before, the time of St. Patrick, our nubles were habited in vesture of fine linen, and many-coloured silks, wrought at their house-hold looms, and the people were comfortably clothed in plain stuffs, the work of their own hands, not now as in

rage you see them. So sumptuous and plenteous were our garments that Kilkenny Statutes, incited by jealous envy, made foolish essay to restrain and stint its abundance and magnificence. Show me, sir, a parallel for that in the world; and as for ther arts and sciences in which our Phoenician fathers excelled, bringing to perfection here the knowledge they had acquired and arried with them from the fountainheads of old world lore and craft, the manufactures and dyes of Tyre, the gems and gold and silk of Asia, cabala of Egypt, the Alembics of Arabia, the craft of many empires, the traditions of all, to be reconstructed and fused into the focus of a new kingdom, to enrich and adorn it-all this our latter-day invaders have scattered to the winds. Go, seek for some relic escaped the wreck in the museum of the antiquarian, and brag no more of our present nakedness, which is your disgrace.'"

Having exhausted his theme, and volubly poured from an eloquent tongue, rendered yet more loquacious by the stimulating virtue generous wine, Bully Egan made abrupt peroration of a subject that never tired, and was sure to be expatiated on when audience and occasion favored, and by sudden detour reverted to the momentous subject of the

This will make a sensation, egad ! Lively jackdaws; we'll tar their feathers so they won't fly again, I warrant. Norbury will be lad of it; -- always is in good spirits when he has one or two hanging cases in hand;— he's pious you know, and feels he has done a od job in ridding the world of knaves, and abode of blessed spirits."

"He will have no need," said Hussey Burgh, deliberately peeling an apple and looking at Egan, who stared hard in turn, and said:

"Why, of course he will! Byrne here will prosecute for conspiracy to libel and jure, Day will back him up at the Castle, and I'll haul 'em up at the court. See if we

" Now my eyes have been opened; I know | return, nough of Castle politics," said Hussey Burgh, slowly, and stroking with gentle hand the head of a child that had climbed upon his knee, "to be able to admonish you that Judge Day's interference will meet with but small attention. No exposé will be suffered where so much is at stake, and so many ugly transactions, criminating parties enjoying Castle patronage and immunity for every folded to public comment. No; Mr. Byrne may be thankful if, in holding his rod in terrorem for the present, he may escape further molestation; but, parodying the speech of Mark Antony, I would, considering the crisis we now are in, address Mr. Byrne, and say that were this estate mine, and I Mr. Byrne, there were a Mr. Byrne who would go abroad and travel for a year or two till the storm would blow over that menaces so rudely, and so elude the birds of prey hovering around his nest." "Mr. Burgh, I quite coincide in your ppinion," cried Madam Byrne, delighted at he suggestion. "After the narrow escape which I suppose we may consider ourselves to have had, it were madness to risk further tay. Robert, we must go at once somewhere, and the change will do you good. Clare, don't be teasing Mr. Burgh "-reprov-

ing the child, who was fumbling to get out his watch and seals. "I shall have no objection to travel for while, my dear: and indeed I think it's the wisest thing we could do," observed Robert Byrne, contentedly smiling at Hussey Burgh playing with his child at bo-peep. "My nerves are quite shaken by this untoward event, and, as you observe, a little change will benefit me."

"For all that, I'm going to the Castle," said Judge Day, standing up. "I've no notion that Camden and Castlereagh should eign ignorance of the deeds that are doing under their nose, and let them know that if these fellows come off scot-free under their ægis muny more innocent have been hanged." "Yes, that may not be amiss," said Hussey Burgh. "I say, counsellor, what did you do with your English fellow-traveller did you convince him of our Irish claim to Britain's homage?"...

"Oh, the lump!" roared Egan, annoyed and out of temper at the idea of a case promising such prolific redundance of fruit to be abandoned, the stage vhereon his forensio talents : were ito chine, and crops of laurels to spring up, being cut from under his feet, "I dropped him somewhere. D'ye think I bribed the neubus to stick to me? I hope he's found a bed in some bog-hole, swampy, dark and filent like himself: but more likely he'll turn up in some snug quarters—these mammoths slways do; they've an instinct that draws em to good pasture. So, Byrne, you'll be ool enough to let the finestesse that ever man stood upon fall to the ground for want of pluck to see it out ! 'Pon my life, I'm sorry or you sir; 'tis a tame spirit to brook wrong. hy, look ye, were I in it, my blood would ont disgrace a lion. Get up your courage,

mark me, sir, if you would infuse into your roof and walls, festoons of mildew hung rotsoul the fire of Hector, and ignite in your ting, and whose sole furniture, revealed by a brain and heart the wit and courage of all splintered door and a casement of one broken the gods from Jupiter to Hercules, he devout pane atuffed with rags, was a litter of heath to the fount of Bacchus, whose essence is no beside a black, fireless hearth, and a little where to be found out of our own Green Isle, stool, a small three-legged pot in a cor Our elixir, doubtit not, is the nectar of Olym | ner, a rickety deal table, and a couple pus, the milk and heart's blood of heroes. Come now, Don Antonio, wnom I spy making ing through the gloom, one might grimaces yonder, what have you to depose against my client-oh, bother! favorite bev- hut-a young woman, whose comeliness of

Similar Burels States &

"Heaven preserve me from any such vain against any case you champion, Mr. Egan," smiled Don Antonio; "far less the hardihood of criticis ing the merits of a subject you extol in such terms of hyperbole. No, sir, theme more to the purpose, just now, prompts me to endorse the opinion of Mr. Hussey Burgh, and get a step beyond him in the counsel he gives which, if Mr. Byrne permit me to speak, is this -that were this estate mine, with a hundred more to add, nought would tempt my sojourn for a day in a land ss trampled down so afflicted, abandoned to the despotism of lunatic oligarchy, and the discretion of an alien government, more profligate, un-principled, absolute, and inhuman than the potentates of the earth's most enslaved but sad. Meelan Conroy had been the happy regions-never! Transferring my estate, if | wife of a comfortable small farmer, in Tipperentailed, to whatsoever next heir might deem it an equivalent for bartered independence, and hold it by the precious tenure of a patron's good will or pleasure, amassing all my portable substance, I would fly the desecrated soil. to seek and find, in the transatlantic world, home I could call mine own, and ir salubrious climes, untainted by the curse of a blighting tyranny, breathe the blessed atmosphere of liberty, and feel in every pulse and nerve a free man."

Robert Byrne was not by nature an irresolute character: he was timid, cautious, provident. calculating, but not weak or vacil-lating. He would, to a certain extent, yield to the voice of Prudence dictating compromise, but at a certain point. when principle must be asserted or cast overboard, he could be firm as the rock upon the seashore, buffetted by waves and tempests. Impartially and calmly as each pleader made his eloquent | she gathered in the fields, and occasionally appeal, he weighed the pros and cons, then hiring herself out to help in the country work sedately spoke:

"You have all, my friends, kindly interested yourselves in my regard, and honored me each with your respective views-each in supplementary hands. degree of comparison good, and best. To Russey Burg better, Burgh's, as coinciding more completely with my own judgment, I assign pre-eminence and give my adhesion. What would it avail, Mr. Egan, that we bearded a powerful castle junta, and achieved triumphant victory, by dragging into the light of day bideous things engendered in darkness, and laid bare the complicated mechanism of State politics, woven within the secret labyrinths of the Chief Secretary's tortuous brain, but to render ourselves obnoxious to funder malice, or objects of hostility and dread, to be annihilated by certain vengeance. Then, as for Don Antonio's suggestion, there is one impediment which, could I reconcile myself to sunder all those ties so dear-of kindred, family, olden associations, country, &c. &c.and found a new home within the transatlantic hemisphere, which should yet influence me potently to reject it, is this: It may be heaven's will yet to bless me with a son, to whom I would helping his quota to reform and fit it for then feel myself responsible to transmit, in looking eagerly into her eyes. its integrity, so much of the ancient patrimony as has escaped the wreck of spoliation and plunder, and through more than two thousand years of vicinalitude been handed down through lineal generations, from clothes we have on." father to son, a sacred deposit to me for mine. Hence, adopting your counsel, Mr. Burgh, I shall order immediate preparations for speedy departure to some quiet haven of rest, till "She hasn't the sense to know why we happier and more auspicious days permit my shouldn't be in a fine house, and wear fine return, and peace shall be restored to the gear, like some that she sees. What will be convulsed nation. Pray, fill your glasses and

drink to our hope," In silence the gentlemen complied all. and. conversation renewed, glided into other topics still bearing upon the events of the time, till the visitors rose to depart, and the agin I come back with a cake to you?" grooms brought round their horses.

# CHAPTER XXX.

THE DEMENTED CHILD .-- A RESCUE AND RE PRISAL.

The plan proposed by Dwyer, and seconded by Father John Murphy, of conveying the fugitives to Wexford though judiciously arranged was soon found to be im-practicable of execution. Neil More the tinker, with one Ulic M'Cormac, despatched to scout, soon returned with unwelcome tidings, that the whole district between them and the secret passes they had hoped to reach, were overrun by the Yeomanry corps-the Humewood Horse scoured the Wicklow boundaries, Lord Roden's Foxhunters swept Kildare; and that day, parading the streets in riotous disorder, bearing articles of clothing apparel on the point of fixed bayonets, were heard turiously swearing: "We are the boys will slaughter the Croppies to-morrow at the Curragh !" Four hundred of the Armsch Militis, with one hundred of the cavalry regiment of Ancient Britons under Lord Cosford, were encamped at Nuas; and on the Wexford and Carlow side, Beaumont of Hyde Park, Ram of Gorey, the Earls of Courtown and Mount Norris, White of Middleton, Hunter Gowan, and others, lined the country with a cordon of bloodhounds. Keen upon the scent, and hungering like ravenous wolves for carnage, hemmed in on every side by those ruthless foes, it was finally decided to abandon for the present the design, and vhile scattered and secreted in the wild touched by night in the heather, perished with cold and famished with hunger, and mainly supported by what scanty rations were, through toil and difficulty, provided by Dwyer's foragers, and the casual depredations of Lacy, O'Brien, Mooney,

and Neil More, they lay awaiting a favourable opportunity to moved Dwyer took advantage of the moment to make his way up to Dublin, as we have seen, and, successful in his project, to return thence by Kildare, for the purpose of communicating with William Aylmer and other insurgent chiefs, and obtain their counsel, and, if possible, aid in the present emergency. William Byrne, meantime, by the advice of Miles, returned to Ballymanus to bide there the issue of events which every hour precipitated with awful prognostics, and Father Murphy withdrew, again towards Enniscorthy, to watch the proceedings of the troops, and take advantage of the first auspicious occasion to send couriers with tidings to his

friends to set forward on their route. Far remote from every other habitation, poorest and most wretched of the wretched hovels of the land, stood on the outskirts of Kilcullen, almost hidden from view within attemped to pale letters on every page, but it a thicket of hawthorn, matted with luxuriant is better to take this small amount of bother nan; quaff down a bottle or two of good a thicket of hawthorn, matted with luxuriant is better to take this small amount of bother liquor, and then let me hear you speak. It growth it blackberry, eglanting and dogress, rather than to be imposed upon by a worth new ment to school some forty years ago, sand almost obscured beneath a pall officy less connected. Every leaf of the pamphlet and remember hearing of a fellow that a dropped above and around from around, the genuine has these words in it, hat recommended good sherry and the gray walls of some ancient ruin, an which though pule and faint, can be easily wall out with encomiums of sack. humble shelling, whose whole extent was seen when held up to the light, and no Florida was larger mondaring black. the omadhaun was Saxon, and comprised of one miserable room, upon whose Weter is genuine that does not have this test tasted our mountain dew. Booh! earthen floor, and damp, mouldering, black mark.

SICIAN. of noggins standing in the middle. Peerdiscern the two sole inmates of this erage, I mean;—how words a man is used to selip out unawares! What can you allege or aspect of utter neglect nor the grimy tatters bring up to discnarge my plea or impugnit? that scantily arrayed it could disguise, but, from the same paper shows: by contrast even seemed to render more apconceit as that of pitting my weak argument | parent, and a child of apparently about five

years of age, though in reality seven, whose singular beauty at once riveted and fascinated the eye of the beholder. A strange-looking child, too, she was-strange in appearance and demeanour. A child, yet unlike ordinary children; eccentric, yet not imbecile; silly in speech and action, yet with a wonderful aptitude to say wise things betimes, and an editorial necessity. expression of precocious sense and intelligence beaming like a strong light out of her dazzling dark eyes, and chining like a reflected lustre upon her high-arched brow, rising white, serene, and almost spiritually transparent and intellectual beneath an unkempt mass of dark, soft tresses, tinged with hue of ruddy gold. The history of these such as you can sustain ?" solitary denisens of the wilderness was brief

ary, quiet, industrious, inoffensive, and respected. Yet, a Papist, and nephew of a priest of the parish, he was marked out for the hatred of a rancorous Orange crew. No charge was brought against him, no warning given. He was called one uight to his door, and shot dead upon the threshold, his house pillaged, and his wife, within a month of her confinement, was scarcely rescued and carried off senseless by two faithful servants, lingera long a helpless invalid dependent on precarious charity of strangers, then, with her baby in her arms, she wandered a mendicant upon the highway, unfit for labor, unfit for work, till in this sequestere: I spot she settleddown, weary of wandering; and now more calmin spirit, more collected in mind, she ad-

dressed herself to earn for herself and little one a livelihood by making brooms and baskets from the inexpensive material which of haymaking, binding corn, weeding gardens, and sometimes, though rarely, assisting in farm-houses, when press of work needed It was about nine o'clock a.m., and the

young woman, who had evidently just come in from some outdoor occupation, he look herself with some sticks and a couple of soils of turf, which she carried in her aprou, to light a fire, upon which, soon as it blazed up, she set the pot with some potatoes for the morning meal. The while, seated upon the heap of broom-their bed by night-the child, yet more naked than its barefooted mother, looked on with roving eyes, smiling at vacancy, and after a few moments it clapped its hands gleefully, and set up a wild, thrilling, musical laugh of ecstatic delight, and the whole of her countenance became irradiated with

rapture. "What are you laughing at, Fanchea macushla?" quietly demanded the young mother, who was too used to the ways of her child to be startled, and blowing up the fire with her praskeen apron.

"Ma'am, when will we go?" returned the child, coming over and twining its arms coaxingly round her neck, and "Go where, my white swan !" demanded

the mother, kissing the cheek pressed to her lips. "To that purty place, mother. - This isn't a nice place we're in, an' these ain't nice

"God help ye, poor innocent!" murmured come of you, at all, my lamb?" Then, after guzing a while upon the little one, now listless and dreamy, she said: "I've to go a long way to day, aroon! for a job I've been promised; and will you be lonesome

"No, ma'am," responded the child, brightening with a look of happiness; "they'll come and play with me."
"Who'll come and play with you, al-

anna ?'' The child waved her hand, and looked up into the air, then softly whispered, with a mysterious solemnity that sent a thrill of awe through the mother's bosom: "The sky children.'

"Is it the angels ye mean, dheelish?" "Yes, the little ones; they come and play with me."

And what play do ye have, machree ?" "They come down an' float about me, an' strive to catch them, an' they float up, up away; an' then I run after them over the fields, an' they hide under the bushes, an' among the flowers; an' sometimes they lay their weeny hands upon my head; an' sometimes they cover me all over with themselves; an' their breath is as sweet as violets; an' they never let me be lonesome."
"Lord save us!" thought the mother

But she con-"the child is fairy-struck,' tinued : " Do they speak to you at all, alanna, and what do they say?"

"They speak to me like music in here"laying her hand on her breast-"and they sing glad songs so far away ye can scarce hear. They want me to go home with them; ma'am, why don't we!"

The mother shuddered, and almost quailed before the searching eye and pleading voice; then she said: "Marourneen, you must show me where they live, and we'll go. Is it in Squire Jacob's big house, or with the children in Mr. Jackson's grand place?"

" No. no, ma'am, we won't go there," cried the child, turning away her head, with a look of impatience. "They sin't like them; they ain't got no beauty, and can't run about in the air with the sunlight on their faces; an' what they wear isn't like woven colors of the flowers, an' joy in their looks, an' music | the analysts, courteously answered the quesin their voices; it's them I want, the purty star-children."

"Vell, aroon," said the mother, putting down the child to strain the potytoes, "it seems to me ye'll have to wait to go home wid yer company when God calls ye; we'll have to wait till then, Fanchea."
"Will it be soon, mother?" oried the child

straying to the door, and standing at it. Well, I can't tell you, my treasure.' "What's He waiting for, ma'am !—ain't we ready to go wid Him!"

"We must die first, acuichla." (To be continued.)

It is a little trouble to examine the pamphlet wrapped around each bottle of the CITE MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, New YORK." which are water-marked or

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THAT REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF A PHY-

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it cansed even more commotion in Rochester, as the following

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper, a few days ago, which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our officer as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an

With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours. Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession have been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or irritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments,"

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it doc-

"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are torturing people to day, which in reality are Bright's disease in some of its many forms. It is a hydraheaded monster, and the slightest symptoms should strike terror to every one who has them. I can look back and recall hundreds of deaths which physicians declared at the time were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pneumonia, malarial fever and other common complaints which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?" "Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy. I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible danger also.1

Mr. Warner was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street. At first he was inclined to be reticent, but learning that the information desired was about Bright's disease, his manner changed instantly and he

spoke very earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics, that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off: Everett, Sumner, Chase, Wilson, Carpenter, Bishop Haven, Folger, Colfax and others. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scourge. Recently, however, the increase has been checked and I attribute this to the general use of my

Do you think many people are afflicted with it to-day who do not realize it, Mr.

Warner ?" "A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen, he said, as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said : 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to

any one. You know of Dr. Henion's case ?" "Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not ?" "No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease can be cured." "I know it can. I know it from my own

and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends." "You speak of your own experience, what

was it ?" "A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a geutleman on the street one day, saying: 'There goes a man who will be dead within a year.' I believe his words would have proved true if I

known as Warner's Sale Cure." . Dr. S. A. Lattimore, although busily engaged upon some matters connected with the State Board of Health, of which he is one of tions that were propounded him:

had not providentially used the remedy now

" Did you make a chemical analysis of the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three years ago, Doctor!"
"Yes, sir."

"Vhat did this analysis show you!" "The presence of albumen and tube casts in great abundance." And what did the symptoms indicate?

A serious disease of the kidneys," " Did you think Mr. Warner could recover ?" "No, sir. "I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cared him ?" "Yes. I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements is view of the commotion which the publicity of Dr. Henion's article has caused and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to this professional duties to day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr.

ceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

#### TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

Reign of Terror in Vienna-Working men's Candidates in England-Irving on sian Merality-Parnell Honored.

London, Feb 3 .- A special cable says:-There is a veritable reign of terror in Vienns in consequence of the rigorous measures which the Government has adopted for the repression of anarchism. Hundreds of political spies have lately been added to the regular police force. Most of these spies are political adventur-ers who are without a trace of people have become timorous about discussing political affairs, even with intimate friends. The trials and punishments of accused persons are swift and severe. An alleged an archist named Thilman was tried yesterday afternoon on a charge of circulating pamphlets inciting to assassination and the destruction of public property by dynamite. The trial was conducted with closed doors and without a jury. Within two hours Thilman was tried, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to penal servitude for six years.

#### THE NATIONALIST LEADER.

The Parnellites are very exultant over the recent receptions of their leader and the proceedings of the Boundary Commissioners Special attention is called to the honour paid to Mr. Parnell by Sir John Arnott, a wealthy Scotchman and proprietor of a strong unti-Parnellite journalin Dublin, and by Sir George Colthurst, a wealthy Tory laudlord. The reapportionment in Ulster will give the Parnellites several additional seats, and they now calculate on winning 87 out of the 103 Irish constituencies.

ADVANCE IN PARISIAN MORALITY. Paris is passing through so intense a fit of virtue that two plays have failed although they had such favorites as Judic and Jean Granier in the principal parts, on the ground of their indecency and the actress, Maria Heilbron, was turned out of the skating pond of the Gun Club in the Bois de Boulogne al though she bears in marriage the name of a viscount. The sermons in favor of morality in the new play of Dumas are held account

able for this strange transformation. One English clergyman has just declared that he leaves a house as soon as he sees novel in it, believing that no spiritual good can be there effected, while another has committed himself to the statement that the per mission given to the Japanese to worship their idols in the Japanese villages now exhibiting in London will bring down the curses of heaven upon the city.

IRVING ON AMERICAN AUDIENCES.

A London special says that in the "Fortnightly" Mr. Irving has an article on American audiences. Dissecting its qualities, Mr. Irving keenly says : - "The dominant characteristics of an American audience is impartiality. They do not sit in judgment, resenting as positive offences a lack of power to convey meanings or a divergence in the interpretation of a particular character or scene. When they do not like a performance they simply go away. They are not only quick to understand and appreciate. but they take a genuine pleasure in the expression of approval. They are not surpassed in quickness and completeness of comprehension by any audience I have yet seen.

Labouchere stands manfully for Karoline Bauer, with extracts from whose memoirs he pelted the Queen so mercileasly for several weeks in succession. He maintains the general accuracy of her story, reasserts that King Leopold, the uncle of the Queen, was selfseeking, licentious, and stingy, and that Stockmar delighted in being a pander to a royal friend, and finally declares the joy of the whole world at the exposure of the Anglo-German gangs of wirepullers behind the throne who have been so extravagantly lauded for years by the literary lackeys of the Queen.

workingmen's candidates.

The miners of Durham have taken the first practical step towards utilizing the recent changes in the English Constitution for democratic purposes. They resolved to run Work ingmen's candidates for three out of thirteen constituencies in the county, and to pay each a salary of \$625. In London there is talk of running nine workingmen and raising a fund of 17,000 pounds.

OPINIONS OF CHAMBEBLAIN'S UTTERANCES.

The alarm of the Whig Liberals over the growing tendency to communism displayed by the Right Hon, Joseph Chamberlain in-creases every day. The Duke of St. Alban's and Sir Stafford Northcote both made speeches at Nottingham to-day in which they dwelt at length upon what they both pleased to term the vacaries of the President of the Board of Trade. The Duke said that while he was unwilling to desert the Liberal party, Mr. Chamberlain's communism made it extremely trying to remain in his political company. His Grace therefore, felt bound to protest most emphatically against Mr. Chamberlain's present theories. Sir Stafford Northcote, although the Conservative leader in the House of Com mons, in his address delivered in another hall. admitted that Mr. Chamberlain's extreme radicalism was not approved by a majority of his colleagues in the Cabinet.

HONOUR TO VICTOR HUGO. The Gil Bas of Paris is out to day with a proposal that all the distinguished men in the world contribute prose and poetical tributes to the genius of Victor Hugo in commeration of his 83rd birthday, which occurs on the 28th of February, 1885, the tributes, with the name of the author appended to each, to be printed in a sumptuous volume to be presented to the venerable poet and patriot.

# TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF THE STEAMSHIP SERVIA.

New York, February 1.-The steamer Servia experienced a terrific atorm the last four days on the trip from Queenstown. On Wednesday heavy seas carried away one and wrecked another of the ship's boats, en Thursday the side of the bridge was swept away, Saturday a dangerous sea boarded the vessel, shattering the skylight, flooding the main saloon and wrecking more boats. A massive link in the steam steering-gear gave way and the ship suddenly fell off before the angry ses, and was rescued from imminent peril by the prompt seamanship of her com-mander and the alertuess, daring and discipline of the crew. The passengers presented the officers with a set of flattering resolu-tions, and subscribed \$800 to purchase the captain a solvenir of their appreciation of his skill. 33

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, Henion's experience shows that Bright's such as Carter's Sma disease of the kidneys is one of the most de-Backache Plasters. such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna

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

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us una wares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sicky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the storagh appetitude of faint all more agreeting. American Audiences - Chamberlain's stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation Opinions-Hener to Victor Suge-Pari- 4 the pit of the stomach which food does not s tisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few muths it is attended with a greenish coloured expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After and sleep does not seem to anord any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin dry and hot at times; the blood ers who are without a trace of conscience or principle. They are loyal to the Government by which they are employed if they can make more money by betraying a political offender than by blackmailing him.

No one is safe from their accusations, and quently attended with palpitation of the heart ; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, other for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the ame time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is

> John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :- I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suf-fering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.
>
> Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I

have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe' 55, Highgate, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or curod, and I have

old many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medi-zines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use. Thomas Chapman, West Auckland: - I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicine than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :- All who buy it are

pleased, and recommend it. Jos. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingsbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Armstead, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district -greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Melksham :- I can well rocom mend the Curative Syrup from having proved its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friockheim, Arbroath, Forfarshire, Sept, 23, 1882 Dear Sir,-Last year I sent you a letter recom mending Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and a still in as a great demand as when I first boran to sell the medicine. The cures which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general

debility
A cartain minister in my neighborhood says i is the only thing which has benefited him and restored him to his normal condition of health after being unable to preach for a considerable length of time. I could mention also a great many other cases, but space would not allow near friend of mine, who is very much addicted Seigel's Pills are the only pills which suit his complaint. All other pills cause a reaction complaint. All other pills cause a reaction which is very annoying. Mother Soigel's Pills do not leave a had after-effect. I have much pleasure in commending again to suffering Lumanity Mother Seigel's molicines, which are no sham. If this letter is of any service you can publish it.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) William S. Glass, Chemist.

A. J. White, Esq.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,-I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doctor's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his life.

Yours truly,

(Signed) N. Webb,

Mr. White.

Mr. White.
A. J. White, (Limited) 67 St. James Street,

RENOUNCING THE WORLD.

PROPESSION OF THREE YOUNG LADIES AT LORETTO ABBEY.

TORONTO, Feb. 4.—Yesterday the handsome chapel of Loretto abbey was filled with a large assemblage gathered to witness the final profession of vows of chastity, obedience and poverty by three young ladies who renounce the world and become sisters in the order of the Ladies of Loretto. The young ladies were Miss Helen Macdonnell, daughter of Angus D. Macdonnell, of the Inland Revenue Department, Toronto, and who was educated

at Loretto abbey; Miss Hannahoe, of Lindsay, a graduate of Loretto convent, Lindsay; and Miss Drew, of Montreal. In religion, Miss Macdonnell takes the name of Sister Mary Helen, Miss Hannaham hoe that of Sister Mary Mildred, and Miss Drew that of Sister Mary Fabroni. The in-Drew that of Sister Mary Patront. Inc interesting ceremony of receiving the professions and investing with the black veil was performed by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, assisted by His Lordship Bishop O'Mahoney. Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father-Hagarty, of St. Catharines. Among those present were the relatives and immediate friends of the young lady ladies, several priests and the young lady pupils at the Abbey, to the number of 200, vearing black dresses and white veils. The chapel, which is a perfect gem in its fittings and appointments, was handsomely decorated for the occasion.

### AFTER MANY DAYS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5. On September 10th. 1879, a deck hand named Nelson Prudhomme, of West Troy, was found dead on the tow boat Belle with a bullet wound in his head. Until to day nobody was arrested for the supposed murder. Two days ago Wm. H. Larkin, a longahoreman, informed the police that he overheard a conversation between a John Pender, wat boatman, it and Edward Watson, a bartender, on the day, of the murder, in which the speakers admitted they knew of the killing. Larking says he has been intimidated lift silence during the intervening years by the guilty ones; but on Tuesday he received a beating from Watson, and determined to come out with the truth. Pender and Watson are arrested,

 AND THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

THE TRUE WITNESS'

The Post Printing & Publishing Co.

THE B OFFICE : No. to g & M. I. 761 GRAIG ST. Montreal Canada:

But a serie to the man in 

TO ADVERTISEES. See a d :

TO AD TRITISTIES.

THE TRUE WITNESS

Let 150 per line (agate), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent, insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertise, ments for Teachers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (not to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages 500 each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" makes it the very best advertising medium for Canada. NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the country should always give the give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

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

Sample copies sent free on application.
Parties wishing to become subscribers can do so
through any responsible news agent, when there is
none of our local agents in their locality. Address all

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

AT NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGE-LAB SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF

WEDNESDAY.....FEBRUARY 11, 1885

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we carnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay. THE TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, accordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright, live, instructive and entertaining newspaper such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. THE TRUE WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal Daily Post, the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our people a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fighting their battles, and it is only right and fair that we should meet with their generous cooperation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the paper. In that way the usefulness of THE TRUE WITNESS will be increased and the public will be sure to receive greater benefits trom its prosperity and progress.

THE British war office reports that no troops can be spared from Ireland to do service in the Soudan. Gordon may perish, but Ireland never. This would seem to justify the opinion that the union between the presence and the aid of the military,

In spite of the annual expenditure of over \$730,000 for repairs and the building of new penitentiaries, Russia is much exercised how to find room for the ever-growing number of prisoners, who amounted in 1882 to 95,500 and in 1883 to 97,357. In Siberia great suffering is caused by the want of accommodation for the 12,000 convicts distributed over the mining districts, especially as the enurmous number of exiles crowd the houses of

THE committee on foreign affairs in the American House of Representatives have reported adversely on the dynamite resolutions. While viewing the use of dynamite with abhorrence, the committee held that to adopt the resolutions would be an acknowledgment that citizens of the United States were parties to the conspiracy against England, and were connected with the explosions. It believed that the American Congress ought not to assume such a position.

THE increase of mortality among children in England has of late been most remarkable and excited much astonishment. An investigation which has just been held now discloses the fact that the increase comes simultaneously with the growth of the practice of insuring children's lives. Many companies calling themselves friendly sociefor a "benefit" of £40 or £50 on the death of

formed the subject of a special it is urged that the Senate examine these honor or their rights are at stake. Canada dynamiter she preceded, no one will have protective clause in the act of Union, but charges of criminal interference with free has no bone and sinew to waste in wars upon much cause for regret that her murderous

Acces 1 2724 55 4814 "

A real said to the first against the said to the said

ing katalogia sa katalogia sa katalogia sa katalogia. Manganangan

might again be raised with considerable advantage to the farming classes.

THE religious condition of Harvard College is under discussion in Boston. Since the venerable Dr. Peabody tetired from the preacher's chair, three years ago, no attempt to fill it. This continued vacancy leads to the belief that it is not the policy of the University to elect a successor. Morning prayers have been conducted by various clergymen, and the regular Sunday evening service in the chapel has been maintained in the same way. Beyond these perfunctory services it is impossible to discover the least effort on the part of the college authorities to minister to the spiritual needs of the students. The college seems content to develop the mind and the body of the students, and leave their spiritual needs out of the problem of educa-

THE exports from Great Britain in 1884 of all kinds of merchandise showed a decrease of about 3 per cent. as compared with the exports of the previous year. The total value of exports of British products in 1884 was £232,928,000 as compared with £239,800,000 in 1883. The great falling off in the value of iron and steel exports account for a part of this decrease. The the total value of all imports into the United Kingdom in 1884 was £389,774,549 as against £425, 603,932 in 1883, a decrease of £35 829,383, or over eight per cent. The chief decrease in imports was in articles of food. In wheat alone there was a decrease of £12,149,867, only £19,285,021 being imported in 1884 against £31,434,888 in 1883.

THE McCarthy License Act is to be carried to the Privy Council for another decision as to its constitutionality. The verdict of our own Supreme Court that the Act was unconstitutional should have been acquiesced in by the Government, as it had met with a ready acceptance at the hands of the people. What is the use of a Supreme Court if its decisions are to be appealed from? The word Supreme in this case is a misnomer. We quite agree with the Toronto Telegram, which says that "in a question of this kind the decision of the highest court in our own country should be sufficient, without run. I in the land, deserving the hame, who should ning off to the mother land to get the opinion of judges there. And what is to be said of Government which sets so bad an example to the people? If the Government has no contidence in the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Court, how can it expect that the people will have confidence in these opinions and decisions? Much better, this being the case, to do away with the Supreme Court altogether, for it is supreme only in

MONTREAL is earning quite a reputation for outs" generally. The Toronto World pokes a little fun, tempered with sarcasm, at Montrealers for their childish sentimentalism. Our reasers for their childish sentimentalism. Our patronage by which he is beset, contemporary says: "They have no sooner as you have so nobly done, as the got through with the carnival than they programdest and noblest of characters. He is pose to celebrate Gen. Stewart's victory in light to honor and esteem, and yet I am the Soudan. We fail to see wherein that victory differed materially from many other lic families you will not find even one Catholic similar achievements by British troops in Asia and Africa which nobody in Canada ever dreamed of celebrating. If Canadians are to make public demonstrations over every thing lamentably deficient, either faith or victory gained by British arms over the principle, or both. In this favored land barbarous tribes in petty wars we shall have little time left for attention to Canadian the two islands couldn't get along without public affairs. The chief result of the Montreal "blow-out" will be the parade in print of the names of its promoters. And perhaps it is to glorify these rather than to honor Gen. Stewart that it is held:

> WE notice that none of the newspapers, either foreign or domestic, and none of the public speakers, who so vigorously called upon Mr. Parnell and the Irish party to disavow all responsibility for, and all connection with, the dynamite explosions, and who passed condemnation upon the Irish leader and his party for their silence, have not a word to say in denunciation of Mr. Gladstone and his Government for withholding an expression of disapproval of assassination and a disavowal of all connection, direct or indirect, with the attempt on O'Donovan Rossa's lite Such newspapers and such public speakers evidently do not know what it is to be impartial, for there is certainly as much reason to call upon Mr. Gladstone to denounce assassination as there is to compel Mr. Parnell to "make excuses" for the dynamite explosions. The responsibility of the Irish leader for the one crime is just as great (and no greater) as the responsibility of the English leader for the other crime.

Ir would seem that Mr. Blaine has not yet fully submitted to the decision of the American people in the late election for the presidency, and that he will make another effort it. They might not have much glory shed to capture the White House. Senator Sherman, ties encourage parents to insure the lives of presumably on behalf and in the interests of glory of a rising and setting sun; their posinfants by the payment of a pound annually the defeated candidate, has come before the terity might have less; but all would cer-United States Senate with a petition praying tainly be more profitably, usefully and even the child. It is found this insurance becomes that the entire vote of several states, namely, honorably engaged than if putting lead and a potent inducement to wholesale infanticide. | South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louis- air holes through Arabs who never did Canaiana. Tennessee and Ohio, which was cast for dians any harm. And besides, their chances THE Rev. Canon Bagot has written to the president and vice-president, may be thrown of living longer in the Northwest, and Dublin Freeman advocating the raising of out of the final count. The petitioners charge of gathering some of their postority around the tobacco plant in Ireland. At the time that many of the citizens of these States had them, would be much greater than if they had of the Union it was in a flourishing condition been kept away from the polls by threats and waterless deserts to march through and and was of great importance as an industry. acts of violence and of bloodshed. In conse- plucky natives to face. It will be time enough In fact its importance was so great that it quence of this illegal system of intimidation to call upon Canadians to fight when their formed the subject of a special it is urged that the Senate examine these honor or their rights are at stake. Canada

and the same of the contract of the same o

and the state of the winds on the continuous of the

more and the least of the last terms of the least of the control state of the least of

in 1831 a new act of Parliament made it penal, suffrage, and if found true, that the vote of to raise more than a very small quantity, the States so offending be annulled. This is covering a few square feet on a farm. This a Tather ill timed move and although the restriction naturally led the way to the extraction of the plant, but it is believed it probable that they will attempt to upset the verdict of the people and disturb the peace and union of the nation for party ends. A mistake in this matter would lead to nothing less than revolution and anarchy.

WHAT IS THOUGHT AND SAID OF US.

The readers and subscribers of THE POST has been made by the University authorities and True Witness very frequently send in reports as to how we are accomplishing our mission. In the vast majority of cases we are told in plain, blunt terms that THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are doing remarkably well; in some instances, which, we are happy to say, are very few and far between, we are given to understand that our manner of dealing with certain topics does not give entire satisfaction; but, on the whole, the tone and general conduct of the papers are accorded an expression of genuine admiration and of hearty encouragement. The two subjoined letters, one from Ald. Thomas Hanley, of Belleville, Ont., and the other from Mr. P. Cullen. of Prince Edward Island, will give a fair idea of the universal esteem in which THE POST and TRUE WITNESS are held, and of the support which is extended to them throughout the length and breadth of the land.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS SIR, -Enclosed please find my subscription or 1885. Continue to uphold the good cause IIreland and you will merit in the future, you have received in the past, the thanks of all true friends of Ireland. Irishmen in Canada are, as a general thing, far too lukewarm in their sympathy with their countrymen at home, therefore is there all the more need that such a newspaper as yours should be circulated amongst them, to stir them up life. The London Standard has come down, to give practical effect to their good wishes for the success of the agitation.

PATRICK CULLEN. Bay View, Lot 22, P.E I.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR,-Will you kindly send me last week's TRUE WITNESS? During the many years I have been a subscriber to it I have no recollection of missing a number before; and I will now, with your kind permission, avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for the many years of genuine pleasure af-forded me by the "Old Reliable" TRUE WIT-NESS. You have stood the battle and the breeze, through good and through evil report, and never varied from the right path. fur faith and fatherland have found in you an able and consistent champion. And the patriotic spirit that burns in every true canadian heart must feel proud of your able championship of equal rights and privileges for all. And above all, where is the Cotholic not feel proud of the man who wields the powerful pen of the Thor Witess? For my part, I feel it has made me a better man than I otherwise would be; and although I take three other Catholic papers, I feel that I cannot afford to lose a single number of yours. In the pursuit of my daily business I have frequently to ..travel on the cars and boats, and I scarcely ever go without a copy of the TRUE - WITNESS with me. I find it one of the most agreeable and instructive companions. It shortens the journey and makes it pleasanter; and, as it is said, a man is known by the company he keeps, I choose for my companion the TRUE WITNESS, and I am never ashamed of my MONTREAL is earning quite a reputation for company. Next to the priest, I look upon demonstrations, celebrations and "blow the Catholic editor, who stands out boldly for lustice. swayed to one side or the other the many temptations of place ashamed to say that in many so-called Cathonewspaper. This is, indeed, poor encouragement for Catholic editors, and where such is the case we need have little hesitation in coming to the conclusion that there must be some poverty can seldom be pleaded as an excuse ince the TRUE WITNESS can be had for less than two cents a week.

Apologizing for trespassing se much on your valuable time in thus expressing a few scattered thoughts, I am,

THOMAS HANLEY. Belleville, 2nd February, 1885.

# CANADIAN JINGOISM.

"An Old Soldier," in a Jingoistic letter to the Gazette of this morning, suggests that the monied men, who composed the meeting called to celebrate Stewart's victory, organize and equip a regiment of good stout Canadians embraced each other effusively and shook and send them to the Soudan to aid the British in killing and driving the poor natives out of their own country. "Old Soldier" says this would be more to the point than mere empty resolutions, which do little harm but very little good. He winds up by offering to contribute one thousand dollars for the purpose, and, moreover, to join, as a volunteer, a Canadian regiment who will proceed immediately to the Soudan, and who will be an honor to the Dominion of Canada, and be the means of shedding glory on themselves "and their future prosperity." Future prosperity is good! If "Old Soldier" had not said so, one might have thought that the glory would have been shed on his ancestors. But leaving all jokes aside, would not "Old Soldier" be more practicable and more serviceable to the country if he took his regiment of stout Canadians up to the North-West or even to the Ottawa Valley and got them to each take a farmand cultivate upon them in the occupation, except the

African or other uncivilized bribes. If we want glory we should look for it in higher and-fairer fields-and-in-nobler and-more honorable causes. ; , provide a last of but here been been

AN APPEAL TO ASSASSINATE PAR. white the NELL of the second

In all this infamous work of assassination; of dynamite explosions, of threats and counter threats, and of jubilation on both sides over the destruction of life and property, there is nothing to compare with the dastardness and strocity of the threat of the leading organ of the English Conservative party, the London Standard, against the life of Mr.

In terms that are as plair and clear as day light, that paper excites and rouses the brutal instincts of its readers and appeals to some one of them to plunge the assassin's knife into the life blood of the Irish leader. Here is how the organ of the Tory party of England puts a price upon the head of a political opponent: -

"The 'Standard' advises Mr. Parnell to take the fate of Rossa to heart and says stranger things have happened than that Mr. Par-'nell, too, should find his Nemesis."

This covert threat, coming as it does from responsible exponent of English public opinion, is a disgrace and a crime against civilization and Christianity. It is more brutal and more cowardly than the open warning given by the council of Parisian dynamiters, who took an oath "that the best blood of Britain, "not even excepting the heir to the British "throne." would be made to flow in expiation of the attempt on O'Donovan Rossa's in fact it has sunk beneath the level of these inhuman butchers. If it should happen, which God forbid, that the threat of the Standard should be carried out, that its appeal should be responded to, and that karm should come to Parnell, then what the sanguinary and fearful consequences would be, no one can say. The language of the Standard is criminal to a degree, and if Mr. Gladstone's Government is desirous of protecting society from anarchy and revolution, they will proceed against it and make it suffer a due penalty for its atrocious conduct.

Of course, if the Government are heedless of the consequences and are anxious that, like of the proceedings. Another point to which Rosss, "Mr. Parnell should also find his Mr. Parnell has given a good deal of thought Nemesis," they will allow the Tory organ is in reference to the constituencies, which to go unwhipped of justice, and to pursue its the stromest men among his followers policy of violence and to renew its incitements to assassination,

APPLAUDING THE AVENGER.

Is the importance of O'Donovan Rossa is to be gauged by the sensation which has been created by the attempt of an Englishwoman on the dynamiter's life, he is indeed a mighty foe of England, more than many people ever gave him credit for. The transports of joy with which the news of the would-be assassin's deed was received in Great Britain, could not have been wilder or mere intense than if the tidings of another Waterloo, fought and won. had been wafted over the land. The civilized world was given to behold the not very edifying apectacle of a great and powerful people applauding the assassination of an individual. The London newspapers containing the first intelligence of the shooting of O'Donovan Ressa sold like wildfire, and the clubs of the metropolis interrupted their revels at midnight to receive the latest reports on the "tickers." The news spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the city, it was posted on innumerable newspaper bulletins and caused the wildest excitement. The cable correspondents describe the scenes on the streets and the emotions that swayed the masses in a most pithy style :- Crowdsaurrounded the bulletin boards and at almost every street corner was a group of men jubilantly discussing the event of the hour. Passing pedestrians who stopped to hear what the excitement was about were told "O'Donovan Rossa has been shot." The response was invariably a cheer or some other expression of delight. Many men became almost frantic in the exuberance of their feelings. Strangers hands with the fervor of life-long friends. Then they would link arms and rush in squads to the bars of the nearest hotels shouting as they went, "Rossa is shot." Many thousands of toasts were drank to the health

and happiness of Mrs. Dudley, The successful march of General Stuart through an African desert and his victory over the Arabs the other day did not cause as much enthusiasm as this attempted assassination. Subscriptions have already been started in many places in London for the nurpose of defining the expense of Mrs. Dudley's defence, and it is said that subscrip tions are coming in so fast that more money will be donated than will be necessary. Every sympathy is with this female avenger. The British Consul at New York, when informed of the shooting, asked what was the condition of the wretch (referring to Rossa), and being told he would probably recover, the consul significated : "Then he will become a greater here than ever." and added, "it is unfortunate that he should have been shot by an English woman." This simply means that the deed would have been all right if the attemnt had been more successful. Even our esteemed and pious contemporary, the Daily Witness, could not refrain from joining in the chorus of jubilation. It propounded the astounding doctrine that the person killed just!fies the killing. Our pious contemporary professes a complete absence of regret in the matteriand says:-"Should the assailant prove to be the

hand was turned against one who as richly deserves death as ever miscreant did.' Coming from a religious journal this is a rather startling declaration. The sentiment

it expresses is quite revolutionary, and not warranted by any known code of morality. Our morning contemporary, the Herald takes the Witness to task on this point.

It says :- The Witness approves the deed provided the woman is as bad as she can possibly be—provided she her self belongs to the dynamite gang l Her own exceeding infamy sanctifies the deed! ! Here are a new morality and a new religion, a something not found in the Christian code, and which might appropriately have been proclaimed by the would-be assas: sins who distinguished themselves at the Socialist meeting in New York on Monday night. But suppose Rossa deserved death, why should the Witness applaud, in its own way, his assassination? Why should it give utterance to sentiments justifying the most violent breaches of the Decalogue! Why say that there is little cause for regret in the presence of such terrible wickedness, such awful violation of the laws of God and man? It is to be hoped the Witness will without delay withdraw such immoral sentiments and express regret for their appearence in the editorial columns of 'the only religious daily.' It cannot do so too quickly or too fully."

THE PROSPECTS OF THE NALIONAL PARTY.

The prospects of the Irish National party are generally considered excellent, and it is calculated that in the forthcoming struggle there will be at the outside only three Whigs and fourteen Tories returned at the general election; all the others will be staunch Nationalists. Few English papers now venture to deny that with such a party the Irish leader must hold the balance between the two political parties of Great Britain. As soon as the testimonial to the family of the late A. M. Sullivan will be disposed of, the signal will be given to start the movement for the payment of members. It is expected that the sum fixed for each member will be at most £300 a year. With this remuneration the members will be able to devote their whole time and attention to their parliamentary duties. The constant attendance of eighty Parnellites in the House will no doubt add to the interest and warmth will be called upon to fill. It is thought desirable that some of the Ulster seats should be occupied by some of the prominent southern men; and some of the southern constituencies be at the same time held by good and true Ulstermen. In this way the spirit of National and Party union will be main tained. In fact the spirit of discipline is now elevated to the chief principle of Irish parliamentary struggles; as that principle is strong or weak, maintained or allowed to be frittered away, will depend the success or failure of this great national effort.

It is not quite so certain, as was pretended some weeks ago, that the Crimes Act will be renewed; in fact the indications in the Radical journals point to the opposition of the Irish party meeting with a considerable amount of support from English members, and it is also noteworthy that the Ministerial journals have received an official communication to the effect that the question of the renewal of the act has not yet been even discussed at a Cabinet council. In the meantime Earl Spencer is exhibiting much alarm lest he should not be armed again with the brutal powers which he considers necessary for the preservation of the peace in Iroland. He has had several conferences with the heads of the police departments throughout Ireland, and will go to London armed with defamatory reports which these minions and servile creatures of Dublin Castle are always ready to manufacture on due notice. It is hazardous to say what will be the result of this desperate appeal. The Ministry are in so many scrapes already that they may well stand uncertain and bewildered between the dilemma of losing products. The actual export of Canadisa the Red Earl or of provoking the angry opposition of the Irish party.

GENERAL GORDON AT KHARTOUM. The news of the fall of Khartoum has created an immense sensation in England. There is but one expression of regret and sympathy over the disaster as it involves the serious grievances to redress. The working fate of General Gordon, who is, perhaps, the man of this city, by an absurd and unjust by most generous and noble figure in the military law in the municipal code, is prevented from annals of this century. The last despatches exercising the right of the civic franchise published from the General at Khartoum As if his condition was not already bad were read with sympathetic admiration, onough, one of our evening contemporaries, which deeds of daring under discouragements the Montreal Daily Star, attempted to and grave difficulties are so well calculated to excite. General Gordon will, if alive, be and mortar" in the council by placing all final more than ever the popular hero; if dead, his cial matters in the hands of a board elected memory will be the recipient of official by the owners of real estate. Why that tribute and national grief. But in either event there is danger that England will be open to that charge of the hands of the workingman more securely, indelible disgrace" which Gordon brought against her in his famous despatch to Sir Evelyn Baring, when he bitterly complained of the vacillating policy of the British Cabinet in coming to his relief and that of his fellow. prisoners. "On my arrival at. Khartoum," he says in a dispatch received in London last September, "I found it impossible to with draw the soldiers and employes to Egypt on account of the insurrection of the Araba, and the communication being interrupted, I asked that I might be helped with reinforce. ments." Hedid not receive the demanded help, and the "indelible disgrace" to England of which he spoke has apparently come at last. "I stay at Khartoum," said General Gordon, the taxes of a city, and that consequently is because the Arabs have shut us up and was nothing but right that they should have will not let us out 3 and even if, the road was the most, to say as to how the city, should opened, the people would not let me go un governed and the revenue distributed ्रे प्राप्तान्ति **अधिने लिंगे क्या**क्ष हे नेही है है, **ैं** होते रूप प्राप्तान्त्र के किया है है है है है है है रूप प्राप्तान के सम्बद्ध है है है है है है है है the could be compared by the coup, days , life to the model of model the course

less I gave them some government or look them with me." Bat to all these remon. strances the English Cabinet turned a deaf ear until it was too late. Even in the tardy expedient of the Nile expedition, while Cor. don's rescue was the prominent objective point, it was quite apparent that no at tempts was to be made to give Khartoum government cr to relieve its people. Lond Granville said in reference to General Wolse. ley's mission : " Neither her Majesty's Gov. ernment nor the Egyptian Government are prepared to assume any responsibility whatsoever for the government of the Nile valley south of Wady Halfa." If that be so, British troops should never have been permitted to enter the Soudan, and the sending of General Gordon to negotiate peace without any sequential responsibilities may turn out to be the black. est spot in that "indelible disgrace," as a governmental expedient to sacrifice the man in order to serve the, political need of the moment at home, and to stem the rising tide of public indignation. But living or dead, with all the drawbacks incidental to the situation Gordon's character will have no share of the disgrace. His fair fame will only be increas. ed by his perilous adventure. The long de. leuse of a city cut off from communication with the world, with indifferent human ins. terial and inadequate resources, while be leaguered by a numerous and determined foe cannot but make a strong appeal to the world for its sympathy and its admiration.

#### FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS.

The most remarkable thing disclosed by the Trade and Navigation returns for the past fiscal year, is the fact that for the first time in the history of the Dominion of Canada the aggregate trade of this country with the United States exceeded in 1883 and 1884 that with Great Britain. Our total trade with Great Britain for the year, including exports and goods entered for consumption, was \$87,154,242, and with the United States \$89,333,366; balance favor of the United States \$2,179,124 n 1878, the aggregate trade with Great Britain was \$83,372,719, and with the United States, \$73,876,639. But, what is even more significant is the fact that while Great Britain bought from us produce to the value of \$43,736,227, and we imported from England merchandise amounting to \$13,418,015, our imports from the United States were \$52,492,826, while our exports to the latter country only reached \$38,840,540. Thus while the imports from the United States exceeded the exports from Canada to that country by nearly fourteen million dollars, the trade with Great British for the year showed only a slight balance is our favor. The imports from the United States exceed those from Great Britian by over nine millions Of the \$28,170,146 of free goods imported in 188. \$10,589,708 came from Great Britain, \$14,696. 129 from the United States, and the balance from other countries. And although the imports from the neighboring Republic exceeded those from Great Britain by nine million dellars, more duty was collected upon the British imports. The figures are :- I suported from Britain, \$43,418,014; duty \$8,001,370. Imports from United States, \$52,492,826; duty paid, \$7,420,461.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports from Canada for 1884 and

Preduce of the mine . . \$3,442,491 \$3,166.89 Produce of the fisheries 8,609,341 Produce of forest....27,296,083 Animals and their produce.....24,152,194 Agricultural products 18,156,060 Manufactures . . . . 4,177,146

21, 165,41 29,515,03 4, 114,42 Miscellaneous..... 687,880 Total exports ...\$85,521,185 \$94,037,48

The foregoing is the total Canadian an foreign produce returned as having been ex ported during two years. Another statemen shows that of the \$86,521,185 re turned as actually exported only \$77, 132,079 was the produce of Canada. The balance, \$9,389,106, was the produce of other countries, made up principally of agricultural produce was therefore \$77,132,079 in 1884, against \$84,295,707 in 1883, a decline of over seven millions.

### THE RIGHTS OF THE WORKINGMEN

THE working classes of the Dominion, b especially those of Montreal, have many an advocate further representation of "brick paper should at this late day thus endeav to antagonize the interests of labor and the was not very clear. Certainly its reasons for such a course were not clear. We explode the tallacy of its arguments and the unreason ableness of its demands in a few brief at ticles

The line of argument which THE POST for lowed at the time has, we are happy to not commended itself to the community at large and at the mass meeting held in the Mechan ics' Hall on Saturday night, was the conspice ous feature of the discussion. It has been maintained in the past, I with som cleverness, with much perseverance so with too much effect that real estate owner and business men were the persons who paid

perative that they should have their legitimate share of influence and control over the management of the public business. The workingmen intend going directly to the Local Legislature for an amendment to the civic charter abolishing the statute labor tax and which will thus remove an unjust cause of disqualification resulting from the nonpayment of what is not wanted. We trust that this demand will meet with no opposition in our Provincial Parliament, but that our legislators will see the advisability of gracefully redressing a wrong and a grievance J. O'D 2 00 that have been borne too long.

### PARNELL'S CORK SPEECH.

The speech delivered by Mr. Parnell, on his recent visit to his constituents in Cork, is well worth the attention of all those who desire to understand the Irish Question, or late James Sadlier, who died in New York who wish well to the cause of Ireland. Our in 1879, the founder of the most extensive readers will find a full report of it in another | Catholic publishing house in the United column. It is one of those remarkable pronouncements with which it is the wont of the Irish leader to punctuate the progress of the National movement. The speech is destined to become historic through the fermal and ringing declaration that no attempt Ireland by what it may at present be possible to achieve. Mr. Parnell will be the first leader who has ever had behind him an effective and united majority of the Irish representatives. and in that unique situation his power and authority will only be second to those of a general in the field. Firm and hopeful as has ever been his tone, there is in this Cork speech a consciousness of strength and a marked increase of confidence, and merality. For half a century the firm with an added assurance of means which must necessarily stimulate the Irish freedom. In fact no speech of the Irish Sadlier & Co., of New York, except his son, leader was ever so characterized by such firmness of tone and by such loftiness of national sentiment. Mr. Parnell, although his fund of practical good sense, his firmness of tone and by such loftiness of nautterance was brief, left no important point exact performance of his religious duties, of the national programme untouched, and he touched no point without appealing with the nation.

He referred to the duty of Irishmon to give practical support to Irish manufactures and industries by patronising Irish manufactures, even though such patronage might horse, employing numbers of people, of value prove a little more expensive. The formation of an Independent Irish party and its successful labors were dwelt upon, as well as the necessity for union and tolerance in the popular ranks. On the question of doing justice to the laborer, Mr. Purnell was particularly clear forcible and decisive. Whether it be the prejudices of the farmer or those of the landlord, they must equally be made to yield if they stand in the path-of the Irish laborer's advance towards comfort and contentment. Whatever class tries to obstruct the laborer in gaining, possession of these fair and just rights to which he is entitled. that chast a sayor Mr. Parnell, must be put downtand it llevessary coerced finto doing justice. Whilt the Irish leader says he means, as past experience teaches, and in that declaration the Irish laborer way depend on finding sure and sufficient grounds for satisfaction. But the mest claricteristic features of the Cork speech are the prominonce given to the instional question and the boldness with which the demand of संवक्षतिक्षित्रं प्रदेश । कुर्ति विभिन्नति । वि स्वतिक्षित्रं प्रदेश होता विभावति स्वतिक्षति । वि

This is fa completely erroneous idea, the Irish race for self-government and it is one that must be is put forward and emphasized. Mr. Parnell wiped out entirely from all democratic forms used no weak or equivecal words as to the of government, whether on a national or a terms he will propose to England for a settlemunicipal basis. Property and business are ment of the Irish question. His speech makes not the sources of taxation; they are only it clear that the coming Irish party will strike Cunegonde, is appointed parish priest at St. the channel. The source of all taxation is in for nothing less than the full measure the pocket of the consumer and of the tenant, of Ireland's Legislative Independence. or, in other words, and for all He expressed the hope that England would practical purposes, the revenue of a be wise in time and concede to constitutional city as well as that of a nation comes arguments and methods the restitution of that which was stolen from them towards must and shall be recognized as a fixed prin- the close of the last centuary. "We cannot ciple, based on fact and truth. Any legisla. | ask for less," says Mr. Parnell, "than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament, with its important privileges and far-reaching con-

No more can be asked under the British constitution; and no less would be recognized by Irish feeling as an adequate formulation of unenlightened and arhitrary government. | of National claims. But though self-government may be as much as can be asked for by the leaders of a constitutional movement. Mr. Parnell refuses to limit the National destiny or fix its position for all future with it, and it is quite gratifying time. The broad statesmanship of the to notice that the question was handled Irish leader's views on the question can scarcely fail to impress all classes of Irish Nationalists, and to win their entire symthere was not a solitary voice among the | pathy and warmest admiration. "No man," says Mr. Parnell, "has the right to fix "the boundary to the march of a nation ' (great cheers), no man has a right to say to his country :- 'Thus far shalt thou go,

' never shall." These sentiments were recoived with ringbeen preserved in the charter of the city of ing cheers, and they will find an echo in every Irish heart. It would be difficult to formulate a policy better calculated to percontrol in the administration of municipal mit and invite the co-operation of all men who believe in securing for Ireland the un-

"and no further,' and we have never at-

"tempted to fix 'Ne plus ultra' to the pro-

gress of Ireland's nationhood, and we

## A. M. SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been crived for the National Tribute to the fam ay

		- 1
Previously acknowledged	388	25
Richard McShane	5	00
Hugh J. McCready	5	00
J. G. Kennedy	5	00
W. O'Brien		00
Ronavne Rros		00
F. J. Hart		00
John McEntyre		00
D. McEntyre		00
Frank Kieran		00
C. J. Murphy		00
Michael C. Mullin	5	00
Jas. McCready, Montreal	20	00
I E Mullin "		00
Fogarty Bro.		00
Mi. Dicks		00
C. F. Smith "		00
Edward O'Brien "		00
Patrick Mullin "	5	00
P. McGoldrick "	5	00
Joseph Quinn "		00
P. McCrory "		00
W. J. Rafferty "	5	00
Walter Kavanagh "	_	00
William Booth "	5	00
John Mullen, (Sorel)	5	00
l = a.s. ' '	•	~~

THE LATE MR. DENIS SAD-

Mr. Sadlier, whose death, after a short illness, occurred on February 4th, at his residence, Wilton, Westchester Co., New York, was in common with his younger brother, the States. He was born in Cashel, Co. Tipperary, Ireland, somewhere about 1815, and was consequently in his seventieth year. He belonged to an old and highly respectable family in that county, who were all, with the exception of his father and grandfather, Protestants. Mr. Sadlier, with his widowed mother and brothers immimust be made to letter the future fortunes of | grated to America, where he and his brother James became the pioneers of Catholic literature. To their untiring industry and perseverance, the Catholics of America owe a great debt. They had the field almost to themicives; but they had, nevertheless, innumerable obstacles to overcome. They struggled hard to elevate the people, and to aid in the spread of Catholic truth by the dissemination of good books Ever alive to the danger of circulating pernicious reading, they were often called upon to sacrifice their own interests, and the profits which might have accrued to them, for the higher interests of religion

Mr. Denis Sadlier, whose death we are now called upon to lament, was the senior and people to greater efforts in their work for last surviving member of the firm of D. & J. Mr. James Sadlier, of that city. He was es teemed by all who knew him for his many commanded the respect of those numerous friends which his kind heart, genial disposition and warm and generous hospitality gainirresistible force to the mind and the heart of ed for him. The veteran Catholic publisher of the United States, as he may well be called, has closed his long and useful career of untiring industry and energy. He has left the example of a blameless life which was, from the position he held as head of a great to many. May he rest in peace!

At a meeting of the Catholic book publishers, held at No. 9 Barclay street, New York, on February 5th, to take action as to the death of Mr. D. Sadlier, the oldest Catholic publisher in the United States, the fol-

oldest Catholic publisher in the United States, the fol-lowing preamble and resolutions were adopted :— WHERSAS, it has pleased Almighty God to remove from us Mr. Donis Sadlier, who by a long life of useful-ness in the spread of Catholic literature had become widely known and as widely respected; AND WHERSAS, while we reverently bow to the in-scrutable decrees of Our Heavenly Father, we desire to here express our deap/sense of the less this death brings to the Catholic book trade, and to ourselves, his tilevils and neighbors—therefore. riends and neighbors—therefore,
Resolved, That we hereby tender to the family of our

Resolver, That we nervely enter to the annly of deceased, friend our most smoore sympathy and condoines in their great bereattened.

Resolved, That the Catholic book publishers of New York City well atta at the funeral of our late friend in a boog, and that we will close our places of business duri ing the due ral, these resolutions be en resect and presented to the family of deceased.

Lawrence Kriek, Provident, Provident, Provident, President, Pres

Scoretary.

Resident Brathess,
1088 & Corphoton,
P. J. Kristey,
P. M. Haverey,
P. M. Haverey,
P. M. Haverey,
P. M. Haverey, JAO, MURPHY & CO O.M. FIXMOAN & CO. WII. H. SADLIER. M. SOLLIVAN, J. J. O'CONNOR,

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

1.200 acres.

On Thursday, 12th instant, several ladies. will take the veil at Notre Dame de Mont Royal. Father Deanoyers, formerly curate at Ste

Alphonse. Father Allard is transferred as curé from

Ste. Agathe to St. Antoine Abbé, and Father Thibaudeau takes his place at Ste Agathe. The bazaar of the Marianite Sisters of Saint Croix, at St. Laurent, near Montreal, will begin on the 12th February and finish on the 7th.

Father T. Pepin is appointed curate of the parish of St. Telesphore, and Father Beauchamp, who was curé of that place, is appointed to Chambly. The Catholic Church at St. Therese, re-

cost of about \$90,000. The work will be commenced early in the spring. The Rev. Father Aylward, of St. Patrick's, is at present undergoing special treatment in the Notre Dame Hospital for a severe cold

cently destroyed by fire, is to be rebuilt at a

which has weakened him considerably. Rev. Father Burke, in St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, yesterday appealed to the congregation to subscribe what they could afford for the purpose of raising a fund to defend the Roman Catholics at Harbor Grace, Nfld., who were arrested there recently in connection with the Orange riots. A list has been opened. It will not be closed till the end of March.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Bishop of Madrid has forbidden the members of the church to read Zola's works under penalty of excommunication.

## THE WORLD FORSAKEN.

The names of the ladies who took the veil yesterday morning at the Convent of La Miséricorde are as follows :- Miss Adèle Hamelin, in religion Sister Sainte Rosalie; Miss Albina Langevin, in religion Sister Ste. Zenon; Miss Catherine Cotter, now Sister Saint Ignace; Dlie Celina Lepine, in religion Saint Alphonse de Liguori ; Dlle Marie Dumont, in religion Sister St. Thomas d'Aquin. Mgr. Fabre presided at the ceremony, and Mass was sung by Rev. Father Legris, cure of Three Rivers, assisted by Rev. Fathers Brien and Donnelly as descon and sub-deacon. Among the friends and relations prewe noticed Mesdames Provencher, Huden, Jetté, Lévesque, Fabre, St. Charles, Richard and Perrault. After the ceremony Father Legris said a few words of praise and encouragement,

#### ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

The plan of our new cathedral, executed in wood by Rev. Father Michaud, S.J., is now exposed at the Academy of the Sisters of the Bon Pasteur, 405 Sherbrooke street, near St. Denis street. It is a splendid piece of archi-Peter's Church at Rome. Every one is admitted to see this miniature church from nine o'clock a.m. till six p.m., provided they drop an offering in an alms box. Small books containing a description of St. Peter's Church at Rome in all its details, and information con-cerning the cathedral of Montreal can easily be secured by visitors at the convent. The money thus collected is to help in the construction of the cathedral, the work on which it is hoped will be continued in the Spring. The model referred to above is a very large one and is insured for \$2,000.

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

THE ROSSA SENSATION.

### THE DYNAMITER NO COWARD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 .- A New York correyou know, is very slight, and after a few days it probably won't give him the least trouble. I have said more than once that the work that Rossa is engaged in gets no sympathy, but on the contrary the strongest condem nation from the great mass of his countrymen in New York. They regard it as wicked in itself and almost fatally hurtful to Ireland. There is another thing that I want to say now. All along the papers have been denouncing Rossa as a coward, a poltroon, a mere eneaking assassin, etc. Now this characterization of him is not true. Even the woman who tried to kill him emphatically denies that he acted like a coward when she fired. Although I cannot say that I know Rossa. I have at least known a good deal about him since his arrival in New York. He has never shown actual cowardice in any form. He has received scores of let ters threatening his life, but he has gone about all the time without the slightest apparent fear. In fact he has not appeared to think about himself at all except as the apostle of dynamite. His personal safety claimed no attention. No, Rossa is not a coward; give the devil his due, anyway. But he has certainly acted very much like a fool. An utter stranger could get his confidence. His weakness all along has been of the cacoethes loquendi kind. And as for a bad heart, so to speak, while it certainly is as bitter as gall toward England, it is really a gentle heart every other way. But he is an extremely dangerous man, nevertheless-as dangerous through his dynamite teachings as a madman running a muck. How to stop his bad work, though, is no easy matter to think out. And if Mrs. Dudley (if that is her name) had actually killed him, the work would go on just the same.

Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger, Camphor Water and best Brandy, as combined in Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, cures colic or pain in stomach and bowels, diarrheea, dysentery and cholera morbus, and breaks up colds and inflammations.

#### A NEW USE FOR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

One of our well known New York seed firms has now on deposit in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company's vaults four hundred pounds of Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower Seed, which at the selling price of one hundred dollars per pound shows the value of this seed to be forty thousand dollars. Not only is this plan of depositing in vaults found to be cheaper than insurance, but what is ot more importance is that if the seed should be destroyed by fire this quantity necessary for their trade could not be replaced at any price in time for the spring sales. When it is considered that four hundred pounds of Cauliflower seed will, under favorable conditions, produce nearly thirteen million plants, which when headed for warket and sold at even cight cents per head will pro-duce the sum of three quarters of a million dollars, the value this vegetable has attained in this country, where twenty five years ago It was almost unknown, becomes readily apparent.

制计THE MAHDI AND GORDON. TO ELECT TWO ABBOTS.

BENEDICTINE MONES IN NEWARK. NEWARK, February 9. - The order of St. Benedict has five Abbots in America, including Archabbot Boniface, who presides over the mother house, St. Vincent's Abbey, near Latrobe, Pa. This venerable monk founded St. Vincent's in 1846, and has there to-day a grim edifice forming a quadrangle, the front of which is five hundred feet long. This huge pile, which includes a church, abbey, and college, is built of brick, in the severest style of monastic architecture, and stands on a lonely road about two miles from the town. Near by are several other buildings which the monks

To-day and on Tuesday morning more than 100 members of the order will arrive at St. Vincent's to take part in an election for Abbots of two new abbeys, St. Mary's in Newark, and St. Mary's Help of Christiens in North Carolina. The monks who are entitled to vote number 113, are entitled to vote number the most of whom are expected to be present; the absentees will vote by proxy. The electors are the ordained monks in the congregation of which Boniface is President; in other words, all the professed Benedictines in the States lying east of the Mississippi. Besides them there are in the same jurisdiction about 350 brothers, lay brothers, and novices who cannot cast a ballot. On Tuesday the electors will convene in what is called a scrutinium. Each monk may name a candidate, who will at once withdraw, whereupon his character will be scrutinized and his fitness for the office of Abbot be discussed. No electioneering is permitted, and it is even forbidden the monks to say whom they will vote for.

The elections will be held on Wednesday, Mass will be celebrated at 8 o'clock and the Holy Ghost be asked to guide the monks in their choice, after which all the electors will be swern on the Four Gospels to cast their votes conscientiously and for the candidate who, in their judg-ment, shall be the best fitted for the office. Monks who are necessarily absent will vote by proxy A secret ballot will be cast and a majority vote determine the choice. Should there be no election after three ballots Archabbot Boniface will have the right to name the Abbot. Should the Pope approve of the choice, the new Abbot will be formally elevated to his dignity shortly after Easter, he appointing through the press.

the day and place for the ceremony himself.

Punch is terribly out in its cartoou of General the day and place for the ceremony himself. The people of St. Mary's Priory, Newark, hope that Prior Gerard will be selected to be their Abbot. All the monks in America, however, even those connected with congretecture and sculpture and gives a good idea of gations west of the Mississippi, will be eligible the exterior as well as of the interior of St. in the office.

SERIOUSLY ILL

A person suffering with pain and heat over the small of the back, with a weak weary feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously ill and should look out for kidney disease, Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys blood and liver, as well as the stomach and howels.

RUTHLESS RUSSIA. .

A CRY FROM POLAND-RETROGRADE LAND LAWS-CRUEL IMPERIAL UKASES.

Paris, Feb. 4, 1885.—The Poles have been ill-repaid for their self-restraint during the Skierniwiecze interviews of the three Emperors. The Czar professed delight at being allowed to ride through Poland unmolested. Russia, however, all was changed. An im- rope and America requesting that men perial ukase aggravating the injustice of the | reputed to be dynamiters be put under surspondent writes :- "The Rossa sensation is drawn up at Gatschina and issued last month. dying out. It was a case of tremendous Outside the Empire it has attracted little or the police of this city made four smoke and very little fire. Rossa's injury, as no attention. In Poland is has spread ruin arrests of persons whose actions ted to the no attention. In Poland it has spread ruin

and dismay.

The N. Y. Herald correspondent had long talk to-day with a Polish prince, a most eminent representative of his nation. "The Czar has made us a strange New Year's gift," said the prince. "This ukase is so senseless and cruel that one almost despairs of making foreigners understand it."

In reply to inquiries your correspondent was informed that under the law in force up to last month the Poles were forbidden to own, buy or inherit land. These privileges were filched from them by an imperial ukase soon after the repression of the last insurrection by Mouraview. The object of this decree was to hasten the Russification of the conquered provinces. The Poles, finding they could not trade in estates with their neighbors, had to sell their land for next to nothing to Russian land grablers who, after 1863, flooded Poland.

Most of these Russians were of little standing, and soon found it impossible to cultivate their property with profit, and left the country, aftermortgaging their land to Poles, who would gladly have bought it back had the law not forbidden them. No pretext being given for fresh rigor the Poies began to breathe more freely, especially as several ministers from time to time held out hopes of the abolition of the ukase. This new Gatschinaedict, however, not only centirms the former one and forbids mortgages, even when reghlarly and legally drawn up by noturies, but its effect is made retroactive. It affects all previous transactions and will lead to endless lawsuite, turn order into chaos and put the Poles utterly at the mercy of corrupt and shameless Russian officials.

"Do you see no hope for Poland, Prince!" asked your correspondent, when all this was explained to him, "no prospect of a revolu-

have against those Krupps and Gatling4? The times are terrible. Our liberty and our land are gone; our language is threatened; our religion is attacked; our bishops forbidden to make visitations; our priests liable to be banished to Siberia any moment if they hear confession or give absolution without authorization of the police. No, there is no fear of a Polish revolution. All we ask now is leave to live."

A PERFECT BEAUTY.

Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good wealth. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair, clear skin, and the rusy bloom of health. Burdook Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action. . .

/ PERSONAL WITH AW

At Barachols of Malbais, on the 19th day of The weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Malbaie, No. 1, County of Gaspi, this being the whole while in birley it ranges from ose than any other Medicine!

The weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Malbaie, No. 1, County of Gaspi, this being Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

The Ontario Queen's Bench division has been disease guise Prot. Low's Sulphur dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

The weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

The Weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

The Weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

The Weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

The Weight of grain in wheat and rye, in mously elected mayor of the manicipality of Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in the bribery case.

AN IMPORTANT ASSEMBLY OF AUSTERE A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S OFINION-THE BRITISH GENERAL'S LIFE TO BE RE-'SPECTED. LONDON, February 7 .- Mr. James J. O'Kelly,

M.P., who acted as war correspondent in the Soudan for the Daily News, and who recently returned from the scene of war, was interviewed by the N.Y. Headld correspondent regarding ed by the N.Y. Headd correspondent regarding Gordon and the fall of Khartoum:—
Correspondent—I see, Mr. O'Kelly, that your fears as to the Mahdi's military strength uttered lately against the optimist John Bull have proven true. The Heraid, viewing your recent visit to the Mahdi's country at d thorough knowledge of it, would like to have in a few words your coming as to the military out-

few words your opinion as to the military out-look for the security and the good or bad fortune use as workshops. The abbey lands consist of the British troops.

Mr. O'Kelly—The news of Kharteum having fallen does not surprise me, but, in fact, I think it very likely that the place was attacked and taken about the same time as the second buttle

Correspondent—As to the inte of Gordon?
Mr. U'Kelly—Well, I think he is either killed, which is very unlikely, or a prisoner. In the latter event he would be well cared for, as the Makeli makin I would be well cared for, with General Stewart's forces. as the Mahdi, while I was in the Soudan, in ued strict orders to all his followers that Gordon's person be respected. If dead, I feel sure that

dentally, not being recognized by the Mabdi's troops. Correspondent-In what way may this event be followed up by the Mahdi?

Mr. O'Kelly—In the natural course of events the Mahdi will march upon and besiege Meten-

he was killed in the course of the battle acci-

uch. Here we may expect the next great battle to be fought. o be fought.

Correspondent—With what result?

Mr. O'Kelly—No doubt the Mahdi's follow.

ers have been before now joined by other tribes, when things will go badly with the Metenmeh Correspondent-May not the alleged despatches from General Gordon have been a

trick and the despatches sent by the Mahdi?
Mr. O'Kelly—Yes; very likely so.
Correspondent—What is your opinion of the expedition now?

Mr. O'Kelly-I think General Gordon has had in the past every opportunity to get safely out of Khartoum and should have done so long ago. As to the present situation it is too large

a subject to discuss t-night.

Correspondent--In what way do you think
the news will affect the government? Will Mr. Gladstone resign? Mr. O'Kelly—It will depend entirely upor the way the news is received by the public. No doubt it is a terribly severe blow for the

government. Yes, I expect a vote of censure will be proposed, but I cannot say with what result until the voice of the people is heard

Gordon receiving General Wilson inside Khartoum, surrounded by huzzahing troops. It is headed "At Last." The St. Stephen's Review cartoon, by Mr. Matt Morgan, is note prophetic. It gives Mr. Gladstone as Sinbad staggering under the Mahdi on his shoulders as the Grand Old Mountain Man. Party spirit to night seems to kill patriotism. The tories appear as jubilant over the disaster as ever the copperheads were in 1863 over the rebel succ ases.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, in Fubercular Troubles of the Lungs. Dr. A. F. Johnson, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in Tubercular troubles, with satisfaction, both to patients and myself.

INTERNATIONAL DYNAMITE.

JUDGE CHAUVEAU'S MISSION TO NEW

YORL NEW YORK, Feb. 10 .- Immediately after the recent explosions in London the Secret A new era of peace and conciliation seemed Service Police Department telegraphed to dawning. As soon as the Czar was back in the chiefs of police in all large cities in Eubready oppressive Polish land laws was veillance, and if circumstances warranted, under arrest. It now transpires that belief they knew something about the London explosions. Two detectives arrived here last week from Quebec, Canada, from which these men fled immediately after the explosion. They were not recognized as the four seen in Quehec, and the two detectives returned. The photograph of another man was sent to Quenec a few days ago, and Judge Chanyeau, Criminal Judge, and a Scotland Yard detective came on here to identify the man. He proved to be a big criminal. The suspect is said to have committed a great crime in Canada, and beside that he was recognized as one of the mysterious men seen in Quebec after the explosion there. The prisoner is now in the Tombs, and Judge Chauveau is in the city still working quietly to get the prisoner extradited. At the Tombs the utmost reticence is manifested regarding the prisoner, and the authorities of the gaol and headquarters of the police refuse to disciose his identity.

### A Lucky Man.

" A lucky man is rarer than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones and we propose to let their secret out, They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blood and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and were lucky enough to hear of and wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood paritier, tonic and alterative of the age.

HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

La l'allee d'Ottawa reproduces from Le Quotidien, of Levis, Quebec, the baptismal certificate of Hon. John Costigau, as it appears in the parish register of St. Nicholas, Co. Levis, as follows: "The second of February, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-"We trust in God," answered the Prince, five, we the undersigned priest, cure of St. "but the future looks dark to us. Even war between Russia and Germany would not help yesterday of the marriage of John between Russia and Germany wound not between Russia and Germany wound not bridget punner, us now. Were war declared to-morrow it costigan, culler, and of bridget punner, would be fought on our Polish plains. We this parish. Godfather, William Sutton, would be fought of control of the parish. Godfather, William Sutton, Godfather, Catherine Maguire, underwigned Durregne, priest." not dream. We do our utmost to discourage; with the father and M. Durresne, priest."

it. What chance would our fowling pieces. This same paper added: The important have against those Krupps and Gatlings! parish of St. Nicholas which has given remarkable bishops and priests, feels honored in counting one of her children as the distinguished representative of the Irish:

> CATARRIL -A new treatment has been discovered whereby this hitherto incurable disease seradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive panishlets sent free on re-cept of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. 39 tf

Inhabitants of the Hinralay, regions est six meals a day—the hazre, chatto, hairache, litfin, lunch and dinner.

A DOUBLE PURPOSE. The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yollow Oil is used both internally and externally, for

sches, pains, colds, crop, rheumatism, deaf

SOME PARTICULARS ABOUT THE WOMAN SUSPECTED OF COMPLICITY IN THE EXPLOSIONS.

Panis, Feb. 9. 1885 -A usually accurately informed correspondent has communicated the following to the New York Herald; "The female dynamiter known as Kate, now in Paris, and heretofore referred to in the Herald. is a young and handsome woman, the wife of a business man in London, himself an enthusiastic advocate of explosious. She is the daughter of a Dublin engineer, and was torn in 1857 From childhood she has been possessed of an intense desire for the fredom of Ireland, and has written poems on the subject. She was educated by a Sister of the religious Order in the East End of London. During her busband's frequent absence from home for the purpose of spreading the dynamite propaganda which he makes his lifework, Kate materially assisted him, and when on his return from America some time ago he began operations in London she became, after several months' study, as proficient in the use of explosives as himself. He appears to have always been averse to letting her rue into any dauger, but at her urgent entreaty that he would let her show 'what a weman could do,' he allowed her to take part in the Westminster explosion. Kate carried the bombs under her dress and Morrissey fired them. These two conspirators remain in Paris to attend the dynamite convention. Kate is desirous of going to America to avenge the attempted assassination of Rossa, who is her hu band's friend."

ad Quantity and Quality. In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q. Sample Card, 32 colors, and book of directions for Par stamp.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS. DAVID BONNER.

Within the past few months the "pale hand of death" has not spared the little com-munity of Lancaster. Every little while we witnessed the departure of some one whom we knew and respected, leaving many a pleasant home desolate, many a fireside vacunt. Perhaps of all those who were called away from our midst the death of none cast a greater gloom of sorrow over cur little village has the untimely one of Mrs. Bonner. It was so sudden, so unexpected. She had been sick but for a few days, and there was every hope of her recovery. But those foud hopes were destined never to be realized. On Sunday morning, January the 25th, her kind attendants saw she was sinking fast; and having received the last rights of her church, consoled by her religion in the blessed hope of a happy eternity, she calmiy and peacefully passed away the same day. Her funeral took place on the following Tuesday to the parish churc of Williamstown, where a solemn Requiem Mass was sung for the repose of the scal of this esteemed lady, who was indeed admired for her virtues and noble qualities. Her loss will be long lamented by her husband and children, who naturally feel keenly the sad blow. She will he missed not only by them, but by the large circle of her friends to whom she had cudeared herself by her genial manners and gentleness. THE LATE II, II, GEDDES.

There died in this city on Friday morning, a man who will be missed by the community at large. We refer to the generous, wholesouled H. H. Geddes, roal estate agent, a man who was respected and loved by every person who had the honor of his acquaintance. Born in Montreal 45 years ago, of Irish parente, he was always proud to refer to the blood of the Irish race which flowed in his voins. Ho was at one time un active member of the volunteer force and took a pride in military matters. It was only a few days ago that the writer and the deceased had a conversation about the number of sudden deaths prevailing in the city, and little was thought at the time that one of the two would soon be called to his account. Mr. Geddes was a member of the Church of England, and served as warden of St. Luke's church for many years. The deceased gentleman, who was a man of sterling integrity, leaves a wife and four young children to mourn his loss, to whom very general sympathy will be extended in their sad bereavement.

THE GREAT ATTRACTION AT NEW ORLEANS.

The vast crowd of strangers attracted to the great World's Exposition of Industry .at New Orleans, looked with delight at the fair-Less which marked the 176th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, on January 13th, last. It resulted that ticket No. 15,965 drew the first capital prize of \$75,-000, and was held by Mr. Thomas M. Thornton, a prominent banker of Shelbyville, Ill. who collected it through the Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.; No. 57,741 drew the second prize of \$25,000, and it was sold in fifths (each at \$1.00), one to H. E. Browne, of Fairmount, Ind., who collected it through the Fairmount Bank; one to Daniel Shutt, of Chicago, Ill., who collected it in person; another to Lee Sampson, Sigourney, Iowa; and the remaining portions were scattered elsewhere. No. 5,153 drew the third prize of \$19,000, sold also in fifths; two fifths collected through Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas, for Mr. A. E. Hall, salesman for Sanger Bros., Dallas, and Mr. Fred. Cheadle, also of Dallas: one to O. d. Ferris, of Cincinnati, Ohio; another to Louis H. Kaichan, of Messta. Stix, Krouse & Co., also of Cincinnati; and so it went with \$252,500 worth of fortune flying in all directions. Next (the 178th) drawing will be on Tuesday, March 10th, 1885, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give all information on application. Be wise in due time.

A Popular Fallacy. Many people think that Rheumatism can-not be cured. It is mused by a bad state of the blood which deposits poisonous matter in the joints and muscles, causing lameness, stiffness and swelling of the joints and exeruciating pain. Kidney-Wort will certainly effect a cure. It acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, stimulating them to a healthy action, purifies and enriches the blood and eliminates the poison from the system. Go to the nearest drugglet, buy Kidney-Wort and be cured.

\$1.00 FOR 50 CENTS.

Any reader of this paper who will send 50 one-cent stamps to the AMERICAN RULLL HOME, Rochester, N. Y., before March 15th, 1885, will receive that handsome paper, postage free, until January 1st, 1836. The RURAL is a large eight-page, forty-column WEEKLY paper, now in fifteenth year, and the cheapest tarm journal in the world. The price is one dollar a year in advance, but the bove offer of fifty conts in postage stamps will be accepted if sent in before March 15th, 1835. This Special Offer will not appear again in this paper. If you want the RURAL HOME, subscribe AT ONCE. Send for sample copy, and see what a a bargain is offered

dismissed the demurrer of the defendants in.

and the state of t

न्द्रायाच्या के प्रमुख्य है। प्रमुख्य A MILLERY & the Properties Tarents.

COTTON STATE

## O'DONOVAN ROSSA'S CAREER!

His Personal Appearance Dis Early Life-The Phonix Society and Fenian Movement-His Arrest and Sentence to Penal Servitude for Life—How he was Treated in Prison-The Part he played in American Politics-He Inaugurates the Dynamite Policy.

O'Donovan Rossa is a man of somewhat remarkable appearance, and his figure has long been well known in the vicinity of News-paper row. He is a man about five feet ten inches high, has bright, intelligent gray eyes, brown hair and reddish chin beard and mustache. Early in life he began to take special interest in the Celtic language, and though he had originally a very limited education he was a man of great natural intelligence, he was a man of great natural latelligence, and through life he picked up a good deal of information by reading. He is an excellent Irish scholar, and in pursuing the study of Celtio lore in his youth he made the acquaintance of John O'Donovan, the celebrated Gaelic scholar and father of Edmond O'Donovan, the distinguished war correspondent, recently killed by the Mahdi's troops at the battle of El Obeid, in the Soudan. Rossa has always kept up his interest in the Celtic language, and he writes creditable verse in Gaelic as well as in English. His prose writing is plain and unpretentious, but is always interesting. He tells s story in a way to command attention and sympathy, and in his speeches there is a homely sort of magnetism that has made him a popular speaker among Irishmen.

#### IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOY.

Rossa was born on September 4, 1831, at Ross-Carbery, near Skibbereen, county Cork, Ireland. His real name is Jeremiah ()'Donovan, and "Rossa" has been subsequently added as a local surname. His father was a small farmer and only able to send him to the then newly established national schools. He was one of twelve or thirteen brothers and sisters. The entire family excepting himself emigrated to America when he was a boy and he was left with relatives in Skib-bereen, where he was apprenticed to a country grocer. After reaching the years of manhood Rossa set up in the grocery business for himself and continued in the business for several years. He was subsquently made a relieving officer—an official under the English Poor laws system. His first conflict with the government arose from the vehemence with which he urged official attention to the scenes of poverty, misery and wretchedness he witnessed in the performance of his duty in this

#### THE PHENIX SOCIETY.

In 1856 Rossa became a member of the Phonix Society in Skibbereen. This organization was originally of a literary character and prevailed throughout Ireland. Present ly it changed its character, and under new leaders and with changed principles it became the foundation of the Fenian conspiracy, now so well known to fame. Just about the period mentioned James Stephens, with others, formed in Paris the plan of the Fenian conspiracy, and, returning to Ireland, utilized the Phonix organization in the further-ance of their project. In May, 1858, Stephens visited Skibbereen and there enlisted Rossa and many other members of the local society in the new movement. "In October, 1858," says Rossa, alluding to this period of his life we had a drillmaster sent us from Dublin. He had served a period in the American army, and well and truly he did his work among us, despite all the police watchings and huntings. One night we were on a mountain, on another night in the midst of a wood, another in a fairy fort and another in a cellar.' But notwithstanding all precautions, the government took alarm, and about four o'clock on the morning of December 5, 1858, Rossa was roused out of bed to find his house surrounded by a strong body of police. He was arrested, taken away and lodged in Cork Jail with some twenty of his companions. In the following July they were brought to trial. Strangely enough, the lawyer who defended Rossa on this occasion was that Thomas O'Hagan whose death as Lord O'Hagan and Lord Chancellor of Ireland was chronicled yesterday. The prisoners, Rossa among the number, pleaded guilty of sedition and were released on their good betravior.

### THE PRNIAN MOVEMENT.

Shortly after his restoration to liberty, Rossa moved to Dublin, where he took a very active part in the Fenian movement. He made his influence so strongly felt and inspired such confidence in his trustworthiness and ability that he was sent by Stophens as a special ambaseador to this country. He labored zealously for the Fenian cause here. Returning to Ireland he became the business manager of the Dublin Irish People, and on the seizure and suppression of that paper on September 15, 1865, was arrested, as were many others, on a charge of treason-felony. The arrest about the same time and subsequent escape from prison of James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, will be recollected by many persons, as will also the long series of trials and convictions which followed. Rossa was the fourth prisoner put on trial. He conducted his own defence, and in doing so began that course of fillbustering which has marked his whole career and which gave him his first national prominence in the eyes of the lower classes of the Irish people. The course he pursued may well be imagined from the fact that he proposed and strove to read in open court, as part of his defence, the entire files, including the advertisements, of the Irish People for two years. When this proposed wholesale reading was not permitted, he selected those editorials which denounced in bitter terms the late Judge Keough, who presided at the trial.

### SENTENCED TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

The consequence was that on his conviction Rossa was sentenced to penal servitude for life, though some of the other prisoners at that time under arrest—many of whom had been more formidable conspirators than he-were not condemned to more than twonty years. In prison Rossa assumed an attitude of defiance. He was sent successively to Mountjoy Prison, Dublin; Portsmouth Prison, London; Portland and Chatham prisons, in the south of England; Milbank prison in London, and Woking. He was treated with all the severity that the English penal system admits of. He was fed on bread and water, he was manacled, and he was confined for weeks in dark cells without bedding. These facts, despite all precautions, became known to the entire world, and dignified Rossa into a popular martyr, so that in 1889, while still in prison as a convict, he was elected a member of Parliament from the county of Tipperary— a proceeding, it is needless to say, designed chiefly to throw discredit upon the English Parliamentally system It is, perhaps, equally needless to may that Parliament quietly legis lated his seat away from him. In 1870 he was lucluded to a general amnesty, and after five years' imprisonment was liberated on condition of residing abroad during the rest of his life.

He canra to this city, and procuring his certificate of naturalization through a legal fiction founded on his previous visit here and through affiliation with the republican party, quickly gained extensive notoriety. He was slight shock.

nominated for the State Senate in opposition to William M. Tweed, then fast toppling to destruction. Beaten out of sight in the con-test he relapsed into comparative obscurity for some years dabbling in a small way in American and Irish politics and in business. Perhaps the most stirring episode of this period was his visit to Toronto, where he narrowly escaped receiving the crown of martyrdom from the Orangemen of that city. Again emerging inte light about the beginning of 1878 he started the celebrated skir-

mig of 1878 he started the celebrated sair-mishing fund on dynamite principles. He raised many thousands of dollars for this fund, but some irregularities in the accounts having been discovered, he was compelled to yield it to a Board of Trustees, which embraced many of his former Fenian colleagues. They, speedily eliminated the Tynamite idea from the purpose of the fund, and consequently it was run up to about

Since that time Rossa has lived in Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn, the last city being his present residence. AS A DYNAMITER.

He has several times started dynamite funds, dynamite papers and alleged dynamite projects. He was at one time threatened with paralysis and a liberal fund was raised in Ireland for his personal benefit. This money was handed over to him and he now enjoys its use. About 1881 he started the organization of which he is at present a chining luminary and its organ—the United Ireland. What his doctrines have been it is needless here to particularize. He proached dynamite, but whether he or any of those connected with him ever really attempted to put his doctrines into practice it is difficult to decide. He was the first person who publicly preached the doctrine of dynamite and assessination in Irish politics, but other Irish leaders have always held that the lamentable results of his teachings were the work of miscreants who had no connection with him. In countless public statements Irishmen of all classes have said that Rossa was merely a blatant boaster for his own selfish end, and that the outrages in England and Ireland, though they brought grist to his mill, were just as unsolved mysteries to im as they ever were to the English detec-

tives or the goneral public.
Rosss has been three times married. He has had seven or eight children most of whom are still living. His present wife was some years ago known to the Irish-American public as a poetess and dramatic reader of some slight ability.

#### Higher Prices for Butter.

All dairymon who use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, agree that it increases the value of the butter several cents a pound. It is pure and harmless, convenient for instant use, has no taste or odor, and gives a clear, golden richness to the butter. It is the very best butter color obtainable, and is not expensive. In every State in the Union the demand for it is increasing.

#### SUSTAINING A WILL.

Dublin, Feb. 4 .- On Saturday was sustained, by verdict of a special jury, the will of James Gorman, spirit grover, who left about a million and a quarter of dollars to various Catholic charities. The Lord Mayor here, who was once his shop boy, contested. The will was sustained mainly through the testinony of Cardinal McCabe, to whom Gorman had said that, as he had derived his fortune from the hard earnings of the poor, he felt that he was their trustee, and to the poor should it mainly return.

# LIEUT. GREELY DEFENDS HIS CONDUCT IN THE NORTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The house committee on naval affairs to-day decided to report adversely a resolution thanking the offi-cers and crews of the Greely relief expedition for their services in rescuing Lieut. Greely. It was decided to report a resolution prothe British government with the thanks of congress. The house committee on military attairs will report favorably a bill creating the office of assistant chief signal officer, with the rank of major. This is intended to create a vacancy for Lieutenant Greely's acceptance.

### A BIG EVENT.

QUEBEC, Feb. 5 .- The Irish National League of Quebec are preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Robert Emmet by a grand national concert. Several chocuses are being reheatsed under the direction of Miss Carey, a very talented young Irish lady, possessed of musical abilities of a very high order, and "no stone will be left unturned" to make the entertains. will be left unturned" to make the entertain-ment one of which every Irishman will feel proud.

### A BRILLIANT CHARGE.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 4.—The attack by Osman Digna's followers upon the scouting party of the British cavalry proves to have been a narrow escape from wholesale slaugh-ter. The British numbered only 80 men and were encircled by 5,000 Arabs. After severe fighting the British charged in close column through the Arab lines and gained shelter under the guns of Suakim.

### ENGLAND AND THE NICARAGUAN

CANAL. WASHINGTON, Feb. 4. - A foreign diplomat is authority for the statement that Minister West has made a proposition looking to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the building of the Nicaraguan canal under the joint protection of England and the United States, the canal to be built by a company and its three per cent. bonds to be guaranteed by the two governments. The proposition will be laid before the state department shortly.

# "THE DOUBLING PROCESS."

Exception is taken by a Brooklyn bookkeeper to the figures recently given as representing the amount of norn the doubling process would produce on the squares of a chess board. The London Echo stated that the corn on the squares would fill 1,884,875 barns, each holding 1,000,000 bushels, allowing 100 000 grains to each bushel. Most people would accept the figures without question, but the bookkeeper went at it for himself, and says the tollowing are the true figures There would be 184,467,440,737,095 bushels of corn on the squares, which under the con-ditions named would fill 184,467,440 barns.

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

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE OF WALES LONDON. Feb. 5 .- The express train for Cannes, on which the Prince of Wales was a passenger, collided to-day at Avignon with a freight train. The Prince suffered only a

Fears for General Stewart.

#### EGYPTIAN PROBLEM

Getting More Serious.

## THE CITY TAKEN BY STRATAGEM.

Cheering Despatches from Wolseley-Gladstone May Resign-A Cabinet Council Called-Military Men Take a Gloomy View of the Situation.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- Intelligence has just een received that Khartoum has been captured by the rebels. The whereabouts of Gordon is unknown. It is probable that he is a prisoner in the hands of the victors.

#### OFFICIAL NEWS. Wolseley telegraphs that Kharloum has fallen. He says when Col. Wilson, who went from Metemneh to Khartoum, reached the latter place, he found it in the hands of the rebels. He returned to Metemneh under a

heavy fire from both banks of the river. The Daily Telegraph on official authority confirms the report of the fall of Khartoum. It says the rebels secured the city by treach ery. Gordon is probably a prisoner.

FROM THE WAR OFFICE.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The war office has issued the following telegrams from Wolseley which announce that the fall of Khartoum occurred

on January 26. Colonel Wilson arrived at Khartoum January 28, and was greatly surprised to find the enemy in possession of the city. He immediately started on his return and proceeded under heavy fire from the rebels. When some miles below Shublaka cataract Wilsteamers were wrecked, 60n's but. the whole party managed to reach an island in safety, where they savsecure. The steamer has gone to bring them back to the British camp near Metemneh. Wolseley has no in-formation regarding the fate of Gordon. BEGINNING TO DOUBT IT.

LONDON, Feb. 5 .- The report that Khartoum was taken reached Korti by messengers from Gubat, but it is said that no official despatch from Wilson confirming the report has been received by Wolfeley. It is possible that Wilson was unable to reach Khartoum owing to the enemy's heavy fire, and that his return gave rise to the report that Khartoum was captured.

#### BENSATION IN LONDON.

Lonnon, Feb. 5.—A decided sensation was created here to-day by the reported capture of Khartoum. There were all sorts of reports in circulation as to the manner in which it fell and the fate of Gen. Gordon, but nothing definite could be learned. As the news spread through out the city crowds began to gather in front of the War Office, the newspaper offices, and other centres of news for the purpose of obtaining the latest information. The report was subsequent-ly confirmed by the announcement that a de-spatch had been received at the War Office from General Lord Wolseley, dated at Korti, in which he states that a native courier from Metemneh had arrived at his headquarters with the startling information.

#### GLADSTONE SUMMONS HIS CABINET. LONDON, Feb. 5.-The confirmation of the

fall of Khartoum has caused the wildest excitement throughout the city, far exceeding in intensity any that has been aroused by any of the startling events of the past few weeks. The Government officials and their sympathizers hope that the news will turn out to be greatly exaggerated, and express their belief that General Gordon has not yet been driven from the citadel, in the centre of Wolseley's despatch, proceeded at once to his official residence in Downing street, and immediately issued a summons to the members immediately issued a summons to the members of his cabinet requesting their presence at once. Mr. Gladstone appeared to be greatly agitated, and his action in calling a meeting of the Cabinet is, it is believed, for the purpose of tendering his resignation. The streets are thronged with people anxiously discussing the ominous intelligence, and grave fears are entertimed that we of the capital state of the tained that none of Gen. Stewart's little band will ever re-cross the desert. Not since the nassage of the Pardanelles, during the Turko-Russian war, has there been such wild excite-ment in this city. On every street corner groups of excited people discuss and speculate as to the result of this new disaster in Egypt, and the action of the Ministry in the emergency is eagerly awaited. Many predict it will result in the fall of the Gladstone Government. ernment.

## NO DOUBT OF IT.

LONDON, Feb. 5, 2 p.m.—There is no longer any doubt that the Mahdi holds Khartoum. any doubt that the Mandi holds Khartsum.
Some hopes are entertained that Gordon may
still be holding out in the citadel. The excitement in England is great. Clubs and public
resorts are thronged with people cager to learn
the news. Most people take a gloomy view of
the position of the British in the Soudan. The
war office is besieged with army officers tenderins their savvices for active service in the Goring their services for active service in the Sou dan. Numerous telegrams are being received from officers throughout the country asking for assignment to a rescue expedition, should the government decide to take such action.

### PEARING FOR STEWART.

The capture of Khartoum has created grave fears, especially in army circles, for the safety of General Stewart and his army. A number f prominent military officers even express the opinion that unless reinforcements are hurried focward to Korti the fall of Khartoum may lead to disasters to the forces under Wolseley and Karle.

### GLADSTONE AGITATED.

The Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet immediately. Gladstone is fearfully disturbed by the news, and some people believe he will resign. A native reports that the Mahdi had 60,000 men in the vicinity of Khartoum, and that he introduced a number of his emis-series into the city. The emissaries mingled freely with the native troops under Gen. Gordon and by bribes, threats and working on their religious feelings, induced them to mutiny. Beven thousand of the garrison deserted to the rebels, leaving Gordon 2,500 faithful soldiers. With this small force he attempted to hold the city against the Mahdi's army, but after severe fighting, in which a large number of rebels were killed, he was compelled to surrender.

When General Wilson reached Khartoum he found the Mahdi's forces had occupied both the town and citadel. He tried to land and ascertain the fate of Gordon, but the enemy aguns were turned upon him in full force and he was compelled to retire.

### STEWART DOING WELL.

Wolseley reports General Stewart is doing well. All the British wounded have been prought back to Gakdul wells.

EXCITEMENT IN LONDON. LONDON, Feb. 5, 3 p.m.—The news of the downfall of Khartoum has created grave apprehensions regarding the whole of the Egyptian problem among the members of the Cabinet. Gladstone and Granville started for London as Gladatone and Granville started for London as soon as the news reached them. The Cabinet council, will be held this evening. Military authorities think that Gordon sent a greater part of his troops down the Nile to meet Gen. Stewart's force, and so depleted the garrison that the attack by the enemy from Omdurman was rendered much easier. The greatest activity prevails at the war department. Many of the officials remained on duty all night. officials remained on duty all night.

BETTER NEWS.

STORES FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, February 5.—The Government has given orders for a further large shipment of

tores to Egypt.
LONDON, Feb. 5.—The first news of the fall of Khartoum received by Wolseley was brought by messenger, who left the island where Colonel Wilson was stranded and came on foot to Gubat. Two messengers were despatched to Korti, via Abu Klea and Gakdul. They reached their destination safely owing to the fact that news of Khartoum's fall had not reached the desert. Intelligence of the disaster soon spread far and wide and some of the tribes hitherto professing friendship for England have de-clared for the Mahdi. The Arab garrison at Metemneh received the news with salvos of artillery. When Wilson's flotilla reached Omburman it was discovered that the enemy was in possession of the Island of Tutti, just ontside the city. The English still pushed shead, but were dismayed to find that the garrison commenced firing upon them. No flags were flying from the public buildings and the town appeared to be in the undisputed possession of the enemy. The palace seemed to have been gatted. Rumors concerning the fate of Gordon are many, The but all agree that the Mahdi captured Khartoum by treachery. The most reliable reports say Faraz Pasha, being left in charge of the ramparts, opened the gates on January 26 and admitted the enemy. Some rumors state that Gordon, with a few Levantines, is cooped up in a church ; others say Gordon has been seen wearing the Mahdi's uniform. The majority agree, however, that Gordon has been killed. Col. Wilson had three steamers, two of which were wrecked in the Nile between Khartoum and Metemneh. The third, bearing Col. Wortley and party, brought the news to the British camp near Metemneh. The excitement over the fall of Khartoum, in England, is increasing. A constant stream of anxious inquirers, including a number of ministers, is pouring into the war office. At Aldershot the news was received with mingled feelings of sadness and indignation. A great sensa-tion was caused in the Irish garrisons at Dublin when the report was received. It is un-derstood General Wolseley will march across the desert at once and besiege Khartoum at

the earliest possible moment. BRINFORCEMENTS. The war office this evening decided to advise the government to despatch 3,000 troops to Suskim immediately. Gen. Stephenson telegraphs that five thousand men will be need-

ed to clear the road to Berber as the news of the fall of Khartoum will induce the central tribes to join Osman Digna. Stephenson also advises that the present strength of the troops in Upper and Lower Egypt be maintained and that reinforcements be drawn from England and India. Wolseley has renewed his demand for an expedition to Suakim to consist of three thousand men under General Greaves. The cabinet ministers held an informal meeting to night, but took no definite action. Nothing will be decided on until the

cabinet meeting to morrow.

Orders have been despatched to Woolwich dockyard to immediately prepare to send a tors, who have a multiplicity of duties, are month's rations and eight thousand men for very liable to soon lose interest, to write in a the Khartoum expedition. It is stated this rapid, slovenly way which will disgust intel-African traveller, has offered to start at once for the Soudan to assist the British against the rebels. Orders have been sent to Portsmouth Haven to begin fitting out troopships immediately.

### WOLSELEY ADVANCING.

It is reported that Gen. Wolseley commenced an advance from Korti to-day for the relief of the troops near Metemneh, and that he sent orders to Gen. Earle to hasten his advance against Berber, in order to assist in the relief of Metemneh. The objective point of all Gen. Wolseley's movements is now Metemneh. Press messages from the Soudan are greatly retarded. Several newspapers have made application to the war office for permits to communicate instructions to their correspondents, but they have all received a reply that Gen. Wolseley has sole authority in the matter.

### LEE AND GORDON.

Gen. Wolseley, in a private letter, says: 'I have personally known only two heroes in the course of my life ; one was Gen. Lee, the other is Gen. Gordon.

### SEVERE DEFEAT OF THE REBEIS.

Massowan, Feb. 5.—Abd el Kader, sheikh of the Beniamer tribe, has arrived here with excellent news of the besieged garrison of the interior. He says a great battle was fought. in the Gallabat country with a large force of Baggara rebels detached from Sensar. After a severe struggle the Baggaras were uttarly routed losing six thousand men and four emirs, one of whom was a nephew of the Mudir.

Persons of weakly constitution derive from Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda a degree of vigor obtainable from no other source, and it has proved itself a most efficient protection to those troubled with a hereditary tendency to consumption. Mr. Bird, Druggist, of Westport, says: "I knew a man whose case was considered hopeless, and by the use of three bottles of this Emulsion his weight was increased twenty pounds."

MR. BAIN RETURNED IN SOULANGES. COTEAU LANDING, Feb. 5. In the election to day to fill the vacancy in the house of commons caused by the unseating of Mr. James W. Bun (Conservative), that gentleman was again elected, receiving a majority of 205 votes over his opponent, hir. Dorais.

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonns Backache Plasters.

#### "A PATH OF SILVER LIGHT." One of the most startling projects of the

times is to illumine the Atlantic Ocean by means of electric lights actually to make "a path of silver light" scross the water from the banks of Newfoundland to the shores of Ireland. Ten vessels are to be anchored at a distance of 200 miles from one another in a straight line, each riding at: "a mush-room anchor, which permits the vessel swinging round with the tide without fouling her anchor." These light ships are also to be connected together and to the shore by an electric cable, and be able to send messages to any part of the world,

THE SAME OLD GAME.

THE TRIOR THAT IS BEING PLAYED EVERY DAY IN ENGLAND FINDS A SAMPLE NEARER HOME.

QUEEK, Feb. 4.—Since the explosion at the parliament house here last fall the legislative anthorities have always adhered to the suspicion that it was the work of O'Donovan Rossa's followers, and nointed Rossa's followers, and pointed out that the four men who had been boarding at Levis, and who disappeared during the time of excitement of the explosion were the real actors of the fiendish sot. Their suspicions LONDON, Feb. 5, 4 p.m.—Wolseley telegraphs have been so deeply rooted that that he does not consider the British position at detectives under regular pay working detectives under regular pay working the case up. The detectives, not slow at grasping the opportunity to make a "pile," have been dropping hints to the authorities just to keep the mill going to within a few days ago, a letter came that they had secured the four individuals and all that was necessary was to send parties. sary was to send parties who could identify them. Accordingly one, Dion, whose name appeared conspicuously at the time of the explosion, giving a description of four suspects accompanied by one Langolier, a master carter, who had driven them while here, were sent over the line by the Provincial Government to identify the men. When they arrived there the detectives met them and accompanied them to Sing Sing, where prisoners to the number of 275 were drawn up in line and Dion and Langelier asked there and then to identify. They passed up and down several times, but were unable to identify the suspects. They were then taken around to saloons and supposed randezvous of dynamiters, but were unable to find any trace of them. The detectives undoubtedly were playing a sharp game to keep up appearances that they were working. The only information the identifiers were able to give on the return was that they met some of their own townsmen in Sing Sing, especially Ritchot, formerly a baker, who is serving out a life sentence for murder.

> -No effort has ever been made to advertise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound outside our own America; yet frequent calls from other parts of the world show that good news will spread. Packages of this medicine have even been sent from Lynn, Mass., to China.

#### LAY AND CLERICAL EDITORS.

Some of our exchanges are discussing who makes the best editors. On one side it is claimed that the very best are to be found among the priests, while others successfully maintain that laymen are better fitted and more competent in many ways for the responsible position of editor of a Catholic paper. We are of the opinion it makes but little difference what may be a man's profession or position in life, if he has a good education and sound common sense. With these quali-fications a priest or layman ought to be able to conduct any journal in the land.

The Colorado Catholic which is edited by

Father John F. Quinn, who was a lawyer of many briefs and good fees before he studied theology, says in the last issue of his paper, in referring to the subject:

The Catholic Examiner, of Brooklyn, N.

Y., wishes to know what opinions the Catholic Press hold in regard to the editorial management of Catholic papers by laymen. We believe laymen make better editors than priests, when the paper has plenty of capital and the editor ability and sobriety. Priests have been forced to become editors by this want of capital, have given their labor for the sake of having a Catholic paper. The priest is supported by his people and needs no remuneration for editorial work, but the layman must live and, if he edits a paper, must be paid for it. Priest-ediligent readers—but the lay editor, with noth ing else to do, and well paid, will always have an interest in his work and use his energy in obtaining for his readers the very best and most pleasing intellectual food. The knowledge of Catholic doctrine is not the private possession of every intelligent layman. Lay-editors are, to our mind, the best; and we hope the day will come when the dire necessity—the poverty of the Catholic press, which forces priests to assume editorial duties-will cease to exist .- Connecticut Ca-

### SPOLIATION DEFEATED.

Paris, Feb. 3.—The bitterness of radical hatred towards the Vatican was exhibited by the vote yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies on M. Bert's amendment. In 1801 a concordat was agreed upon between Pius VII. and Napoleon Bonaparte, re-establishing the Catholic Church and the papal authority in France, which, modified by the concor-dats signed at Fontaineblean in January, 1813, and in November, 1817, is the recognized law under which the Church in this country holds property. At the signature of the first concordat the clergy in many instances held property in their own name, though the funds were devoted to church purposes. Their income from this property M. Bert desired to have transferred from the church to general educational purposes, and he moved that an additional clause to this effect be inserted in the extraordinary budget. M. Fenillée, the Minister of Justice, opposed the motion and said such a measure would do great injustice as it would deprive the clergy of property they have held for over eighty years. The motion was rejected by a vote of 274 to 180.

### RELIGION AND LABOR.

DUBLIN, Feb. 4. - Yesterday in all churches district and county, in Monaghan, Ulster, notices were given of a peculiar collection next Sunday. According to the letter of Bishop Donnelly, read by each priest, it seems that last November the proprietor of the jute mills at Castleblarney, who amployed some hundred girls, reduced wages, they reluctantly consenting. Soon afterward he ex-auted working on Catholic holidays of obligation, that had previously not been done. Under advice of the clergy, the girls, ninetynine per cent of whom were Catholics, refused. He persisting, they left and the mills

For the last six weeks the girls have been supported by the charity of Catholic and Protestant neighbors slike. They being no longer able to give, church collections are invoked for these "martyrs to conscience until spring farm labor may give them a chance of earning a livelihood." Much interest and some peaceable excitement prevails in Mona-ghan and parts of Armagh over the affair, especially as the proprietor is trying to hire Protestant girls as Protestants.

# THE ITALIAN OCCUPATION.

CAIRO, Feb 5 -The occupation of Beilul by the Italians was faroibly made. The Egyptian governon-protested, but without avail. The Khedive had notified the Porte of the Italian occupation. English the

The wealthiest men in the United States Senate are the least molined to oratory.

COLUNEL STEWARTS MURDER

THE STORY OF A BLOODY MASSAGRE AS TOLD BY A SURVIVOR.

KORTI, Feb. 5.—Details of the massacre of Colonel Stewart and party have just been furnished by Hussein, the stoker on the steamer, who, with two sailors, two artillery, men and three Egyptians escaped. When Colonel Stewart's steamer left Khartoum there were on board, besides Stewart, the European Consuls Power and Herbin, Hasses Bay, twelve Greeks and a number of natives, Two other steamers accompanied Stewart to Berber. The little fleet shelled Berber, but with what result is not stated. Four nuggar joined the fleet at Berber and the party pro-ceeded down the Nile to Aby Hamed. Here Stewart dispensed with his escort and continued the journey with his own steamer. A short distance below Abu Hamed Stewart's steamer ran upon a rock and became helpless. ly fixed. The crew disembarked to an adjacent island after spiking the guns and throwing the ammunition overboard. The party left the boat so hurriedly that they neglected to arm themselves. They were soon surrounded by a large crowd of natives, who made friendly protestations, An Arab presented a message to Stewart from Suleiman Wad Gamz, inviting the party to Sulsiman's house as his guests. They accepted and Stewart and the two consuls and Hassan Bey were conducted to the house of a blind native, where coffee was prepared. While partaking of refresh ments Suleiman gave a signal. Two bands of his followers, armed with spears and swords, entered the house, murdered Stewart and the two consuls. Hassan Bey was wounded, but escaped. The bodies were then thrown into the river and the money and valuables divided. While the bloody scene was being enacted at the blind man's house another party of Suleiman's followers at-tacked the balance of Stewart's defenceless comrailes, but the hopeless struggle was brief, all except the narrator and seven, who cacaped, being killed or drowned in an attempt to escape. Hussien and seven survivors were subsequently recaptured and made prisoners. Hussien was found at Birti, when General Earle arrived there. The other prisoners remain at Berber.

C. R. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "I have sold at retail 156 bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, guaranteeing every bottle. I must say I never sold a medicine in my life that gave such universal satisfaction. In my own case, with a badly ulcerated throat, after physician penciling it for several days to no t, the Eclectric Oil cured it thoroughly twenty-four hours, and in threatened croup in my children this winter, it never failed to relieve almost immediately."



# CURE

# HEAD

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

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO.





FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their cyl Regativo. Is a safe, sure, and affectual



BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, PEREL [ 496] DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS.

FLUTTERING ... OF THE HEART ACIDITY.OF ... . MALEGIA SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH

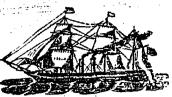
HEARTBURN, No. DRYNESS BITE TO BELLET HEADACHEYP LONG TO LOTHE SKIN, 1 2800

And every species of discass a plaing from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN A CO., Preprietors, Toronto.



# Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails,

#### 1885—Winter Arrangements—1885

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

Youngly Tournage. Commanders.

Yessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders.
Nunidian 6,100 ... Building.
Parisian 5,400 Capt W Richardson.
Sardinian 4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R.
Polynesian 4,100 Capt R Brown.
Sarmatian 3,600 Capt John Graham.
Circassian 4,000 Capt R H Hughes.
Parisian 8,400 Capt R Local Bioches. Circassian 4,000 Capt A or Hughes, Peruvian 3,400 Capt Jo eph Ritchie.
New Scotian 3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie.
Caspian 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R.
Hanoverian 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Hanoverian... 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N E Carthagenian... 4,600 Capt A Macuncol. Siberian... 4,600 Capt R P Moore. Norwegian... 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Hibernian... 3,440 Capt J Barelay. Austrian... 2,700 Capt J. Ambury. Nestorian... 2,700 Capt D.J James. Prussian... 3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Scandinavian... 3,000 Capt John Park. Buenos Avrean 3,800 Capt James Scott. Grecian... 3,600 Capt G LeGallars. Manitoban... 3.150 Capt R Carruthers.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, from Portland and Baltimore alternately, and from Halifax every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be dispatched,

FROM HALIFAX:

(Jircassian	. Saturday,	Jac.	10
Caspian	Saturday.	**	17
Sardinian	Saturday	"	24
Parisian	Saturday	"	31
Sarmatian	Saturday.	Feb.	
Polynesian	Saturday.		14
Circassian	.Saturday.	• • •	21
Caspian	Saturday	46	28
Sardinian	Saturday.	Meh.	7
At TWO o'clock	P.M.,		
or on the arrival of the In	tercolonial	Railw	ay
train from the	West,		•

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.

At ONE o'clock P.M.,
Sardinian Thursday, Jan. 22
Parisian Thursday, "29
Sarmatian Thursday, Feb. 5
Polynesian Thursday, "12
Circassian Thursday, "19
Caspian Thursday, "2 Caspian Thursday, a Sardinian Thursday, Meh. or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax: Cabin.....\$62.65, \$78.00 and \$88.00 (According to accommodation.) Rates of Passage from Montreal viu Portland:

Cabin .........\$57.50, \$76.50 and \$87.50 (According to accommodation.) 

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE.—The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nfid., are intended to be de-FROM HALIFAX:

Nova Scotian.....Monday, Jan 12 Sardinian.....Monday, 24 Rates of Passage between Halifax and St. John's: Cabin......\$20.00 | Intermediate...\$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

GLASGOW LINE.—During the season of Winter Navigation a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow for Portland or Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and each week rom Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct as

FROM BOSTON:

nkom Boszcz...about Jan. 6 FROM PORTLAND. Hanoverian .....about Jan. 17 Prussian.....

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be lespatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow— FROM PHILADELPHIA:

Manitohan.....about Jan. 23

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston, Parland and Helfer Portland or Halifax,

Portland or Hallfax,
Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand
Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central
Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National
Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New
York Contral, and Great Western Railways
(Merchanta' Despatch), via Boston and by Grand
Trunk Railway Co. via Portland.
Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading
or East-bound traffic can be obtained from any
f the Agents of the above named Railways.

or East bound traffic can be obtained from any f the Agents of the above named Railways. For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Hayre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck; Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Ruys & Co., Rotterdam; O. Rugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fincher & Behmer, Schusselkorb; No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Beliast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex Allan, 70 Grace Church street, London; James & Alex Allan Brothers.

# THE ONLY MANDRAKE VEGETABLE

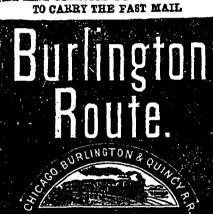
DYSPEPSIA, Loss-of appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 95. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Eurns and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Fiorses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

DOWNS' ELIXIR MEDITOR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIO

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE YEARS, and has proved itself the best 1 remedy known for the cure of Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 250. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIR

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U. S. GOV'T



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS, Through the Heart of the Continent by was of Pacific Junction or Omaha to

prvia Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, consecting in Union Depots at Kansas City. Atchison, Omeha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Line to KANSAS CITY, TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS Should not forget the fact that Round Trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Liue, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic. HOME-SEEKERS

Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the dovernment and Railroad Lands in Rebraska, Kansas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for nil classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Railroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada.
T. J. POTTER,
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.

JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't, 417 Broadway, New York, and 306 Washington St., Boston.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with

# CONSUMPTION

266TH EDITION, PRICE FONLY \$1



A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from indiscretion or excesses. A book for every man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold modal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which he refers.

This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lisable street, Chicagos; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 207 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, 1 India street, Portland, 86 State street, Boston, and 25 Common, street, Boston, and 25 Common, street, Boston, and 26 Common, street, Mentreal.

January 3, 1886 State street, Boston, and 24 G

# FROM THE PRESIDENT

OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three

ist. To prevent falling out of the bair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. Sd. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents beidness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, curec dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same onne, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

#### Sold by all Druggists. JOHNSTON'S

# Desiccated Oyster For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, Oyster Patties, &c. This entirely new and delicious preparation is one of the best and most

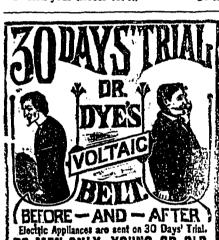
be kept in the house, and an Oyster Stew or Oyster Omelet made in a few minutes. Full directions for use enclosed in each

A single packet contains sufficient to make six good plates of splendid Oyster Soup.

If put in a dry place it will not injure by keeping.

MANCFACTURED BY

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COMPANY, Officer 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal. € Ask your Grocer for it.



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility.
WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility.
W Lost Vitality, Lack of Nerve Force and Upon, Wasting Wrannesses, and all those diseases of a Prinsonal, Nature resulting from Aburss and Other Causes. Speedy relief and complete restored Health, Vioce and Mannood Guanantend. The Standard discovery of the Nincesenth Century. Send at once for Illustrated Pamphil: froe. Address VOLTAIG BELT GO., MARSHALL, MICH.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Bellauf Pura Copper L. d Tin Ior Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Cordogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnat, Q.



DR. E. C. West's NERVE AND BRAIN TRRATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neu algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration used by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, waterliness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Promature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on a second above.

WE GUABANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will sord the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 31 and \$3 Ming Street (East). Teronto, Ont.

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of

LORD & THOMAS.

McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who was homes. Work sent by mail, No cansasing. Address with stamp Crawn M'Tg. Co., 294 Vice St., Cin'il.O.

### NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Local Legislature, at its next Sessien, praying that Henry A. Germain, student-at-law, whose last patron is dead, be relieved from the obligation of proving, according to law, the last 18 months of his clerkship.

Montreal, 27th January, 1885.

25-5

1,391 & BUSHELS OF PER ACRE, raised of our new OREEN MOUNTAIN
THE PROPERTY CONTROLL OF THE PROPERTY CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY CASE AND THE PARTY TOUL THE PARTY TH

OUR SUPERB SEED CATALOGUE

Embraces all kinds of seeds. Each variety i subvreported, Reduced prices. Inducements to gardeners. J. L. From J. A. EVERITT 4:00. Seed-mon. Box 42, Watson 62, Person 1981. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY The Finest Grade of Church Belly Greatest Experience. Largest Trade.

Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

Sandanina & Francis of the miner of



**Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicins.** The case is treated according to the symptoms, what will cure one case may be worthless in another. Result of 35 years' experience. It you are a sufferer you cannot afford to jet this pass, you should at loast investigate. Trantment both internal, which destroys the germein the blood; and extensity but so sure. Remedies are all pleasant to use, and results most gratifying. Treatment sent to your home, where it can be used successfully. Send for book on Caturit containing references and diagnostic blank, tree. Address.

Dr. S. W. BEALL, Columbus, Columbus,

EN'S LUNG

STRICTLY PURE. HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE. In Consumptive Cases

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal.

It contains no OPIUM in any form. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.

# WITH FIVE DOLLARS

YOU OAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Government Bond. ISSUE OF 1864.

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to

THREE BRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and every bond is redeemed with r larger or smaller premium. Every bond Must

w one	of	the	following	z premi	ums, as the	Ľ
NO BL						
remiun			Florins.		Florins.	
3	<u>ت</u> ق		150,000		450,000	
ä			20,000		00,000	
3			10,000		30,000	
ē			5,000	_	30,000	
B			2,000		12,000	
9			1,000		9,000	
120			400		48,000	
750			200		1,550,000	
rut ber	7 90	nr G	ominus.	amount	ing to 2,18	1
000 171	orin	a Pi	The next	Rodem	otion takes	

place on the SECOND OF MARCH,

# And every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of March is outitled to the whole premium

that may be drawn thereon on that date. Outof-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and
inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the
next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.,

t60 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. N.B.—In writin please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS 25-tf

\$500 REWARD! WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never tail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOIN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King Street(East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sout by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICL

OF HOUSEHOLD USE

#### --- IS THE---COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

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

It contains neither alum, lime, nor other determined to the purpose of the leterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

NEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MOD-ERN INFIDELS," by the Rev. Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evi-dences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving fav-orable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont., 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active canvassers wanted.

## HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life,

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH KIDNEYS& BOWELS Gi tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confi-dently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a Goneral Family Medicine, are unsurpassed. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMEN!

Its Searching and Healing Properties to Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds

Sores and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings,
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatis A,
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kin. In to fail.

Both ruis and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1fd., 2s.;
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 38s. each, and by 1, 1 s.
cine vendors throughout the civilised world.

N. B. Advice gratis, at the abovesidres.

The same of the sa

# CALLANGE Health and Happiness. How I co as others

Are your Kidneys disordered

Are your nerves weak? daey Work cured his from nervois we aknes Afor I was not expected to Bys.," Men. M. M. B win, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease?
"Eldney-Wort cared me when my water was joe like chalk and should be bloom, Posbody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes? "Ridney-Worth-to-most attended to the five street used. Gives almost immediate relation."
Dr. Phillip C. Bailou, Monkton, V., 2

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Eldney-Wort cured mo of chronic Liver Diseases of the Prayed to die."
"Benry Ward, lato Col. 69th Fat. Guard, N. T. Is your Back lame and aching?

"Eldney-Wort, d bottle) cured no when I walled in the feel,"

A. H. Tallnage, Mittrackee, Wh. E.

Have you Kidney Disease? Iddney-Wortmade mo sound inflyer and kidn after years of presentating the toring. It now is no box.—Sam's Hodges, Whitemstown, Wost va.

Are you Constincted?

"Kidney-Vort causes easy emphatics and and a game as of other medicanes," School Fairchild, St. Albans, VI. Have you Malaria?

"Eidney-Wort has done better than any etter the semedy I have ever used in my profiles."

Dr. R. K. Clark, bouth Rero, V.,

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Worthas donormo mare good than engother remedy have ever taken!"
Irs. J. T. Gulloway, Elk Fist. Orogeo. Are you tormented with Pile ?? "Kidnoy W. et permanently cured e e e e colo...
piles, Dr. W. C. Kido recommended it to e e
Geo. H. Horst, Cashior M. Bank, Epermown, P...

Are you Rheumatism racked? die Ly physician and I had suffered there years. A Elbridgo Matevian, West Bath, mare. Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidner-Wort cared me of par for the treatment of particular to the conversion of the Lamber of the L

If you would Banish Diseaso and gain Health, Take THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

LYDIA E. PIMKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*

\* \* \* \* \* <u>IS A POSITIVE CURE</u> \* \* \* \* \*

For all of those Palaful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* \* \* . \* . \*FEMALE POPULATION. \* . \* . \* IT WILL CUIE ENTIFIELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULSERATION. FALLING AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT STINAL WEARNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADDITED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

Uterus in an eably stage of development. The tendency to Careepout Humons thereis checked yery spekdily by its use. STANCYS ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE PENALE SYSTEM. COVERN THE FEMALES OF STREET TO THE LEGITIMATE PRACTICE OF DISPLANE AND THE WILLEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF

TILT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF INDIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. THE ACT OF THE CURE OF KIDNEY CONTLAINS IN JUTHER SIX THIS HEMBY IS UNSURPASSED. \*\*

\*\*LODA S. PERHHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS PROJECTED AS PRINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND IN FOLIO ST. SEN BOTH OF SO. Sold of all druggists. Sent by mail, post, prinking, "Guide to Health" will be mailed from the senges or resulpt of price an above. Mrs. Pinkings "Guide to Health" will be mailed from the surplicity of the beauty of farming stamp. Letters one significant answered. \*\*

\*No farming stamp. Tecters one significant surplicity of the latter. Si cents per box.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

The treat of Topics of

VISIT THE ROYAL. The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesald office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R. depot, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed. This will enable dealers in this Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are desirous of establishing agencies in every county in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible parties. During Carnival week, one of the Messrs. Harney Bros. will be here to meet dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A." 23—tf

THE COTTON INDUSTRIES.

AURANGEMENTS FOR THE CURTAILMENT OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

It is stated that at a recent meeting of the cotton manufacturers each mill agreed to run only a certain portion of its machinery, and that a fixed scale of prices and a certain standard of quality were also agreed upon. With regard to other mills, the gray cotton mills have arranged not to produce any other class of goods, on condition that they do not make any gray goods. The output will be lessened by upwards of 30 per cent., while the prices will be advanced upwards of 15 per The stipulation as to the standard quality is very necessary, especially in view of the increased size that is now being added by certain makers : but as the agreement contains a chause referring to this, the different mills will be obliged to put in the same quantity of genuine cotton, and so customers will be protected from fraud. The seven mills affected by this arrangement will have about 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms running under this plan, and are thus capable -on a rough estimate—of producing 15,000,000 yards of gray calico in the year. The other mills also have an informal agreement with each other, by which one does not interfere with the special makes of the rest, but each takes a certain class of goods and makes them only. There was a rumor in business circles that a certain mill had decided to break this rule by manufacturing print cloths; these are intended to be sent over to the old country where they will be printed and then sent back, the makers claiming that duty will only be levied on the extra value of the goods when they are printed, while the fabric itself will be admitted free. A deputation has been appointed to interview the finance minister to see if this latter scheme can be carried out, but our Ottawa correspondent indicates that they are not over likely to. meet with success.

AN UNFAITHFUL PARTNER.

HOW AN INDIANA FARMER BADE FAREWRILL

TO HIS WIFE. Indianapolis, Ind., February 4 .-- A somewhat new thing in the elopenant line is reported from Darlington, Montgomery county-Wednesday last a fellow from Virginia, known as Maj. Tondinson, left with the wife of Harvey Shauver, a prosperous young farmer living five miles north of that place. Mr. Shauver and wife were thought to be living happily, with 1 hree heautiful little children. Mr. Shau er's suspicions were aroused by one of the little fellows telling him that the major, who was a farm hand, "kissed ma and me, kissed the major," Mr. Shau took him to that the took for who extends Shauver took his v rife to task for such action. She did not deny it, and also stated that she would kiss him j ast when she pleased. Mr. Shauver chasticed her for her conduct, and paid the major off, telling him that he would give him un' all Wednesday to leave. This seemed to rai se the ire of Mrs. Shanver, and she quickly gave her husband to understand that she we ald go with the discharged man. Mr. Shauv or knelt in prayer and prayed long and ferve why that such thoughts should not be entert sened by his wife, but his prayers would not soften or change hor heart. Mr. Shanve r gave her all her belongings and the baby . Seautiful boy 3 years old; he helped her it is the sleigh, tucked the wraps closely arou od her and, with tears almost streaming from a his eyes, kissed her and the child goodby a telling her he hoped and prayed she would be satisfied with her ill-judged undertaking. The couple stated that they were going to Oregon.

A DEFAULTER REPENTS.

RETURN OF A MERCHANT'S BANK CLERK. Belleville, February 4.—The return to-day of Mr. Hamilton, local manager of the Merchants' Bank, with Robert Yarwood, the defaulting cashier of that institution, who absconded in October last, after having robbed the bank of a large sum of money, created

a sensation. From Mr. Hamilton it was learned that, having been advised of Yarwood's presence in Baltimore, he left here on Friday last and reached the Monumental Friday last and reached the Monumental City on Monday morning. He had no difficulty in tracing Yarwood's place of residence, which was at an hotel. Here he was confronted, and after a long conversation agreed to return to Canada. The prisoner, who is badly broken down in health, stated on the way that he took only about \$300 with him, the rest of the \$3,000 which he stole having been wen from him at cards, before leaving here by men of some prominence. here, bym en of some prominence, whose names he promised to disclose. He had but six dollars in his pocket when arrested. The prisoner was placed in the cells at once on his arrival, and will be brought up for pre-liminary examination to morrow. This afternoon he made a confession which is to the effect that it was Scott, a companion of his, who first put the notion into his head of using the funds of the bank and that it was for Scott's benefit that the funds were first abstracted. The first false step taken the descent was rapid. He says that the sum taken by himself was less than \$3,000, one-sixth of which was used in making up a loss in his cash; that when he went to New York some time since he took about \$500 with him, but that he was successful in gambling in Saratoga, and brought back nearly as much as he took away. Yet he owns to have been extravagant when in New York, and says that it costs a lot of money to "paint New York red." He thinks that Sout took about \$3,000 with him, besides having made heavy losses at cards before leaving. Many of Scott's losses at night were paid by cheque, and he has seen as much as \$200 of Scott's chequez come in for payment in the morning.

These cheques would always be paid and the vouchers destroyed. After leaving here he spent two days in Chicago registering in his own name at the Grand Union, and in New

thing for all parties concerned that he should have been arrested. All the Massachusetts towns and cities are

ा व दूरार्थ देन्द्र भी स्वाह देन्द्री है। इस्ताह देनुस्ताह

Orleans he spent ten days, registering in his own name as in Chicago. He spent about two months in Central America, the only

work he did being in the mines for a short time. His return to Baltimore, he says, was on business, and he thinks that it was a bad

obliged to give school hooks and all other supplies to the public free and all other supplies to the public free and an area are need to the public free and area area area area.

જે . દા - જાહામાં જે જ જ જ છે છે કે પ્રાપ્ત કરે પ્રાપ્ત જ ન માર્જ જો માના કોઈ છે. જો જો જો છે છે.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

# DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE

品拉思。理性理解

Wookly Review of Montreal Markets.

A fair distribution of merchandise is taking A fair distribution of merchandise is taking place, but trade is by no means active, neither does any great improvement seem to be expected. But at the same time the outlook is not viewed with alarm. The markets generally present few changes. There has been the provention of the pr a better demand for pig iron, and the prospeots have perceptibly improved. The past week has not witnessed any great changes in the dry goods market. The distribution of goods adapted to the coming season has been moderate, there being no disposition on the part of country buyers to stock up. The cotton question is still in abeyance and the wholesale trade have received no intimation of any settlement, but it is generally conceded that some sort of a combination will be formed. There is no business doing in greys, as the mills will not quote for such goods, but there has been a fair demand for fancy checks and shirtings. Tweeds have a slow sale. The failure of A. B. Flint, of Toronto, is announced, with liabilities of about \$20,000, mostly held here. Several small railures are reported from Ouebee. tailures are reported from Quebec.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The more healthy

condition of the iron trade, which has been noted since the beginning of the year, has given additional signs of development into substantial results, as much in the way of a cheerful feeling as in actual business. The liquidation in values which has been going on for two years seems to have ceased, and the hope that bottom has been touched is freely expressed. The surroundings of the situation have a healthy look and the prospects are visibly growing brighter; in fact the outlook so far as can be judged at present is more satisfactory than for the past eighteen months, and, provided no untoward circumstances be developed, a good healthy business may be confidently expected. There has been a more active demand for pig iron on western account for both immediate and future delivery, which has resulted in a fair volume of business at steady prices. A round lot of Gartsherrie sold at \$20 delivered west, and several lots of other brands have changed hands on like conditions. Quite a number of car lots have sold ex store at steady prices. Warrants are cabled 6d lower than a week ago at 41s 7d. GROCERIES.—General groceries have been fairly active, the jobbing distribution of most kinds of stock being well sustained. There have been no disturbing features, and the tone of the trade is healthy. Tea continues to manifest a strong tone, ers ask \$16.25. Western pork is higher with while sugar has reacted after the advance. Sugar, Syrur and Molasses.

The market for sugar, after having additional market for sugar for vanced steadily to to ic from the lowest, has weakened to. The decline brought out a better demand, and a good business was done yesterday. To day the market was quiet and about steady at 6% to 6% for granulated and 4tc to 5gc for yellows. Syrup is quiet and unchanged at 25c to 50c per gallon as to quality, with some sales of low grades at 24½c. Molasses is held at 32c for Barbadoes. The tone of the tea market has continued firm, with an upward tendency to values, under a fair inquiry and moderate stocks, which are well controlled. Further enquiries have been one appeared to be doing much business to day, but a great many were fair inquiry and moderate stocks, which are well controlled. Further enquiries have been one appeared to be doing much business to day, but a great many were fair received on Chicago account, but holders are firm at an advance of half a cent over last sales. A steady movement has taken place, and the market is in good healthy Coffee has continued very quiet, with only a jobbing demand. We quote: Mocha, 23c to 26c; Java, 18c to 22c, and Jamaica, 12c to 18c. In fruit the trade has been quiet. Valencia raisins are weaker at 81c for prime stock. and a round lot of damaged sold lower, and there are no large lots selling, trade be-Sultanas are quoted at 6c to 7c. Currants have been offered down to 4½c for low grades, and we quote 4½c to 7c as to quality. There is heard of, but particulars were not ascertainan abundant supply of prunes, which are ed. Quotations are nominal. Creamery, an abundant supply of primes, weach are jed. Quotations are nominal. Creamery, dull and weak at 40. Dates are quoted at good to choice, 21c to 23c; Townships, choice, 6c to 6½c for new, 4c to 4½c for old, and 3½c for mats. Eleme figs are quoted at 11c to 12c, and Malaga at 4c to 6c. Tarragona almends are at 13c to 14c, and Ivicas at 12c to 13c. has been nothing to enliven the trade, there Nuts have been quiet. Grenoble walnuts at hairs as havinger of importance or change of Nuts have been quiet. Grenoble walnuts at being no business of importance, or change of 121 to 13c; filberts at 8c; Brazil at 71c, and any kind in the market. Very few shipping pecans at 71c. Valencia oranges have advanced, with sales at \$5.25 to 5.50 per case. lots, if any, are offering. Spices have had a quiet sale at former values, there being no change to note. Supplies, however, are not excessive. We quote:-

to \$2.90 for 16 o.p. CANNED GOODS .- As usual at this season, the canned goods trade is light, there being a moderate demand and rather slow trade as hardly any demand. The price list does not require revision. Sardines are at \$11 25 to \$11.50 per case. Lobsters are at \$5.75 and mackerel at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per case. Salmon are quoted at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per dozen, and finnan haddies at \$1.55 per dozen. Tomatoes at \$1.10, and peaches at \$2.80 to \$3 per dozen. Canned meats are slow. Corned beef in 2-lb. tins at \$3.50 per dozen; roast beef in 2-lb tins at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per dozen; dried beef in 1-lb. tins at \$2.80 per dozen; and lunch tongues in 2-lb. tins at \$6.60 per dozen.

Black pepper, 17 to 18c; white, 25 to 27c

nutmegs, 45 to 70c; chilies, 14 to 18c; ginger, 13½ to 18c; cassia in chests, 9 to 10c; do in bales, 7½ to 8½c; and pimento, 5½ to 6½c. Rice is dull and nominal at \$3 50 to 3.60.

There has been a moderate call for spirits, but wines remain quiet. The trade as a whole

is without particular feature. Brandy in

\$10.75 for Martel's, and \$10.75 for Otard,

Dupuy & Co.'s; finer qualities of each

higher. Claret is quoted at \$3 upward, ports

at \$1.10 to 6; sherries at \$1.10 to \$6 as to

quality, and champagne at \$11 to \$25 per

dozen as to quality. Jamaica rum is at \$2.50

Offis.-The oil market has ruled quiet and unchanged. Steam refined seal is firmly held at 65c and pale is offered at 60c. Cod oil is about steady at 57½c for small lots. There has been a jobbing trade in linseed at 57½c to 58c for raw and 60c for boiled. Cod liver i at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and olive oil at 95c to \$1. A good, fair local consumptive demand has been experienced for petroleum at steady prices. A new arrangement has been entered into by local dealers, in consequence of which we amend our form of quotations. We quote :- Car lots, 17gc; lots of ten barrels and over, 184c; between five and nine bar rels, 19c, and one to four barsels, 20c.

FURS.—The results of the London fur sales indicate a general decline in values as compared with last year. The local market has been moderately active and generally easy, reflecting the condition of the trade in Lon-The quotations for strictly prime skins are as follows:—Beaver, fall, per lb, \$2.50; beaver winter, per lb., \$3; bear, large, per skin, \$8 to 12; bear cub, per skin, \$4 to 7; fisher, per skin, \$4 to 7; lynx, per skin, \$2.50 to 3.50; red fox, per large skin, \$4 to 140; gress fox per skin, \$2.50 skin, \$1 to 1.40; cross fox, per skin, \$2,50 to 5; mink, large dark, per skin, 60c to 75c;

changed bands at \$4.25. Herrings in Halifer are scarce and higher. Salmon are firm at the advance noted. We quote: Labrador herrings, \$6; Cape Breton and Nova Scotia, \$4.75.0 \$5; North Shore salmon, \$14, \$13 and \$11 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3; British

been moderately active and steady, there being no change in values A car of Toronto sold at 910 for No. 1, and 9c for No. 2. A large tannery at Roxton, Que,, has been sold to other tanners, which, practically, gives a monoply to the business in this province to one firm. We quote:—No. 1 Toronto, 9½c, No. 2 at 8½c. No. 1 Hamilton, 9½c, No. 2. 8½c. Western but No. 2. 7½c to 8c. -No. 1 91c; B, 82c, and No. 2, 72c to 8c. Receipts of green butchers hides have been more liberal, but prices have remained steady at 8jc, 7tc and 6tc for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Calfskins are quoted at 12c.

Destroy the Worms or they will destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

#### MONTREAL PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

There has been a fair movement in coarse grains at country points, farmers having made deliveries with greater freedom. Peas have been more active at steady prices, sales being made for through shipment at 60c to 61c per 60 lbs. along the line. Oats have changed hands on the same conditions, at 30c to 31c per 34 lbs. In this market trade has been inactive and values nominally unchanged. On spot we quote :- Canada red winter wheat, 92c to 93c; white winter, 90c to 91c; Canada spring, 90c to 91c; pess. 72c to 73c; orts, 32c; rye, 60c to 62; barley, 50c to 60c; and corn, 53c to 56c. The market for flour is decidedly quiet, even unto positive dulness. Transactions are limited to furnishing the city trade with broken lots, and prices remain nominally unchanged. Buyers views are below quotations, but sellers refuse to make concessions so far as can be learned. On 'Change a lot of 250 bags was reported at \$1.55.

Pork was fairly active and stronger at a further advance in values of about 25c per barrel. The movement during the past two weeks has been satisfactory to dealers, besides being at better prices. The demand continues fair and of a general character, although principally in small lots. A round lot of Canada short cut sold at \$16, but holders ask \$16.25. Western pork is higher with Meats were in mederate request. A lot of green hims sold at 9c. The market for dressed hogs continues quiet and steady, a moderate business having been done at \$6.10 to \$6.20 per 100 lbs., with jobbing lots higher. Ashes—Receipts of pots continue light, with a very small trade. Prices are quoted steady at \$3.55 to \$3.60 per 100 lbs. Eggs—Buyers move slowly and carefully and show no anxiety. Prices, however, remain steady at 17c for anxious to be so engaged, and there was far more butter to be handled than the small outlet could take. The market was dull, and the week has opened without evidence of im-provement. The desire of holders is to work off as much stock as possible, and to do this a certain amount of elasticity is allowed to values. Exporters do not make any move ing solely for local account. A transaction

National Pills purify the blood regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels

MONTREAL CATTLE MARET. Considering the season and despite the demoralized condition of the British markets there has been a fair trade in export cattle, shippers having bought at 41c to 5c per lb., live weight, and as high as 54c has been paid for choice. A fair number has been received at Point St. Charles on through shipment. cases is at \$10.75 to \$11 for Hennessy's, Prices of export cattle are considerably lower than at this time last year, the difference being about \$20 per head, which is not surprising in view of the depression on the other side. The exports from Boston last week were 752 head cattle, 395 sheep, 3,479 quarters beef, and 160 carcasses mutton. At Viger market to-day the receipts were somewhat less than 300 head, for which there was sellers were disposed to ask an advance from last week's quotations. Good to choice cattle were at 41 to 41e per lb. live weight, and very fair lots in good condition sold at 4... Medium grades went at about 3 to. Calves continue in light supply and 1 to good prices. Good sheep soid at \$4 to \$4.50 each. Live hogs were firm at Se per lb.

### FINANCE.

The New York stock market was very strong this morning. Consults sold in London at 999-16. Erie, 121; New York Central, 91; Illinois Central, 128; Canada Pacific, 391; Paris rentes, 81 to 871. The local stock market was a shake easier this morning. The following were the sales:—7 Montreal 1903; 18 ditto 1904; 7 ditto 1904; 8 Toronto, 180; 23 Commerce 119; 25 ditto 1191; 50 Merchants, 111; 6 disto. 1111; Richelieu, 56½; 25 ditto, 55½; 50 Windsor

Hotel, 974. New York, 3:10 p.m.—Wheat 891c Oct. 901c March, 923c April, 94c bid May, 475c bid June. Corn 50c bid Feb., 493c March, 48gc June.

The local stock market closed a little weaker with sales as follows: -25 Commerce, 1194; 100 Pacific, 374; 50 Richelieu, 15;

227 Gas, 183. Mesars. Forget & Co., stock and York stocks this afternoon as follows:— Canada Pacific —; Lake Shore, 631; Pacific Mail, 547; Erie, 121; Seconds, 54; North-West, 94; do preferred, 129; St. Paul, 74; ditto preferred, 106; Michigan Central, 61; Jersey Central, 38; New York Central 90; Del. & Lac., 96; Pel.

NUMBER 13,

CLOSING 16TH FEBRUARY

\$50,000.00.

The proprietor of Truth has decided that in stead of giving large sums of money and valuable articles in the way of Pianos Organs, Sewing Machines, Silver Tea Sets, Gold and Silver Watches, etc., etc., to agents to give all these things direct to subscribers for answering Bible questions, in the following manner:—To the twenty-four hundred persons who correctly answer the following

BIBLE QUESTIONS :- Is husband mentioned in the Bible?
 Is wife mentioned in the Bible? One reference or answer to each question will

Will be given in the order mentioned below. the following valuable and costly list of First, Middle, and Consolation Rewards:—

FIRST REWARDS. First great reward will be given the sender of ..... 1,650

8 to 15. Eight Gentlemen's Solid Gold
Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting
Genuine Elgin Watches.....

16 to 28. Thirteen Ladies' Solid Gold
Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting
Genuine Elgin Watches......

29 to 40. Twelve Best Solid Quadruple
Plate Silver Tea Solid Quadruple
Plate Silver Tea Solid Coin
Silver Hunting-Case Watches...

71 to 100. Thirty Gentlemen's Solid
Aluminum Gold Watches.....

101 to 135. Thirty-one Solid Quadruple 101 to 135. Thirty-one Solid Quadruple Plate Cake Baskets, new and ele-

gantly bound volumes of Shake-

speare's Poems
510 to 715. Two hundred and six fine
Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives.....

All these seven hundred and fifteen rewards will be given out strictly in the order the correct answers to those Bible questions are received a TRUTH Office—the first correct answer taking number one (\$1,000 in gold), the second correct number one (SI, WO In ROID), the second correct answer taking number two (one of the pianos), and so on till they are all given away.

Then after this list will follow the Middle Rewards, which will be given in this way:—At the conclusion of the competition (February 16th) all the answers received will be carefully accurated by the disintenested

counted by three disinterested parties, when to the sender of the middle correct answer will be given number one, a fine stylish trotting horse and carriage. The next correct answer following the iniddle one will take number two (one of the pianos). The next correct answer, number three, and so on till all these rewards are given away. Here you have the list in full :-

MIDDLE REWARDS. No. one. A fine Stylish Trotting Horse

and Carriage.....\$1,000 10 to 20. Ten Fine Solid Gold Winding and Stem-Setting Genuine Elgin Watches.

21 to 32. Ten Ladies' Fine Solid Gold Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting Genuine Elgin Watches..... 1.000 33 to 50. Eighteen Solid Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Services . . . . . . 1,440
51 to 70. Thirty Double-Barrelled English Twist Breech-Loading Shot

2,700 Complete Chambers' Encyclopædia 2,000

111 to 134. Twenty-three Gentlemen's Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case or 135 to 161 Twenty-seven Solid Alum-num Gold Hunting Case Watches, 163 to 350. One hundred and eighty-690 540

eight dozen sets of heavy Silver-Plated Teaspoons.

351 to 600. Three hundred and fifty Solid Rolled Gold Brooches, new-

. 1,050 601 to 940. Three hundred and fifty-six copies of Milton's or Tennyson's

Poems. 941 to 1,554. Three hundred and fourteen Solid Silver-Plated Sugar Spoons or Butter Knives. . . . . . . 314

After these will follow the Consolation Rewards for the last comers, so even if you live al-most on the other side of the world you can compete, as it is the last correct answers that are received at TRUTH Office that takes these re-wards. The plan is this, your letter must be postmarked where mailed not later than the clos-ing day of this competition, which is February sixteenth (fifteen days allowed after date of coosing for letters to reach us from distant places), so the more distant you are the better your opportunity for securing one of these elegant and costly

CONSOLATION REWARDS. 1, 2, and 3. Three Elegant Rosewood . **\$1**,540

1, 2, and 3. Three Elegant Rosewood Square Pianos.
4, 5, 6, and 7. Four Gentlemen's Solid Gold Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting Genuine Elgin Watches.
8, 9, 10 and 11. Four Ladies' Solid Gold Stem-Winding and Stem-Setting Genuine Elgin Watches.
12 to 17. Six Solid Quadruple Silver-Plate Tea Services.
18 to 29. Eleven Sets Chambers' Encyclopadia (10 vols. to set).
30 to 39. Ten Solid Coin Silver Hunting Case or Open-Face Watches.
40 to 90. Fifty-one Aluminum Gold Hunting Case Watches.
91 to 121. Thirty-one Solid Quadruple Silver-Plate Cake Baskets, elegant design. 400

500 800 . 1,000

design.

122 to 200. Eighty-one dozen Solid Silver-Plated Teaspoons.

201 to 400. Two hundred volumes Tenny-

son's Poems, elegantly bound. . .

450

445

450

This finishes the largest and most elegant list of rewards offered by any publisher in the world. It will positively be the last unless the re-Mesars. Forget & Co., stock and world. It was present the preced-Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New sults of this competition far exceed the preced-ing ones, as he certainly cannot afford to con-York stocks this afternoon as follows:—time them. He has now kept faith with his Canada Pacific —; Lake Shore, 631; subscribers and the public in continuing these Bible competitions for a year, as promised, and this great one, offering this immense list of rewards will be a fitting close to the affair. Bear in mind, every one competing must send one follow with their answer, for which TRUTH (the

EVERYTHING THE CARDEN."

in this entire compatition will be published in the issue of Treth immediately after the close of the competition on sixteenth February, with the full name, street and number, whon meities, and in fact all the addresses as completely as possible, in order that all may be satisfied there possible, in order that all may be satisfied there is no fraud or humbug in this matter. In order to prevent fraud, the proprietor of Troth reserves the right to deny any persons or persons the privilege of competing for these rewards. He has also done excetly as promised during the year in conducting these competitions, and his reputation for fair and honorable dealings is too well established now to risk overthrowing it. Look up these Bible questions. It will do you Look up these Bible questions. It will do you good, apart from anything else. These competitions have done, we are assured, a great deal to promote the study of the Bible among all classes. Now this may be your lest convert. ses. Now this may be your last opportunity to secure an elegant piano, a gold watch, a fine horse and carriage, in addition to a half ne norse and carriage, in addition to a half year's subscription to one of the most widely circulated and popular weekly magazines you may have, so attend to it now. Don't delay, All money must be sent through the postoffice or by express. None can be received by talegraph. Don't forget that we don't guarantee that everyone will get a prize, but out of nearly thenty-four hundred rewards you doubtless will twenty-four hundred rewards you doubtless will secure something. Be prompt. Answer as soon as possible after seeing this notice, and TRUTH will at once be forwarded as an acknowledgment of your subscription, and your letter will take its place in the order it is received at this office. There is no tavouritism, and all are treated alike fairly and squarely. Address, S. FRANK WILSON. Proprietor TRUTH, 33 and 35 Adelaide-street, Toronto, Canada.

McREAVY.—At St Gabriel, Montreal, February 8th, the wife of Hugh McReavy, jr., LANE.—At 43 St. Alexander street, on Friday, the 6th inst., the wife of Frank H. Lane,

#### DIED.

WILEY.-This morning, at 1.30 a.m., Mrs. Elizabeth Wiley, aged 94 years.

WHELAN.—At Quebec, on the 5th inst., John Whelan, aged 63 years, a native of the County Kilkenny, Ireland.

HANNAFIN.—At Quebec, on the 5th inst., Mary Moore, aged 72 years, native of the city of Waterford, Ireland, widow of the late John Hannelin.

Haunatin.

O'BRIEN.—In this city, on February 8th, of paralysis, Thomas O'Brien, native of the County Wexford, Ireland, aged 72 years.

STANTON.—At St Leon, P.Q, on the 5th inst., Reginald Maguire, infant son of John Stanton, Esq.

DORAN.—At Levis, on the 5th inst., avaid Delmer, 6fth son of Edwin Dorgen, aged A wood.

Delmer, fifth son of Edwin Doran, aged 4 years and 24 days.

GURTIN—At St. Lauraut (outside Mile End Toll Gate), on Tuesday, the 3rd inst., Ann Dempsey, aged 50 years, beloved wife of Pat-rick Curtin. MASTERSON.-In this city on the 3rd Feb-

ruary, William Masterson, a native of the County Longford, Ireland, aged 80 years. FLETCHER.—At Caughnawaga, on Feb. 5th. Catherine Macdonald, aged 50 years, beloved wife of E. R. A. Fletcher.

DELANEY.—On the 3rd inst., at 1.30 p.m., at his late residence, 123 Lagauchetiere street, after a long illness (borne with great fortitude), Patrick Delaney, aged 19 years and 6 months, last surviving child of the late James Delaney,

GEDDES.—In this city, on the 6th inst., after a short illness, Henry Hill Geddes, Real Estate Agent, aged 45 years.

HYLAND.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Daniel, aged 24 years and 7 months, youngest

son of John Hyland DAY .- In this city, on Thursday, the 5th inst., Bridget McCormick, beloved wife of John Day.

TOYNAN .- In this city on the 6th instant, Mary Ann Kavanagh, aged 80 years, beloved wife of Henry Toynan, a native of Queens Co., Ireland.

RAWLEY.—On Feb. 7th, Patrick Rawley, native of County Limerick, Ireland, aged 48

SADLIER.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., at his late residence, 894 East 137th street, New York, Denis Sadlier, of the firm of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., aged 67 years.

32-1

RYAN.—In this city, on the 6th inst., of brain fever, Aunie, aged 5 years, 4 months and 15 days, only daughter of Wm. Ryan, caretaker of Forestry Chambers.

Gene from the parent she loved, so meek, And from the home she fondly cherished, With brain fever our only darling perished.

DISCHARGED. DERBY, England, Feb. 6.—Newbold, the alleged dynamiter, was discharged to-day, nothing of an incriminating nature was found against him.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION. Mrs. Adelaide O'Brien, of Buffalo, N.Y. was given up to die by her physician, as in curable with Consumption, it proved Liver Complaint, and was cured with Burdock Blood Bitters.

THE AUSTRALIAN BOAT RACE HANLAN WINS.

SYDNEY, Feb. 7.—A sculling match occur red to day between Hanlan and Clifford. Hanlan came in six lengths ahead.

A SAFE INVESTMENT Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer known. Cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

FROM THE FORGE TO THE PEERAGE. BALTIMORE, February 5.--Wm. Ickliffe, the village blacksmith of Stockton, has fallen heir to an earldom in England and an estate valued at two millions. His father married a blacksmith's daughter and was disinherited. The property was left to Ickliffe by his grandather.

A WISE CONCLUSION. If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheumatism, it will be a wise conclusion to try Hagyard's Yellow Oil. It cures all painful diseases when other medicines fail.

Holloway's Pills.—The sudden changes, frequent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to illhealth. The remedy for these diseases lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mis-chief at its source, and stamp it out without skin, \$1 to 1.40; cross fox, per skin, \$2.00 to 5; mink, large dark, per skin, 60c to 750; mink, small, 30c to 50c; muskrat, winter, per skin, 10c; otter, large dark, per skin, 50c to 50c; muskrat, winter, \$10 to 12; otter small, \$7 to 9; marten, per skin, 80c to \$1.10; raccoon, per skin, 40c te 60c; and skunk, per skin, 25c to 60c. Skins, not prime may be valued at 25c to 50c Skins, not prime may be valued at 25c to 50c mand for fish at firm prices. Green cod has sold more freely at \$4.50 for No. 1 large, and is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices. Green cod has is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices of the skins of the firm prices. Green cod has is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and is now held at \$4.75. Ordinary No. 1 has specifically and sunt of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and sunt of the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so the firm prices. Or no. 1 large, and so



WHITE SHIRTS, 55c.

To be sold to morrow a large lot of Men's White Dress Shirts, at the reduced price of only 55c each, also a lot reduced to 75 cents.

S. CARSLEY'S.

WHITE COTTONS!

Parties requiring White Cottons will do well to attend our special sale of White Cottons.

S. CARSLEY'S.

GREY COTTONS:

he store for all kinds of Grey Cottons. S. CARSLEY'S.

TABLE LINEN:

The store for Linen Damask, Table Linen and all other Linen goods. S. CARSLEY'S.

WE ARE ALSO SHOWING a very choice line of goods suitable for EVENING DRESSES!

FRENCH PINK PIQUE FRENCH FIRE FIQUE.
FRENCH-CREAM PIQUE.
FRENCH SKY PIQUE.
FRENCH WHITE PIQUE. LAWNS IN PINK

LAWNS IN BLUE,
LAWNS IN BLUE,
LAWNS IN CREAM,
LAWNS IN WHITE,
LAWNS IN SKY.

S. CARSLEY.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777

Notre Dame Street.

# PIANOFORTES. Cone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability

WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 205. West Baltimore Itres Reltimore. No ris Fifth Avenus, N

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Session, for an Act incorporating "Le Club de Raquettes le Canadien de Montreal." 27-5 C. O. LAPIERRE, Secretary.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame Ellen Ryan has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband; Daniel Hayes, of the City of Montreal. E. G. LEVY,

E. G. LEVY,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, February 6th, 1885. 27.5

#### RUPTURE EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. The last and best with a spiral spring, ever invented. Nevor tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an inch.

Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults. Gust-Pat'd U.S. June '84 anteed to hold the worst form Pat'd Can. Dec. '84 of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated circular, contains price list, your neigh bor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS (OMPANY" ce. 23 Adelande street East, Toronto, Ont

Please mention this paper.

&CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 ₺ Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and in pood faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislatura for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was nade a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State. people of any State.

It never scales or postpones. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take

PLACE MONTHLY TO WIN A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTINE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, OLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, Harch 10th, 1885—138th Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Pive Dollars cach. Frac-

, -	tions, in	Elitar in	propertion.	
; "		LIST OF PRU	IBH	
1	CAPITAL P	RIZE		\$75,000
1	do	do		25,000
ĩ	do			10,000
Ž	PRIZES OF			12,000
5	do		******	10,000
10	do	1000		10,000
20	do	500		
100	ão .		***********	20,000
200	do	100		30,000
500	do -	50		25,000
000	do	25		25,000
		POSIMATION !		
0	Annmyimati	on Prizes of	\$760	6,750
ğ	do	do	500	4,500
~				

1,967 Prises, amounting to 8265,500 Application for rates to blubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. PONTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Curroncy by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards as our expense) addressed

pense) addressed

M. A. DAIPHIN,
New Orleans, La-607 Boventh'St.', Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Rogis tered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK Now Orleans. La.

To a mark to the manual to the con-

A. 4.4 \* \* 314.