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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1886.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

## YAMASKA MASS MEETING.

Sturdy Farmers.

ENTHUSIASM AND UNANIMITY.

Another Verdict Against Sir John's Government.

MR. VANASSE, M.P., REPUDIATED.

"VIVE LA CANADIENNE."

Tre Champ de Mars Resolutions Adopted—A Glorious Day and a Great Meeting and Eloquent Speeches.

The mass meeting of the electors of the County of Yamaska, at St. Francois du Lac, was one of the most successful, yet held in support of the national movement to overthrow the Orange-Tory administration of Sir John Mandonald. It was attended by two thousand farmers, gathered from all the parishes which make up the noble County of Yamaska. This large attendance was all the more remarkable from the fact that Mr. Vamasse, the member of the County, and his agents, had industriously apread the news that there was to be no meetspread the news that there was to be no meeting, that it had fallen through, that the invited ing, that it had fallen through, that the invited speakers had falled to respond. Letters were written to the same effect. Every dishenest means was taken to deceive the electors and prevent them from hearing a discussion of the public questions of the day. But dishonesty and trickery failed to keep the sturdy farmers at home just as the treachery of their representative had failed to make them turn the degrading somerault which he had to take at the dictation of Sir Hector Langevin eight days after the execution of Riel. St. Francis du Lac never presented such an animated appearance; the enthusiasm had aroused the gentler sex, who also turned out in large numpearance; the enthusiasm nau aroused un-gentler sex, who also turned out in large num-bers to assist at the meeting. The weather was most propitious, and a warm sun made the open air gathering neath the shadow of the parish church most pleasant and agreeable. At 11 a,m, sharp the meeting was organized and called a.m. sharp the meeting was organized and cance to order by Mr. Gladu, notary, one of the most distinguished, energetic and enterprising citizens of the county. He proposed that Mr. O. Salva, prefect of the county, Mr. C. Tessier, Conservative, and councillor of St. Bonaventure, be called upon to preside the county. emor of St. Bonaventure, be called upon to preside over the meeting. The proposition was unanimously acceded to. Mr. Z. Baril, advocate, of St. Francis, was appointed to act as secretary. On the platform were the Hom. Senators Bellerose and Genvremont, Messrs. Gladu, N.P., Bergern n, M.P. for Beauharnois; Dasmaraia advocate, of St. Hysenthe: Poision Desmarais, advocate, of St. Hyacinthe; Poirier, Duhamel, Brodeur, M. J. Cloran, of Montreal; J. Martin, advocate, of Quebec; M. Caron, M.P.P. tor Maskinongo; Dr. Lambert, of St. M.P.P. tor Maskinongo; Dr. Lambert, of St. Zephirin; A. Plante, J. Belisle, of La Baie; M. Letendre, of Yamaska; H. Vassalle, Dr. Lemaitre, W. C. Boucher, H. Capistran, H. Felix Gouin, Alph. Gill, J. Rasconi, L. Dessert, and numerous others. Mr. Gladu read a number of telegrams and letters of regret from pub lic mon at their mability to be present, unnong others from Hon. Mr. Mercier and from Mr. Desjardins M.P. The letter

FROM THE LATTER MEMBER was a clear condemnation, first, of the Government, and secondly of Mr. Vanasse, who had openly sacrificed his word and his honor to the supreme disgust of his electors and of the coun-Mr. Desjardins had a vigorous slap at the Gazette, the Mail, La Minerre and the rest of the partizan press, as Archoishop O'Brien called them, for their hypocritical exultation over a pretended collapse of the National movement. For the last three months these papers have been shouting that it was only a flash in the pan, but meetings of two thousand electers in every county would seem to indicate a pretty big fire to be at the bottom of the "flash."

At this juncture a letter and a telegram were handed to Mr. Gladu, the former from Mr. Vanasse, M.P., the latter from Mr. Wurtele, M.P.P. Mr. Vanasse, who had been in the county up to the previous day, wrote to say that he had only heard of the meeting through the press, although a registered letter containing an official invitation to be present had been mailed to him a week before. His excuse for not being present, however, was not exactly that, but that he had a previous engagement in Quebec on the day of the meeting to see the local Government about a subsidy for a railroad in the county. This excuse turned out to be a fraudulent one, as a dispatch was received during the course of the meeting that Mr. Vannsse, instead of being at Quebec was, at the very moment his letter was being read, promenading the streets of Montreal. This iece of intelligence did not create a very favorable impression on the electors as to their member's courage or honesty.

Mr. Vausse also ventured to inform the

meeting that the agitation or discussion of the Riel and North-West questions was useless, in the and North-West questions was useless, in-terested and dangerous. This was pretty good from a man who was among the first to condemn the Government, and especially the three French Ministers, both on the platform and in the press; who bitterly and eloquently assailed the administration; who was one of the committee that drew up the Champ de Mars resolutions, and who delivered a speech full of patriotic indignation at the historic meeting on the Champ de Mars, which was the origin of the agitation which he now declares to be useless, interested and dangerous. It was not surprising that a storm of hieses and groams should have covered

this ignominious volte-tace.

After Mr. Gladu finished reading the documents, he introduced in a telling speech the orators of the day, commencing

BY SENATOR BELLEROSE. The speaker gave the electors a little of the inside history of Sir John's political career,

which opened their eyes to the gravity of the situation, into which the sly Orange Tory chief-tain had been pushing this Province for the past 14 The Voice of Two Thousand against the provinces, for he never loved or wanted Confederation, but legislative union, where the Catholic minority would have been

Senator Guevremont, an old Conservative, Senator Guevremont, an old Conservative, followed and said it was the duty of all Canadians to serve their country before their party. He preferred to go with the masses of his compatriots than with guilty friends. Partyism was the curse of politics, and if the French Canadians did not look out, it would be their ruin; because party would divide them, and divisions

ernment, such as the Totonto Mail and Montreal Gazette, who wanted to reconquer this Province, destroy our civil and religious institutions, and tear up the treaty of Paris, to be replaced by one dictated from the Orangel lodges. These were the papers and the people as and of creeds, but the common sense, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the Canadian people as a whole had rebuked them. Ontailo, English and Mr. Poirier, in an eloquent speech, then speke of the misery and distress endured by and the patriotism of the Canadian people as a whole had rebuked them. Ontario, English and Protestant, which, according to them, would eat up Quebec and the French Canadians, was the first to extend a hand of sympathy and to say by its representatives, assembled in Parliament, that Quebec did well to seek the pundant of sympathy and the description of Riel. ishment of guilty administrators, and that he was loudly cheered.

Ontario would stand by it in the performance Mr. H. J. Cleran was then called up a and

At the close of his speech Mr. Cloran was accorded the honor of three rousing cheers by the meeting.

Mr. Bergeron, the young and eloquent member for Beauharnois, who knows more about the intimate workings of party than most gray haired politicians, charged Sir John with trying to weaken the influence of French Canadians by sowing the seeds of disunion in their ranks by putting Chapleau against Langevin. But the old trickster had gone too far, and he would fail in dividing the people, even if he succeeded in dividing their representatives for the time. The deceived by the ministers relative to the fate of Riel, and conformed the action of the G overn-ment as one of deception towards the popular representatives, of cruelty towards the prisoner, of submission to Grange influence, and of dishonor to tremome of Canada. Mr. Bergeron also paid a next compliment to the ladies, whose parriotism could be counted on in all times of emergency. He retired amid had plauded.

applause.
Air. Brodeur dwelt upon the suff rings of the halfbroads, and the general mai-actainnstration of Sir John's government in the North-West. He exposed the many greymous of the Metis, and showed the analogy that existed between them and the sufferers of '37.

Mr. Desmarais closed with a powerful aid ess which proved him to be a speaker of a high order. His appeals to the patriotism of the people to cast aside all petty issues and face the one great question of vindicating the national honor evoked enthusiastic appleuse.

The Chemp de Mars resolutions were then read to the meeting, which adopted them with unanimity and great cheering. Votes of thanks were passed to the president, secretary, orators and organizers of the meeting, and the verdict of another county was counted against Sir John, his government and his supporters.

#### COUNTY SOULANGES SPEAKS OUT.

#### ..... ANOTHER VERDICT AGAINST THE GOV-ERNMENT.

The meeting of the electors of the County of Soulanges, which was to have taken place on Saturday 13th, but which was postponed on account of the weather, came off on the 16th at Cotean. In spite of the heavy snowstorm of the previous night, which greatly blockaded the roads, over one thousand electors made it their duty to attend the meeting. As no hall spacious enough to hold the meeting could be pro-cured, a platform was erected in the open air. The meeting was one of the most en-thusiastic and, in spite of the cold the gathering remained to listen to and applaud the orators from 12 o'clock till ve. There was not a dissenting voice among the large meeting, and the electors of Soulanges, as did their follow citizens of other counties, took upon themselves the duty of recording publicly and solumnly their indignation against the Government's conduct and of voting resolutions condemning it strongly. Mr. Edward Juillet, Mayor of Coteau, was nominated chairman and opened the meeting by reading a was nominated letter from Mr. Bain, in which the member for Soulanges stated that he did not consider it his duty to be present at a meeting organized by his political enemies. Among those present on the platform were noticed Hons. Messrs. Beaubien, Merciar and Laflanme, Messrs. Bergeron, M.P., Poirier, H. J. Cloran and others.

Hon, Mr. Beaubien was the first to address Hon, Mr. Beautien was the first to address the gathering, and at once aroused the onthusiasm of the meeting. He referred to the reportaniety and unanimity with which every county of the Province of Quebec protested against the hanging of Riel. The heart of the people had spoken, he said, there is an insult to revenge, an ignominuous stain to wash out; this was the eason they had gathered together in answer to the call of patriotism to stigmatize that act as it merited. Their attitude proved that they were men of heart, who looked after the honor of their country, and who held high and firmly the sacred banner of their nationality, religion, rights and honor. When a country has been insulted as curs has

that we should follow a new national policy, viz., that of reparation. It was due to the heroic battles of our ancestors that the French-Canadians learned how to make their nationality tain had been pushing this Province for the past 14 years, or since Cartier's death. He showed them how Sir John had tricked them on the most vital questions, such as the Marriage, the School, etc. Sir John's influence was cast against the provinces, for he never loved or wanted Confederation, but legislative union, where the Catholic minority would have been helpless. His remarks were most engerly listed to, and created a profound impression.

Mr. Duhamel followed, and dwelt specially upon the role played by Mr. Vannase, the member of the county, in the agitation. He had no difficulty in proving the heartlessness and the indecency of it, and the electors showed their detestation of the position assumed by their representative by frequent and prolonged groans Her Majesty Queen Victoria declare that the claims of the Metis were just? Did not Arch-

detestation of the position assumed by their representative by frequent and prolonged groans and cries of shame. The spraker was most eloquent, and was loudly applauded.

Air. Poirier gave an excellent resume of the history of the rebellion, and of the events that led to the execution of Riel. His speech was forcible and instructive, and contained many oratorical movements which carried his audience (consider as treason the act of Louis Riel in 1870. Then why did they hame bim? Riel, in 2000 the first that the could not consider as treason the act of Louis Riel in 1870. Then why did they hame bim? Riel, in 2000 the first that the presentative in the Metis were just? Did not Archhishop Taché say the Metis were just? Did not Archhishop Ta not consider as treason the act of Louis Riel in 1870. Then why did they hanr him? Riel, in giving his life to vinducate the rights of his compatriots of the North-West, will hive forever in our h-arts, and impartial history will consecrate to him a beautiful page.

Hon. Mr. Mercier then addressed the meeting and gave a description of the several accompished facts. He said that in the presence of the odious murder of the martyr Riel, the Liberals had, spontaneously, tendered a hand to the Conservatives to revenge their outraged national honor. He did not come there, he said.

their religion and their institutions would lead to their natural ruin.

Mr. H. J. Cloran pointed to the furious threats of the organs of Sir John and his Government, such as the Toronto Mail and Montreal Gazette, who wanted to reconquer this Province, destroy our civil and religious institutions.

was enthusiastically received. He spoke first in French and afterwards in English, and dealt with the threats of the Mail and Gazatte to re-conquer the Province and destroy our civil and religious rights. He pointed out that the gov-erament of Sir John was condemned, not only by the French Canadians, but by all that was liberal, farr and honest in the population, as was attested by the recent motion in the Untario Legislature, which refused to whitewash Sir John The speaker also showed that the bishops

points on the Riel question, and came forward with victorious arguments on the rights of the Metis. The speaker was loudly applauded. Mr. Bergeron delivered a few words, stigma tizing the conduct of the Ministers, Riel's hang-His remarks were enthusiastically ap

The Champ de Mars resolutions were then proposed by the following gentlemen and carried mid loud cheering, there not being a single distenting voice :-

Proposed by Messrs, Dr. J. O. Mousseau, J. B. J. Prevost, H. Brasseur. Daniel Daoust, Benyanu Marcon, Julien Daoust, Anthanase aoust, Arthur Biren, Napoleon Jasmin, Louis Aillancourt, Edward Ouellet, Moise Lalonde, Michel Leclerc, Joseph Pilon. Theophile Bion-din, Joachim Montpetit, Hubert Leclerc, Joseph Pharand, Samuel Daosut, Moise Bes-ner, Joachim Lalonde, J. Bto. Creviev, An-

oine Besner, Seconded by Messrs, Cation Seguin, Onesime Crevier, Zenon Lafrance, Abraham Sanve, Joseph Leroux, Maxime Leroux, Flav en Cholette, David Daoust, S. Legault, J. Bisson nette, Joseph Leroux, Dr Crevier, Julien Crevier, Wilfrid Choquette, Hornisdas Cho-quette, Antoine Massa, Hornisdas Massa, J Bie Crevier, Richard Methot, Charles Chales, Isaje Priour, Fordinand Masse, L Alfred Sauve, Isaie Prieur, Frederic Beriault, Stantslas Lefebyre et

### POUNDMAKER CONVERTED.

AUCHBISHOP TACHE SENDS THE NEWS TO DISHOP GRANDIN-THE INDIAN CHIEF, WITH 28 COMPANIONS, EMBRACES CHRIS-

We have received the following letter from the Rev. Father Lacombe O. M. I., communi esting the happy tidings of the conversion of Poundmaker, the redoubtable Indian Chief and one of the figures of the late rebellion in

My DEAR SIR,-Right Reverend Bishop Grandia has just received the following telegram:

"ST. BONIFACE, Man., 18th Feb., 1886.-"To-day I have baptized Poundmaker " (Pittowkahanapiwiyin) and twenty-eight of his companions in the penitentiary. "ARCHBISHOP TACHE."

The blood of the Reverend Fathers Fafard and Marchand has pleaded to heaven for the conversion of these poor prisoners. Probably they will be pardoned soon, as it is the wish of everybody; but it was convenient that they should receive the great pardon of God before they receive the pardon from men.

The views of Providence are admirable. So true it is to say with great consolation : Sanguis martyrum semen Christianorum : "the blood of martyrs is a seed of Chris-

#### Yours respectfully, ALE. LACOMBE, O.M.I.

This year Easter, for the first time since 1734, falls upon April 25, which is also St. Mark's Day. There is a concurrent tradition that a late Easter makes a late spring; and been by the act of three traitors, it is necessary weather until after Easter."

#### AT BEAUHARNOIS

## Mr. Bergeron, M. P., Enthusiastically re-ceived and Endorsed—The County solid for the Patriotic and Talent-ed Young Canadian.

The mass meeting held at Beauharnois was another triumph for the cause of justice and nonest government. It was called to endorse and approve the labors and conduct of the representative of the county, Mr. Bergeron, M.P. About 2,000 electors responded to the call, and gave their talented and patriotic member a rousing reception. They were evidently proud of him and of his work on behalf of the county during the past four months. They cheered him to the echo, and they cheered him all the more when it was announced that eithe: Mr. Tasac, M. P. for Ottawa, of La Mineruc, or Sir Hector Langevin intended to contest the county at the next elections as a matter of revenge against Mr. Bergeron for his gallant work against a corrupt and unjust government. The new candidate, to secure the support of the people, would promise them the building of a canal and public works in the county to the extent of \$2,000,000. But when the electors were asked if they would soll their votes for that patronage they cried out with indignation, "No! Never! We are not going to sacrifice a young patriot for an old pendard." "Bergeron before Langevin, Tassé and all their canals and public works!" The enthusiaem with which this sentiment of confidence and attach ment to their young member was expressed, could not but be a grateful compensation to Mr. Bergeron for all his labora and sacrifice in the cause.

The meeting was held in the market square, and was presided over by Messra. T. Trudel and Isidore Pilon, Prefect of the county. Mr. S. A. Brodeur acted as secre-tary. Three important letters were read from Senator Trudel, Hon. Mr. Mercier and Mr. Desjardins, M. P., who all expressed admiration for Mr. Bergeron, and urged the county to stand by him.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P., member for the county, thanked the electors for having attended the meeting in such large numbers, thereby imitating the electors of other counties who had as embled to express their opinion on the question now agitating the public mind. In five days, he said, parliament would open, and he desired, before taking part in the great fight which must there take place, to receive an approbation of his conduct from the patriotic electors of Beauharnois. Having referred to his services as a member for the county, he deputting Chapleau against Langevin. But the old trickster had gone too far, and he would fail individing the people, even if he succeeded in dividing their representatives for the time. The sentiment of freedom and of tight was not yet extinct in the Canadian heart, and that sentiment would make them rally around the standard of their country against its haters. The speaker also showed how the members had been deceived by the ministers relative to the fate of life, and condemned the action of the Government. All mane gave a few now the sentiment of the connection with the execution. The speaker also showed how the members had been deceived by the ministers relative to the fate of life. He flon. Mr. Laff-name gave a few now the sentiments of the government. tion of Riel, declaring that it was a direct atroke at the French-Canadian race. Sir John Macdonald had calculated to satisfy the desires of the Orangemen in hanging Riel, and to, in time, make everything all right with the Quebec representatives. Unfortunately, his calculations have been a little realized. Having recorded his regret at the action of Chapleau, in turning his back upon his province and despising his nationality, he re-ferred to Sir Jehn's Lasty flight, and to the manner in which the independence of the press had been bought over, quoting as an instance Le Canadien, whose editor, Mr. Tarte, had previously, on the Champ de Mars, entered his protest against the act of the Government at Regina. Leaving the other French Canadian journals of Quebec he turned to Montreal and spoke of the stand taken by La Minere and the manner in which Le Monde had turned sufferings of the Metis, their repeated appeals to the Government for help, the obstinate refusal with which these appeals were met, and t he fact that the Metis were purely on the de fensive when they were fired upon by Majo Crezier, as Mgr. Taché had testified. The tria of Riel by six jurors, who did not understand a word of French, and who were no more than Government partisans, was then touched upon and strongly denounced by Mr. Beggeron. These jurors had found Riel guilty but recommended mercy. The ministers had promised that Rici would not hang, and yet they finally submitted to Sir John. It has been said, continued the speaker, that this movement will result in the isolation of the French Canadians, and their alienation from the other nationalities. Nothing could be more false, for the English admiremen of heart. To-day, in the English admire men of heart. To-day, in face of the dishonor which has been inflicted upon us, it was the duty of the Freach Canadians to enter their protest, and other nationalities would say: They are men of heart, and are worthy of a constitutional government which will allow them to make themselves respected." In conclusion, Mr. Bergeron said there was no need of starting any seditions movement. A constitutional system had been given them by which they could banish from power all unworthy Ministers. Sir John Macdonald, who owed his present position to the Province of Quebec, had forgotten all the French Canadians had done for him in order to Deans a certain class of faunties. The French Canadians had not torgotten all his, however, and would soon be able to show that Sir John and would soon of acts to show that for that had been decidedly wrong in his calculations.

Mr. Bergeron concluded his speech amid prolonged cheers, expressing the hope that he would have the consolation of knowing that he had the support of the electors of Beauharnois

The meeting was also addressed by Hon. Mr. Beaubien, Messrs. Lareau, Duhamel, H. J. Cloran, Poirier and Bisson. At the close of their speeches Mr. Bergeron, the local member was called upon to pronounce for or against the Ottawa Government. In two speeches of 1 hour and 4 hour he managed to keep from the question and to hold aloof from saying what were his intentions, notwithstanding repeated requests to do so by his electors. In the end he was made the target of sarcann and ridicule until he had to give way before the

repudiation of the meeting.

The Champ de Mars resolutions were read and adopted with wild and prolonged cheering. Even Mr. Bergeron, M.P.P., did not protest against their adoption. There was just one solitary voice against the resolution, Government.

#### ECHOES FROM REGINA.

The Causes that Led to the Metis for Wnat Later Caused His Exccution-Graphic Narrative by an Eye Witness.

"The Gibet of Regina—The Truth About Riel—Sir John A. Macdonald and hie Cabinot Before Public Opinion" is the title of a book which has just been published, in French and English, by Thompson & Moreau, New York, and which, besides imparting a goodly amount of facts heretofore unknown about Riel, the Metis rebellion and its causes, and Sir John's probable reasons for hanging Riel. is also likely to cause a great commotion among the French and English Canadians, the Irish Catholics and the disciples of William of Orange, such as may have for effect. .e., the downfall of Sir John and his Cabinet, their relegation to political oblivion, and an increase of race antipathy which may eventually lead to rebellion or secession.

The book is published anonymously, but it was evidently written by, as ho signs himself, discussed. The people were actually starving "One Who Knows." The author is a French canadian well known to the publishers, who charged quintuple for the necessaries of life occupied an official position, as he tells us, under the Ottawa government, in the Northwest, from 1860 to 1874. It is evident that he is familiar with the subject he treats, as his graphic description of the disgraceful state of affairs which has prevailed for many years among the Metis and of the events of recent occurrence bears the impress of an eye witness in many particulars.

The writer of the preface recommends all French Canadians to hand together to obtain their right, and advises the half-breeds to demand indemnities similar to those granted by the Canadian Government after the revolution of 1837-38, and says in language not altogether free from the aroma of sedition that if, through constitutional agitation these cannot be secured, "then you have no right to remain in the Federation," and ends by saying:—"You have the sympathies of the civilized world, but potential civilizing elements side with you, and will give you comfort in your time of need."

THE METIS AND THE BUDSON BAY COMPANY.

The author begins by saying that it would be well nigh impossible for any one not closely connected with the events which have convulsed the North-West Territory for many years to fully understand the causes which led to the outbreak, which had its prologue in 1869 and its epilogue in 1885. In a pamphlet which Bishop Taché published a few months before the first expedition he advised the French-Canadians to keep away from Manitoba, for obvious rea-As a consequence eighty per cent of the effective force of the expedition was composed of English Canadians, mostly from Ontario, who nearly all settled on their land grant of 160 acres. This has enabled the English element to dominate in Manitoba ever since, and that portion of the Domin on, the author says, is forever lost to the French Canadian supremacy, which, had it provailed, would, in his opinion, have averted the insurrections and the subsequent hanging of

THE EXECUTION OF SCOTT JUSTIFIABLE Of the execution of Thomas Scott in 1869, by order of the provisional government the author writes:

Thomas Scott was far from being the good natured sort of fellow his Orange friends have tried to make believe. On the contrary, he was a rough character. He had threatened Riel's life on several occasions, and he was certainly known as capable of carrying his threats into execution. know as a positive fact that Riel himself was opposed to Scott's execution, even after the sentence had been pronounced. I know, also, that he tried his utmost to save him. but his intervention was accorded no attention by his followers. All those who knew Scott well (and I have been brought into contact with many of them) agree in saying that Riel's life was in immediate danger so long as Scott was allowed to go free around the country. This care was one of self-defencenothing clac.

After his arrest and before his trial Scott was asked several times to leave the country. He persistently refused, saying openly on several occasions that he should remain in Manitoba until he had put a bullet through the brains of that————of a French half-breed Riel. He was advised by his own friends to keep quiet and wait patiently, like the other people of the Province, for the reestablishment of peace and order.

The writer admits that the provisional government undoubtedly took a great responsibility in permitting the execution of Scott, but says it was a justifiable and even compulsory act; and adds that, although it furnished the main excuse for Riel's execution, it had been three times condemned by Government. As long ago as 1873 Riel and his followers were granted umnesty plaine et entiere, as the following will show:

On the 24th of June, 1873, Lord Kimberly, Secretary for the Colonies, in answer to an official request, signed by Lord Dufferin, then Governor-General of Canada, notified the Dominion Cabinet that the imperial government had granted a full amnesty in heard for quite a period and to travel a conlayor of Riel and his followers.

#### SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

After mentioning the riotous conduct of the volunteers a few days after their arrival, in Maritoba; the manner in which they insulted and assaulted the halfbreeds-men. women and children-with impunity and immunity (for the corroboration of which he refers the reader to such men as Governor Archibald, Governor Donald A. Smith, Premier John Norquey and others), the anthor asks if those who turned against such outrageous conduct and the spoilation of which they had been made victims were the rebels, or those who were guilty of it.

How the Government thought it politic, if from them by illegitimate means; the accept- red ribbon.

ance of Riel's services by the Government against the Fenian invasion; his election to Parliament and his inability to take his seat e Causes that Led to the Metis by reason of "threats against his life by a Insurrections—Starvation and mob of fanatic Orangemen," and the subspoliation—Riel Thrice Pardoned sequent lifteen years of the Metis' persecution are next gone over, all of which sheds a great deal of new light on the claims these unfortunates had for redress, and which it would be hard for any civilized nation to deny,

> BARBARIC PERSECUTIONS. From 1875 to 1884 many French half breeds, dispossessed of their lands by speculators, left the province for the Saskatchewan. Here their persecution became worse than ever, they being driven out of their heme-steads by people who claimed to have purchased them from the authorities at Ottawa or Winnipeg. They were chased from Tisco to place and were irrequently obliged that ve in tents and wigwams with their wives and children. Remonstrance met with no answer from Sir John, and finally the provincial gov-ernments were appealed to, but with no better success than promises that were never kept. Indignation meetings were held, in which annexation to the United States was

> charged quintuple for the necessaries of life and paid but half price for everything. Finally, in June, 1884, Riel was called upon by representative Metis, who begged him to see if he could not do something to relieve their distress. They narrated all their grievances, and strongly appealed to his patriotism and his well known love for his race. He deeply sympathized with them, he said, but had decided to take no further active part in politics. He was told his countrymen had no one else to look to; that their wives and children were starving, homeless and daily insulted, and that to abandon them in their predicament would be a cow

ardly act. Riel reflected a long time and finally yieled to their entreaties. He painfully tore himself from the embrace of his family and left the home in which he had lived so happily to espouse their cause.

He then realized, on inspection, that the reports of their distress had not been exaggerated. The Government abswored his positions by increasing the strength of the mounted police. On the 20th of March a private despatch from Prince Albert announced that insurrection was inevitable; on the 23rd another brought the intelligence that it had commenced, and the government then, while denying all these rumors, sent

troops from Winnipeg to Prince Albert.
What followed was fully reported in the Post at the time, which substantially agrees with the author's narrative.

Some fifty pages are rext devoted to the opinion of the press, ten of which are taken up by editorials from THE Post and THEE WITNESS condemning Riel's execution, and warning Sir John as to its probable consequences. There are also extracts from Macdonald's own organs condemning his course, and letters from his own former supporters repudiating his actions and withdrawing their support for the luture.

Three French Canadian Ministers-Lange vin, Caron and Chapleau-next come in for their share of the blame, for having cacrified their love of country to their love of power. The writer says they could have saved Riel, as Macdonald would not have permitted his execution had they threatened to resign if he persisted in carrying it out.

RIEL'S TRIAL -ORANGEISM. The writer goes on to show that the manner in which Riel was tried-by a jury of six Englishmen-proven that he was condemned beforehand; then animadverts upon the apparent treachery of the Government. which, after Middleton had told him that if he would surrender he could rely entirely upon the mercy and leniency of the Government, and after the jury, with tears in their eyes, had recommended him to mercy, was inexorable, and inflicted capital punishment, and adds that Sir John in doing so yielded to the threats of "his co-religionists, the Orangemen, who told him that Riol's life was the price of their votes.

Orangeism, next to Macdonald, is made to bear the brunt of the blame for Riel's execution, and the author asks, "Now, French Canadians, are you going to bend your once proud heads and offer silently your backs to the Orange knout ?"

The Orange oath, "tests" and obligations are next cited, the latter of which contains such lines, in italies, as, "If he (a Roman Catholic) offends me I will use my best endeavors to shed the last drop of his blood,' and "I solemnly swear that I will defend all the heirs to the Crown, so long as they support the Protestant acceendancy. RIEL AN IRISHMAN.

Abbe Tanguays "Dictionnaire Genealogique" is next quoted to show that Riel's ancestor's were Irish, born in the parish of Saint Pierre, city of Limerick; that the name was originally spelled "Reel," and that they emigrated later to Canada, where Jean Bantiste, Riel's father, was born. He then emigrated to the North-West, where he married a French half-breed, who hore him a son, Louis David, who in turn married Julie Lagimodiere, now his widow.

The book is highly sensational and inter-

esting throughout, and its echo is likely to be siderable distance before it dies out.

The order of Christ, which the Pope conferred upon Prince Bismarck, was originally a knightly order of Portugal, derived from the order of Knights Templar, which King Dionysius of Portugal (1812) did not wish to be dissolved in his country. When Pope John XXII, sanctioned the King's decree (1317), on the condition that the knights should conform to the order of St. Benedict and the doctrines of the Cistercians, he reserved to himself the right of extending the order. As a Portuguese order it has three classes at present; as a Papal one it has only one class, and is officially classed as the not absolutely just, to confer the land grant highest Catholic order of merit. It consists the colored people of the South often say: a Mr. Alexis Doutre, an ex-rouge who, it of 240 acres upon the Metis; the manner in of a long red cross, having a white cross in "It's no use talkin'; there will be no good appears lately entered the employ of the which land sharks lured the most of it away the centre, and is worn round the nack on a of 240 acres upon the Metis; the manner in of a long red cross, having a white cross in

#### A THRUST HOME.

REV. JAS. KAVANAGH, DD., OF KILDARE, REPLIES TO AN ANONYMOUS CORRE-SPONDENT IN THE "TIMES"-HIS VIEWS ON THE OUTCOME OF IRISH HOME

A gentleman writing anonymously has re cently assailed the Rev. James Kavanagh. D.D., the noble priest of Kildare, for certain expressions used by him with reference to the present position in Ireland. His assailant merely signed his letter "X." The letter of Dr. Kavanagh will, after this introduction, speak for itself. He writes to the Times as follows --

An lrish priest in a rural district rarely noes The Times until many days after the issue. The letter of "X" seems to imply that I advocate resistance to lawful authority. To advocate resistance to lawful authority is a grave crime in a priest and, if proved, would be visited with the severe punishment of suspension. As my ancestors took a part in the struggles of 98 and suffered much I may not be an impartial witness, but I wish to state for the information of "X" that I never regarded the rising of '98 as a resistance to lawful authority, but as the attempt of brave men to protect the honor of their wives and daughters from the outrages of a brutal soldiery. Sir Ralph Abercrombie has left us his estimate of the English forces in Ireland in '98 and the correspondence of Lord Cornwallis makes it painfully evident that the goverment of the day instigated a brutal soldiery and still more brutal yeomanry to outrage the peasantry of Wexford and to drive them into open resistance that they might be mercilessly butchered and their political organizations suppressed. If "X" will conceive the supposition of Lord Macaulay realized ,it will assist him to form a more sorrect notion of the position of Irishmen during the rebellion of '98. If England had remained a dependency of France; if every office of emolument in England were filled by Frenchmen: if the expression of English sentiment were vigorously suppressed, and a system of officialism established, in which the essential condition of preferment was hatred and contempt of the English people; if a policy of extermination were adopted and openly advocated by the leading journals of the day; if every form of constitutional liberty were desired, the people of England and the country ruled from Paris by a pure despotism, with occasional doses of drastic coercion and periodic visitations of famine; if, after centuries of this rule, with such interludes as the assassinations of Elizabeth, the atrocities of Cromwell and the penal laws, an army of Frenchmen, remarkable only for their last and cruelty, were let loose on the people of Kent and told by the French Government I don't want papa to read it. You are the to outrage the peasantry and drive them into rebellion, and if the brave men of Kent rose up to defend the sanctity of their homes and the honor of their wives and daughters, I should ask "X" was their conduct a resistance to legal authority? If his own friends fought bravely to drive out the invader, would he consider an expression of just pride in their heroism unworthy of a Christian priest? Judas was a priest and he led his countrymen to battle. The cause of the Jews was not more sacred than that of Ireland, and the oppressions of Antiochus were mild com pared with the atrocities of Cromwell and the cruelties and outrages perpetrated on the brave men of Wexford. Ireland in 1886 will not make the mistake of Wexford in '98. The country is too well organized and too well guided for the first time in her chequered history. The priests, the bishops, and the parliamentary leaders are perfectly united.

They speak with one voice, and the people are perfectly in hand and obey them with docility. English rule in Ireland is the one is dreadfully stupid when I am with atrangest chapter in political history. In him, but let any other girl talk to him, he can 1886 English statesmen are forging a coercion say enough. I won't care for him any more. bill for Ireland, as if coercion were about to be tried for the first time and were the one specific for Irish ills, the one method of dealing with Irish grievances. Every intelligent bigotry, prejudice or self interest knows that the present relations between England and Ireland cannot continue and that coercion is not likely to improve them. Coercion has been tried for centuries and failed, and is it not strange that some English statesmen would not try justice just for variety? In 1780 Lord Carlisle, the Viceroy, wrote to Lord Hillsborough: "It is hopeless to govern Ireland by laws made in England. Irish people could be easily and happily governed by laws made at home."
The same is true to day. There are same is true to day. There are few in Ireland who wish separation from England, but as the Lord-Lieutenant in 1781 said, "The independence of Irish legislation has become the creed of the kingdom, but on every point which does not contravene this principle His Majesty's Government possesses a loyal, practical and effectual support." Independence is not separation, nor does it involve it. My conviction is it would promote a more perfect union. Hungary and Canada illustrate the principle. The great Grattan was one of the most loyal men in the Empire. Yet Grattan struggled for independence as ardently as Mr. Parnell. Independence does not imply separation, nor are those who seek independence disloyal to the supremacy of the Crown and the integrity

of the Empire. DEATH OF JOHN B. GOUGH, THE

TEMPERANCE ORATOR. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1S .- John B. Gough, the famous temperance lecturer and writer, died here at five o'clock this evening. Mr. Gough was born at Sandgate, Kent, England, August 22, 1817. In 1829 he emigrated to New York, learned the trade of a bookseller, and fell into habits of intemperance. In October, 1842, he was induced to attend a temperance meeting, where he took the pledge of total abstinence, and soon began to publicly advocate the principle. His reputation as an orator spread through the United States and Canada, and reached Englan!, which he visited in 1853 on the invite tion of the London Temperance league. To visit, intended to last only six weeks, was protracted to two years, during which he advocated the cause of temperance throughout the island. He then resumed his labors in America, returning to England in 1857, when he lectured with greater success than ever until 1860, when he returned to America. In 1846 he published his "Autobiography;" a volume of "Orations" in 1854: collection of "Sunlight and Shadow, or Gleanings from My Life Work," in 1880. His home was at Boylston, Mass., where it is probable he will be buried.

#### NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a tree trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet.

### WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An America Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XV.-Continued.

" MY PREGIOUS ANGEL -Shall I call naughty for making me so unhappy ing us, or shall I tell you I kiss your pillow every night, and will not allow any one to nae it? I say you will come back like the dove that could not find a green spot to rest its tiny feet upon, and came back to the ark. Oh, Angel, I've wished so often you were here. We do have such grand times riding in the Cascine every atternoon. Away we dash through the long grove under those , grand old trees — it looks a fairy bower for two miles, and high, all the other carriages filled with ladies and gentlemen dash along too, trying to look iner one than the other. Then the dresses of the ladies are so beautiful, and the plumes in their hats wave, and their scaris flutter with wind, and the gentlemen look proud and gay, and the coachmen and footmen, all in fine livery, look stiff and grand, and the gold and silver harness are like Cinderella's made out of the pumpkin by her fairy god-mother. I declare, Angel, I feel like a butterfly, and I want to start out of the carriage and put my head into some of the flower cups on the green lawn. Papa says I'm half crazy, and calls me a little gypsy and all kinds of pet names. We have lots and lots of company, some as nice as nice can be, but I haven't seen one single face as pretty as yours, and there is only one, yes, two narsons I love as well as I do von. One is Papa, the other-is, you know who-oh, laws! how red my face is! It burns so-I always told you I loved him better than anyone in the world, and so I do! Lots of gentlemen are always at the Villa. They say I'm awful hard to please. You and I know the secret, Angel, because I'm pleased already Shall I tel! papa, Angel ? or had I better not? You know I never let that one somebody know I love him. I scarcely speak to him, and he sees me talking lively to everyone else, but so long as he doesn't seem to care if I do, I'm not going to tell him I only love him-would you! "Oh, Angel, do come back! Papa was

gloomy after you left. I know he likes you very much. I wish—I wish, Angel—but it's no use wishing. Papa said you had to go, and I must not ask questions. Will you have to atay long? I do miss you so much. I have a great deal, too, I want to ask you that I car'. even ask papa. You know I love you hard beat in the world, my angel, and do you love me third best in your world? I sealed this. only person she let me write to without

showing my letters to him." "We had a riding party yesterday, and twelve ladies and gentlemen of us rode up the mountain to Fiesole. Oh, it was grand. Such beautiful gardens all the way up, and villas, and grand old convents and old houses, and crowds of people going and coming up the steep roads, and the peasant men and women, and the lots of women plaiting straw for hats and baskets and fans. Plaiting while walking along! Oh, it was beautiful on the top of the mountain. What a view! There was Florence below, and the river and mountains all around to make a back-ground. I screamed with delight. When we came back all the company had supper with us. Someone, you know who, ode by my side all the way, and, like dunce, would you believe it, Angel, he did not talk a dozen words to me all the way, and looked like a person half sorry or half sick, I don't know which. Some

would you?" "You must tell me now when you will come back. I must have my Angel again or I can't be satisfied. May I? Oh, say yes

to your crazy little gypsy. Bella." Angelina showed these letters to Mrs. Hart and Dr. Fleury. Bella's letter, so characteristic of her, amused them. Dr. Fleury read in Mr. Beauvais' reply what Angelina had seen there too, that he had still more than an ordinary interest in the poor tried one. He did not exactly like such a rival. The only dream of future happiness which the good doctor ever had indulged in, was that Angelina after a time would not reject a second offer he resolved to make to her when it would be delicate to do so. And now he wondered if he could have any chance of success, if a man wih Mr. Beauvais' advantages continued to be her lover. He and Mr. Besuvais were friends, too, warm friends-ought he then to come between him and a chance or such happiness? But, he asked himself, would his friend, Mr. Bcauvais, feel called upon to withdraw his suit, if he told him that his own love had been drawn to Angelina since the first time they mer. He thought not, nor would it be natural: and the doctor allowed himself to dream on, hoping that his dreams would be realized, acting prudently, meantime, by showing to Mrs. Courtney only the most reserved and respectful attention that would put her off her guard and make her treat him as an elder brother for whom she had a warmattachment and upon whom she relied to advise her. Meantime, Angelina was looking around her, but not intending to make any decided steps for the future till the Captain returned. She knew she owed this to these sincere friends. But her mind was irrevocably made up to be somewhere and somehow independent of other support than that which she could gain by her own efforts. This she made known to Mr. Beauvais, a little later,

and to Dr. Fieury.

The Captain had reached New Orleans and went on shore determined to gather all rumors that were afloat within his reach respecting Mr. Courtney-of his death, will, and of the new possessors of the Courtney Estate.

All whom he conversed with agreed in saying that Louisiana had lost her best man. Ail extolled his goodness and his generosity. Every day there came out a new story of his private charities; instances when he had saved persons from bankruptcy and their families from utter want. His generosity to Riggs and Blunt was still the theme of wonder to a thousand young men, less fortunate, to whom it held out the possibility that there were other gold slippers which lucky men might put on and be like those two once penniless orphans, the envy of all beneath them who heard of their good tortune.

Not one of the many to whom the Captain spoke gave the slightest hint that Daniel Courtney ever had a wife or child-though some of these men were his most intimate friends. This did not lessen the Captain's confidence in the assertion of Angelina, that he had psrsuaded her that there were good reasons for concealing their marriage.
The letter from Mr. Ralf was proof sufficient to him; and he saw now that Riggs and Blunt and Ralf had conspired to put down Angelina's attempt to assert her claims. with full information, etc., mailed free by adderstood the order, and no sconer dressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Gelt thought the Captain, and so it could, but had Ralf taken off his muddy clothes than

they don't like the thing stirred up. They Jack began strapping him with all his might, mean to frighten the poor creature. I don't Ralf believed and screamed "murder." The build their own fortunes.

Pura was the darling pet of Mrs. Kills, and she engaged to be a governess, broken. of the way. "Where is the Hall, Courtney's home

stead?" inquired the Captain. " I would "I'm just going there now, jump into my Tillbury and go with me," said his triend.

All the way, this and that building, this and the other piece of ground were pointed out as belonging to the Courtney estate, till they reached the suburbs of the city. The great, double iron gates swung open and they entered a hroad gravel carriage load, lined on both sides with aged oaks and other trees. The lawns on either side were artistically planted with clusters of trees and flowering shrubs and vines; orange trees scented the and lemon At the erd of this winding road stood a large double house with a frontage of a hundred feet; covered porches, supported by pillars, made a pleasant promenade on three sides.

"And this," thought the Captain, "was, or ought to have been, the home of that poor child, who found a refuge under our humble roof! God forgive all men who wrong those who trust in them.'

There were men and women coming and going in and out of the house, and there was a general appearance of desolation and disorder around it.

"What does this mean?" asked the Captain.

"Riggs and Blunt had an auction of the furniture, replied his friend, "and since then the articles that did not bring a good price and were saved by the auctioneer, are for sale. But most of these people tramp in and out for mere curiosity. I purchased a pair of magnificent vases and an Italian mosaic table, and I have come up today to have them put away. house is for sale. There is a story among the slaves that the room Mr. Courtney died in is haunted."

What vanity there is in worldly goods after all," said the Captain. "This man no of having been saved from drowning by a doubt believed when he furnished this house that he had a long lease of life." "Yes, and while he lived he got as much

as most men get out of what they call worldly pleasure. Only two weeks before he died there was the grandest ball given here that was ever known before in the South." "He never married," inquired the Captain.

"No, he was a strange man. In late years, -that is, in the last two or three years, he avoided women's society. He took no interest in it. He never seemed gay like after he was elected Senator and went to Washington. The story is here that Miss Crawford jilted him. Daniel Courtney was not a man to bear that peaceably. If he loved anyone he did it without any interested motive. So I rather believe this story is true. At all events, everyone saw that there was a something at work that made him take no interest in the society of women. In fact, he did not look like a man who cared for anything the last six months of his life. It may have been sickness, but he didn't complain of any special illness, they say.'

"Had he a long illness at last?" "Why, no; and at first there were whispers in the crowd about the secrecy there was about his last sickness. His best friends were told to the hour of his death that he was in no danger; but that the patient wished to be excused from seeing anyone. He was only ill about ten days.'

"I don't like the look of things," said the Captain, "but it is not my business." "Just what a good many of us said," re plied the other. plied the other. "But it is too late now even to talk of suspicion. There is a power could be hinted, and the offender might have now takes any notice of what is done or

said." "Do you know a man of the name of Ralf?" asked the Captain.

"I've heard of him. He is a brutal, low fellow. Riggs and Blunt employed him last week to sell a large lot of the old plantation slaves in Mississippi. There is no fear equal to that the negroes feel when they are told they will be sold to Mississippi masters. They say the scene was heartrending enough to bring their old Muster Daniel from his grave, when they were dragged from one another on the Courtney Plantations. Ralf used the whip right and left as he would on rebellious cattle! and boasted after how he cowed the creatures before they reached the new masters." "Oh, the villain !" exclaimed the Captain,

"I'd like a chance to put my hands on him.

What a lashing he'd get!" A few days after the drive above narrated Ralf heard of the arrival of the ship Neptune, and made a call at the office of Riggs and Blunt to show them a letter which he had prepared for Mrs. Courtney that would for ever silence her on the subject of her claim on the property of the Courtney estate. He was anxious to impress Captain Hart with an idea of his dignity and importance, and had dressed himself in superfine clothes and a new hat. Captain Hart was on the look out for the visit. Ralf's promise to Angelina to write soon again made him pretty sure that another letter would be brought to him for her before he sailed for France. His favorite boatman, old Jack, knew the Captain's wishes in a look, and often had his confidence in cases that needed prompt action. Jack, be on hand" was the signal well understood by Jack to mean have little mercy on the rascal, and he knew such mercy(?) was never administered execut when deserved, so the order was to the letter obeyed by Jack when given.

Jack," said the Captain, "if a gentleman swell comes on board and you see him hand me a letter, be on hand."

"Yes, Captain," answered Jack, taking off his cap. That afternoon Ralf made his appearance. The Captain made it a point to see him on the deck instead of in his office.

The usual salutations passed between them. The Captain looked stern, but made no demonstration of his feelings till Ralf took a letter from his pocket, and going close up to the Captain's ear whispered, while giving a

sardonic leer : " That girl-that Miss Raymond-can you tell me who has her in care now? She is a good riddance to the man she pretended was her husband. This letter will settle her. Can you see that sheets this?"

The Captain was only waiting to get the letter in his hand, and then putting his broad foot under that of Ralf, gave him a sudden tilt overboard, saying: "I can send you to the Devil, you miser

ble villain!" Ralf floundered a moment, and went down out of sight. The Captain motioned to Jack to jump overboard.

Jack understood that after the scare he was to save him. The life boat, quick as thought, was lowered and the dripping man was lifted into it. The whole scene was enacted in a short space of time, and Ralf was puzzled to know what sent him flying so unexpectedly into the muddy waters of the Mississippi.

"You need drying," said the Captain, when he came into the ship. "Jack, take the gentleman into the lower cabin and be on hand !"

Jack understood the order, and no sooner

"Stop, Jack, that's enough for his game with the woman! Now give him ten good ones for the the lashing he gave the poor slaves when he took them to Mississippi, and then, put on some cast off sailor clothes and send the fellow ashore !"

Jack went to work with a will to pay the ten more to him for hundreds he had ordered on the backs of men and women who pled in vain to him for mercy! When Ralf saw himself dressed in the dirty, ragged clothes in which he must go on shore, he asked himself: "Am I on earth, or am I in hell! What has happened to me!"

A greater villain than you are is not left alize!" said Captain Hart, "and if I find you in Louisiana when I come back, I'll expose your plots and plans, and I'll treat your masters to the same bath you've had, and the public shall hear of it."

Jack shook his sides with laughter when he saw the fine gentleman in his new costume Tying up the wet clothing in a large handker-chief he offered the dress suit to Rulf!

"Master Captain was very kind," said Jack, "that hot perper bath, sar, I gave yer, 'll keep yer from takin' cold after your drownin' Ralf felt grateful that he had been saved

but how to get home was the trouble, or what to say when he got there was worse, and how could he face Riggs and Blunt. A big, round. full-grown lie, he said, was the only remedy for this unexpected ending to his afternoon call on the Captain! The Captain knew that the fellow would never tell of what he got, and he had led him to believe that he knew of all his diabolical plans with Riggs! When the Captain read the vile letter that

he left to be given to Angelina, he was sorry Jack had not doubled the lashes. "If ever that fellow comes in my way

again, Jack, be on hand. He did not get half he deserved," said Captain Hart. Riding home in a cab, when he go: there Ralf told a plausible story to his wife good sailor who lent him his clothing to o home in. The next day he called upon Riggs and Blunt and assured them there was no further fear of their being troubled by Courtney's wife, He told them that a letter from Captain Donaldson offered him a good opening in Australia, and he wanted the rest of the money promised to him to go there at once and invest it in trade. Riggs had no confidence in the fellow, but it would rid them of

him off. Ralf was atraid of being found in New Or-eans when the Captain returned, for he understood from the Captain's hints that somehow he knew of the agreement made between him and Rigge.

bad hanger-on, and he told Blunt to ship

"But how the devil has it got out !" he said to himself. "I'd better be off and leave them to fight out their own battles. That letter of mine to Angelina will quiet her, and 've earned my money honestly enough.' The Captain had read the letter given to him because he was very sure it was a plot to

injure the poor woman, and as her protector he felt bound to examine it as he would any other destructive weapon placed in his hand for her injury. Raif told her in the letter that her only

way to save her reputation was to change her name and never tell anyone she had been married. He told her that it was a mock marriage, and if she ever troubled Riggs and Blunt he would swear that to his own klowledge she was an abandoned woman.

It was well for him that the Caotain had not read the letter before he sent the rascal adrift, or he would have had a second taste of money to back the denial of anything that of muddy water and a hot pepper bath in the lash after it. He was well inspired to be off a suit for slander for his pains. So no one to Australia, for it was the Captain's intention on his return to New Orleans to finish the castigation, and Jack was quite prepared "to be on hand! Captain Hart put the letter in safe keeping

> prove the villainy of this creature. He was pretty sure he was only one of a nest of conspirators that time and justice would bring to light. He must save Angelina from the pain of knowing anything of the letter, and now more than ever was he convinced that there had been something wrong in the sickness and death of Daniel Courtney. But what could he do, having only suspicion to set up against the testimony of such men of power as Riggs and Blunt, who were in the

> full tide of favor and prosperity. He doubted if it were well even to hint his fears to Mrs. Hart. Where would be the good from so doing? It was a strange mystery like many other hidden lives, and must weave its own dark web to the finishing.

CHAPTER XVI.

ANGELINA, who was the victim of this deep tragedy of human weakness, of sordid avarice and unprincipled greed, was pierced with grief to the inmost heart, and she passed day and nights in restless and sleeples; agony,

The death of her husband uwakened stronger love in her motherly breast for Pura and she would willingly even walk the world over to find her child well, if possible. Had she been asleep or dead, she asked herself, to be so careless of the faith of her child? oh, no! but she thought while Daniel lived that he would give her the care that she in her poverty could not give. But now, where ?-with whom could she be? Would the adopted parents give her up? Could she not, disguised, be the child's nurse or teacher? No, that could not be! Never again would she enslave herself. There must be no more disguise. If she could find her child she would pay any price for the been within her power to bestow. What else had she on earth to love? What duy so sacred to perform? She called, and called in bitter anguish, on God to give her back her child. No answer came that reached her ear: but was not her prayers already registered in heaven? She did not know that she would clasp her child to her heart, as she prayed it might be; but it would not be for long years to come. When is an earnest prayer unheared?

Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Ellis were kind adopted parents to the little one. She was a bright child, of a warm nature, and promised to be an attractive woman. Her large brown eyes and auburn hair made her clear complexion look fairer, and the glow in her cheeks indicated health and kind care. Mrs. Ellis was a tender hearted woman, and a woman of religious principles, who would not have aided her unscrupulous husband in his mercenary schemes, had she known them. Mr Ellis, from causes of which his wife ignorant, gave way to moods of irritability that made her life at times miserable. Even little Pura was not wholly free from suffering from his temper on these occasions. But he would follow these outbursts of ill nature with such fits of extraordinary gentleness and over indulgence, that the child only remembered the "kind papa," which she was taught to call him.

Like all men ill at ease in mind, Mr. Ellis was restless and discontented, and moved from place to place, as if haunted by an evil spirit that would allow him no repose.

He was suspicious of everyone he met, until assured that there was no spy on his actions, and seldom formed intimate acquaintance with anyone. He lived like a man of wealth. That his only daughter, when old enough, would have a large fortune was not concealed.

she loved her mother passionately.

Poor Angelina, so far away, if she could have seen the little arms around the neck of Mrs. Ellis and hear her calling her dear. dear, sweet mamma!" it would have broken her heart to know that Pura would never love her as she did Mrs. Ellis; and she would rather have died then, than to see

cold heart and eyes asking her in a strange and husky voice, "Are you my mother? Oh, my God, how cruelly I have been deceived! Why did I live to know it?" But Angelina could not see into the future. Kind Providence forbid it! She was in the house of good Mr. and M:s. Hart, trying to be brave, and to hope that what the doctor said to her

Pura looking at her in years to come with

would come to pass—" brighter, happier days." Alae! Alas! The Captain had returned sgain, and was kinder than ever. Mr. and Miss Crawford had sailed for America, and Mr. Beauvais wrote that nothing would satisfy Isabelle but coming back for a time to the old house in Havre, and that he hoped Mrs. Courtney would make them a short visit, at least. Florence began to fatigue them from its abundance of every kind of pleasure and delight, of which they had partaken without stint. A little repose would be a pleasant change to them.

One evening, soon after the Captain's reurn, Doctor Fleury and the good Captain remained in the sitting room to talk over the subject that interested them both. Mrs Hart and Angelina were in Angelina's room, where they had gone to discuss the propriety of a visit to Isabelle when she returned to

"I know how much the poor motherless child loves you," said Mrs. Hart, "and I do not see why you should not gratify her wishes.'

All my trouble has come from my indiacretion, dear M.s. Hart-perhaps I ought to say, my wrong impulses and ignorance; and I am afraid now to act without the advice of some one able to advise me.

"Will you let me speak plainly to you. darling, and not call me cruel and heartless?" "Sarely nothing you could say would offend me, dear Mrs. Hart."

"Well, you are in need, my dear, not only of an adviser, but a protector. You are free now, but Capt. Hart and I do not wish to see you throw away chances of finding a kind husband and a good home."

Angelina leaned upon the table and covered her face with her hands. She made no reply, and Mrs. Hart continued:

"You do not know, dear Augelina, with what cruel eyes the world watches a lonely dependent woman, particularly one who is young and attractive, like yourself."

Angelina signed heavily. "You were pe

a man as Mr. Beauvais, and he was still more blessed in having so good a woman as you for a companion for his daughter." Angelina was weeping, and could only

culiarly fortunate, dear, in meeting so noble

ar swer in a whisper. " Mrs. Hart, you were my guardian angel-

what could I have done but for this refuge you have given me. Oh. I am so desolate. And where is there a place for me now Mr. Beauvais is too kind to wish me to return to his house. I think he has not the same respect that he had for me before he knew that I was not what I seemed to be. God knows I did what I thought was best and right. But I see now what a wrong act it was to leave my husband and to abandon my child! It has brought to me runishment and bitter experience. I have only one wish now, one prayer, that I may find my child and be a true mother to her.

Mrs. Hart could not control her emotion 'One so young as you, my poor Angelins, has seldom had so much sorrow. Will you think on what I said to you, and not cast away the opportunity Providence puts in for a future time if it were ever needed to your way to have a comfortable home, Ange-

"How could I dare to ruin anyone's life by giving my cold heart in place of a warm one offered to me. Mrs. Hart, that is the greatest cruelty anyone can commit, Mr. Beauvais will not offer me his heart and hand. I must not conceal from you, my best of friends, that I have already refused both !"

"Not since you were free to accept them?' inquired Mrs. Hart, anxiously. "No, when it was a shame to me to have

allowed him to be deceived-but, oh, I did not mean to do wreng!" "If he makes you an offer when he comes

to Havre?" "I think I would refuse him. Indeed, I

am sure I would.' "Wel; dear, we will not say any more to day.—Good-night! I hope you will try to put away these sad thoughts. Leave yourself in God's hands, and only be anxious to do his

will. Good night!" "This is an extraordinary case," said the Captain, as soon as Mrs. Hart and Angelica had left the sitting room. "I made all the inquiries I could in New Orleans and never found a man or woman who had heard that he ever married.

"Could it be that he deceived her and had a mock marriage ?" asked Dr. Fleury. "I think not. They say he was notably

"What she told me was that he was ashamed of the DeGrasse affair, ont of which he rescued her from future degra-

"And postponed acknowledging the marriage from month to month," added the doctor.

"Exactly." "I see how it was," said the doctor, looking into the fire that had burned low, and seeming to be thinking aloud, went on:

"That man, the victim of vanity, sacrificed

the woman he married to save himself from public censure; he, no doubt, supposed that a man with his wealth and position must marry the greatest woman to be found anywhere! And he kept the poor child nearly two years in a false position. Heavens! admire her more for rebelling at last," said he, in a loud voice, and, rising from his chair, stood in front of the Captain. "There is not one woman out of ten million would have shown the self-respect Angelina Raymond

such a woman!" "They say," said the Captain, "that h was a miserable mun for the last two years of his life, and to come and account for it?

has shown. With all his wealth, his fame,

his education, he was not good enough for

"God for the said the expected his folly, I hope, It is too much a name for the sin that begot such misery for his wife, and that may be inherited by the second and third generations."

"I see both sides, Docton, while I would not probe the wound as yet by saying a word to Angelina; but you and I must agree in one view of it. She was to blame for her impulsive step in leaving Courtney when he was about to do her justice." "She did not believe he would. His often

repeated promises had been broken, and added to them now was lack of love, and she only thought of her own degradation from his shame to present her to the world as his wife. She no longer loved him. He was hateful to her sight-and remember how young she was! All she thought of was to release him from the yoke he found so

and misanthropic. "From what she has told my wife in absence," said the Captain, "I know she now that the step was a downward one

them both,"

'' Yes, I agree with you it was, Captain and I am heartily glad the road is end.
The poor fellow we leave to Divine justing and I mean to do all in my power make her life happy. She is a noble wom This experience has been a great lesson her. She has proven that her purity of her is angelio. Her discretion has been sur natural, and -

"Stop, stop, Doctor," said Captain H, "Take sare you'll let out a secret." "With you who are her best friend, C

tain Hart, I have no right to conceal that love Angelina Courtney with all my he I never loved a woman as I love her. an angel that God has sent me to che and to guard, and I will never be gain till I can call her my wife."

The declaration silenced both men for a minutes. Then the Captain poured out to glasses of wine, and with mock grav handed one the Doctor, and said : "Your very good health, my friend.

"I am not at all sure," added the Door that I can be so fortunate. I must make clean breast of it to you. I have my picions that Beauvais is in love with her. can't blame the woman if she would prefer handsome, rich fellow like him, to a working, ugly old doctor like myse'f. Be Captain, I'd stake my heart against his day-that is, its love for Angelina Courts I don't know if I've a chance so long as h coming back."

"To be plain," replied the Captair, don't believe she would have either of you saked her to morrow. She is half on now with grief about the loss of child. A little time hence she'll be m inclined to think of her own desolate

dition.' Two hours later the house was darken and Mrs. Hart and the Captain were have a sleepy chat before sinking into slumber. "I had a talk with Angelina to-nigh said Mrs. Hart.

" Well ? "She is very unhappy, and blames

self." "Anything more ?" "I advised her to think of marry again,"

"The best thing she can do---ih, dear ?" "Yes, if she can find a good husband.

"Are they so source !-eh, Bess, dear "I never saw one like you."
"Well, I'll tell you a secret." " Be quick."

"Dr. Fleury wants to marry her."

"Oh, dear, I've been praising Mr. B. vaia ' "Did she like him best ?" "I don't know. She said she wou

marry any one.' "I don't mind that. You said the three times to me, Bess, dear."

"I like the doctor best."
"Well, you needn't like either, Best. "Captain, not for myself, but for her. "I think we had better take no part,

dear.' After this the Captain grew suddenly quantisfactory in his answers, and pretty s

all in the house were fast asleep ex-Angelina, who weighed over and over word that Mrs. Hart had said, and could rest till daylight. There were great preparations being in in the house of Mr. Beauvais for his return

Havre. He ordered an entire change furniture, and additions made to the gre house. The courtvard fountain was to enlarged, and surrounded by fresh and it plants and shrubs. He sent from Flore several pieces of statuary, to be placed nooks here and there, that made the gar more beautiful than ever. A large case valuable works of art to decorate the had arrived, and men were at work pu them up, as designated by Mr. Beauvais his written directions to them. One see chandeliers were Isabelle's choice; they

crystal, and antique in form. The workmen said that Mr. Beauvais making a palace ready for a bride. But he wrote to Dr. Fleury : "I am anxi that Isabelle should find nothing on her turn that will remind her of the days of

sickness." "Quite wise," said the Doctor. "Il there is no other good reason.'

Folding up the letter, he asked him Angelina could refuse such a home. He no doubt in his mind that it would be of to her. Looking around upon his fashioned domicile and time worn furnit he wondered why his years of toil conscientious performance of duty had made him a rich man.

Mr. Beauvais had no intentson of show more than an ordinary interest in Mrs. Co ney until the first effect of the shock she received had passed away, and till the reality of her true situation would make glad to fly from the perilous road of port before her. There was deep gratitude i heart to Angelins, which made the founds for a lasting love. The reserve she observed in her manner towards him every gentleman who was necessarily thro in her way, he had admired and respec The grief which he had suffered while thought that his only child was forever to him, gave him a deep sense of the affli that Mrs. Courtney endured in the fear t her child would never know her mother, that she, in years to come, might meet own Pura, and pass her by as a strang Perhaps Mr. Beauvais was right in think that no one could make Angelina as happy be could, because there was a sympath heart-sorrows between them. Perhaps reader thinks so too. "Man proposts, God disposts." We shall see.

The good Dr. Fleury did not see right a middle-aged, busy physician himself, who would rarely stay at home evening without interruption, had to supp that a young and beautiful woman like Courtney would find anything in him and life that would induce her to put her har ness in his keeping. Would she not have be often days and days alone, and even after evening deprived of his society? when with her, would he not be absorb thoughts of this patient and that one, v life were in his hands, at least they in a measure, at the mercy of his skill, of lack of it. Then his fortune was lim lack of it. What could he offer her, compared to luxuries and comforts that Mr. Beauvais give Angelina? He would be a gent man, and would give up this selfish wish his heart. He would henceforth leave friend the field, and help him all he could

win the prize. Meeting Mr. Beauvais a day after the rrival in Havre, he shook Mr. Beau

hand warmly, and said: "With all my heart, my friend, I wish joy in your new home. You did <sup>ri</sup> Isabelle is better in having this change She is quite well I hope?" "Come and see. I never saw her be

She pined a little after Miss Raymond. "Mrs. Courtney," said the Doctor.

"Yes. So you know the story?"

onghtfully."
" A strange one, was it not?"

There is no flution so strange as tru h, is trite saying, but one that I've verified," wered the Doctor. She is a remarkable woman," said Mr.

n vais. "I told you so the first time I saw her." olied the Doctor, "and I was not mis-

· Yes, I remember you were quite enthusido about her; I hope you have not changed or mind."

Not in the least, I assure you. If you were a marrying man, Dr. Fleury, would be a dangerous rival." I am decidedly not a man whom any

sible woman ought to marry," answered e Doctor. They both laughed heartily, as if to assen the wise opinion expressed; but Mr. Beau-is was far from agreeing with the Doctor. I am anxious to have Mrs. Courtney nd a few weeks with Isabelle," said Mr. anvais. "I wish you would advise her to

l have no influence now-that is, I have right to offer my advice; but if I have a ance I will do so to please you."
That evening Mrs. Courtney laid the whole

se confidentially before the Dector, and ked his advice what to do. He had not nght it; she went to him as a child would to a father, and he received the confidence

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hart wish me to pt the invitation, but my own judgment, rather my inclination, is against it," said

It is not to be supposed," said the Doc-"that Mr. Beauvais has changed his feels towards you since you rejected his offer. you will be likely to have it repeated. you are of the same mind towards him. t you were then, it is surely wiser not to yourself more than is necessary in his

The circumstances of my life are a nged that I can't be exactly in the mind I then. I was surprised and frightened d still more pained, because he had been eived into such a declaration, but now l ly feel indifference towards him. I don't k I would ever accept an offer of marriage; I do not like to give him the occasion of her disappointment. I know that Isalle has come to Havre to have a visit from

You had better go, child," said the Doc-Angelina related the conversation to Mrs

art when they were alone that evening.
"What a good man Dr. Fleury is," said
rs. Hart. "Now, Angelina, I'm going to I you a secret. He loves you more than he for any person in the world, and he old ask you to marry him to-morrow, but thinks Mr. Beauvais could give you so the more than he can, that he will not you he loves you till he knows that you not accept Mr. Beauvaus."

The first time that Mrs. Hart had seen a ash on Angelina's face was now. She an-Next to Captain Hart, I like the Doctor

tter than any gentleman I have ever own: but I shall never marry again, and I n't like to think that either Mr. Beauvais Dr. Fleury will ask me. I must look for child and think of nothing else, dear Mrs. rt. Where, where can I go?

Will you listen to me, dear! Sit down. an't bear to see you walking and wringing ur hands in the way you do. It will make

"Oh, it I could die! If I can't find my ild. I would like to die!" the poor mother d, silently appealing to God for help. 'My child, If God has care over the spar

ws, will He not care over you and your tle one? He will lead you, if you in your heart that you must end on His guidance. Who can, who es order events as they follow one after the mariner at sea. Can the mariner what storms, what calms, what rocks he meet? And so it is with us, my dear. a can only see just a little around us, and i't you learn to depend on Gud who created -and who loves you?"

I think I do so more than I did a little e ago. I am sure when I left the ship st in France, it was God led me to you and Captain.

And to Mr. Beauvais and to Dr. Fleury," Mrs. Hart.

Yes, I think that Isabelle needed some just then. She was growing worse all time with her companion, who was very

And do you think it was Mr. Beanvais to found you to take her place?" 'Oh, no! He has told me that he almost red not to take anyone again, and was in

spair where to find anyone."
"And there you were all the time close at ad with us, ready to be just the person he much needed. Do you think it was your od judgment, dear, that selected that one

vertisement for you to answer? Did you ow what good you could do there? or what afe home it would be for you?" Duar, no! I was half afraid to go there, d I can't say how I had the courage to take in a responsible place, or how they

red to take me, I was so young decostrange then. I think so much trouble d made me not care what I was, so long as was in a respectable house." Yes, dear, God saw your heart crushed,

d how weak you were, and He gave you place. Now, are you going to take your airs in your own hands, or are you going say, 'My Lord, my Father, lead me day day, and give me grace to do as I ought?" "I am going to ack God to guide me and let me do His will," said Angelina. "But w can I know what is His will?"

"He will give you a feeling of peace in ur mind when you follow what seems to right; and you will always find s ubled mind when you are acting contrary what is best."

"Yes, I believe so. The first moment of ace I have had since I left Daniel came ter I heard be had died. Though I grieve rely still, yet it is not like the restless scontent and the bewildered mind I have dured ever since I left him that dreadful-

that dreadful night!" Angelina covered her face with her hands.

d cried bitterly.
"I think," she added, after a few moments, when he died, and I was no longer the gry wife living apart from my husband, my aishment was changed to regret d remorse, and now I am growing much calmer, dear Mrs. Hart. If I er believed in the nearness of the de-rted spirits to us, I would believe that Apiel's spirit has told me he forgivas me, d that he is trying to help me to know a ile of what he knows now.

I am glad to hear you say so, dear. Now n't you just leave yourself in God's hands be patient, and give up the idea of wanting about the world to find yur child? our busband, they wrote to you, gave her May and changed her name, and gave money support her. How could you possibly find

r if you tried !" I see now that I could not. I am so olpless, so powerless, and so blind! But if pray with all my heart, as I will, cannot W- rubbers.

I know the story," answered the Doctor, lead me to my child, no matter where they | JUSTIN M'CARTHY'S LETTER. hide her !"

"Surery He can; but if He knows it is better for you and for her to remain with t e a adopted parents, He will leave her with them; and now can't you bring yourself in your heart to say to Him: Thy will be done !

With convulsive sobs Angelua cried "Oh, God! no. mine, but Thy will, be

Poer Mrs. Hart was overcome with emotion, and could not speak for come time. From that time Angelina was a good deal changed. She was calm, and yielded to circumstances, as a noble vessel yields to the raging atorm.

Dr. Fleury explained to her why see must now look upon Pura as for ever lost to her in this life, and that she must reconcile her heart to the truth that Para would only love those whom she believed to be her parent.

"And who do the duties of parents towards her?" added Angelina. "I am punished almost more than I can bear. It is just. God help me—I am indeed deac-

late!"
"Not while you have friends like Mr. and
"noid the Doctor. Mrs. Hart, and others," said the Doctor.
"True," said Angelina. "I am not as ungrateful as I seem; I do indeed love these

triends." 44 You will go to-morrow, I suppose, said Dr. Fleury, "to visit your little friend Isabelle ?

"Yes; I shall follow your advice, and I shall try to forget myself while there In a little time I must seek an engagement as a governess.

Angelina's heart sank within her at the thought of going among strangers. Where could see expect to find such as she had met in Havre? But she pondered over the advice of Mrs. Hart, and tried so only think of the duty of each day to meet its requirements, and to leave the rest to God to direct and to bless. It has been a long and a severe lesson, but it had taught her how little he could rely on herself. Could she ever forget the evil consequences to Daniel, and to her, of the mistake she made when she followed only her own untutored heart, when it rebelled against the wrong done to it ? A little patient endurance and good advice from Mrs. Emper might have changed the whole course of the headlong turbulent stream of events, that had brought with . it such destruction, and the uprooting of her domestic happiness. The time had come for her to profit by what experience had taught her. Mr. Beauvais and Isabelle were delighted with the new arrangements in their Havre

home. "Nothing could suit me better," said Isabelle. "But my angel must come to enjoy it with us, papa, and then I shall be as happy as you can possibly desire."

A few days after this Angelina came. Isabelle, with wild, childish delight, took her from room to room, and at last said : " Now, Angel, of all these pretty rooms, if you were obliged to choose one, which

would you take?"
"The blue one, I think," said Angelina, sure she was choosing for Isabelle.

"There, papa, I told you so," said Isabelle, running to the library to tell him. " Angelina has chosen the blue room." Turning to her, she said: "I chose that for you. It's all yours."

It quite embarrassed poor Mrs. Courtney, but she delicately turned the subject, after many thanks to Isabelle, and comprimented Mr. Beauvais upon the improvements that had been made in the library.
"I shall be absent from home the next two

weeks," he raplied, "and I hope, Mrs. Courtney, that you will find some pleasure while I am away in examining my new books." (To be continued.)

Ayer's Sarsaparilia is the best medicine for every one in the spring. Emigrants and travelers will find it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczemas, etc., that other. All we can do is to ask every day break out on the skin-tne effects of disorders in the blood, caused by sea diet and life or

#### OBITUARY.

At Central City, Pakota, at 7.30 a.m. Wednesday December 16th, 1885, of pneumonia, William H. Rielly, aged 40 years.

The death of this cateemed citizen calls for more than a passing notice. He was born in the Province of Quebec, Canada, in 1844, where he received a libral education, and first came to the States in 1864, locating at Ocouke, Mich., where he remained two years, and then returned home. In 1867 he went to Minnean olis. Minn., and thence to Eau Claire, Vis., in 1889, where he emagade in the lumber businews. In the spring of 1870 he won to Duluth, Simm., and took a contract for being aged in the form of the contract for the contract of At Central City, Dakota, at 7.30 a m. Wednesday becember 16th, 1885, of pneumonia, William H.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate

For Alcoholism. Dr. C. S. Eilis, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years, but during the last two years has entirely abstained. He thinks the Acid Phosphate is of much benefit to him."

A new overshoe, made of strong, light waterproof canvas, has been put on the market to take the place of the ordinary

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY LEAVENED THE MASSES IN THE RECENT RIOTS—NO SPLIT IN THE IRISH PARTY AT GALWAY-MORLEY BRINGING PRACE AND HOME RULE TO IRELAND -GREECE WILL NOT BE BULLIED-HYND-MAN, THE SOCIALIST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- Justin McCarthy's able letter to the Herald is as follows:-Frost, fog, famine, riots-a social, Democratic outbreak-Hyndman - the Galway election -- and the Dilke scandal -- what a time we have been having in the past week! I do not believe the ri ts were all social Democracy. There was much of the London rough in the business, but social democracy leavened the masses, and made itself felt for the first time in Eugland. It is a warning, and ought to be so taken. I have known Hyndman for many years, and greatly respect his sincerity. He is a fanatic of fanatics, but not a selfseeker. He is a deluded, visionary dreamer, but not an impostor. He is a man of university education, a gentleman of position, who once owned a large fortune, and is well known in society. I saw him often in the same drawingroom with Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Northcote, Hartington, and Harcourt. He is a sort of Lord George Gordon in Socialism. The London papers absurdly exaggerate the facts.

The Galway election has caused no split in the Irish party. The papers will not have that gratification which they prematurely expected. I always learn of splits in the Irish party from the London papers. Each succeeding day brings light to the London

morning papers.

The return of Mr. Morley at Newcastle with a greatly increased majority is significant and satisfactory. It proves the northern public is not in the least alarmed at the prospect of Home Rule. I only hope Mr. Morley and the Government will keep up the mark. The Dublin Nation has a cartocon called, "The Right Thing at Last," picturing Mr. Morley bringing a message of peace and home rule to Ireland. There is every disposition on the part of the Irish party and the Irish people to give Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley a fair and full trial. The election of Mr. Charles Russell is also significant.

Sir Edward Reed, formerly chief contractor of the navy, and now about to take office as a Lord of the Treasury, declares in his election address for the largest measure of Home Rule consistent with the safety of the Empire. Sir Edward Reed was strongly anti-Irish. A short time ago he wrote a novel called "The Fortminster M.P.," with a caricature of an Irish member as the central figure. Clearly Sir Edward sees the necessity of changing with the times, and following his leader

whither his reader will go. At the meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in Loudon a few days ago to form a "Home Rule Association" to assist the cause of Irish Home Rule. Lord Ashburnham took the chair. Lord Clifton, the son of the Earl of Darnley, spoke of "that great statesman, whom I am proud to call a near rela

MY COUSIN, MR. PARNELL." The Irish leader is a cousin of Lord Darnley and Lord Clifton. The latter's words are remarkable at a time like the present.

If a European war breaks out England will be glad to give her Home Rule, otherwise she would have to send a huge army to Ireland. I have it on the best authority that Greece will make war against Turkey if her demands are not granted, whether the great Powers like it or not. The Greeks say they are determined not to he bullied or enjoyed this time. One of her calculations is that England, hampered by the condition of Ireland, will not dare to draw the aword in defence of her beloved Turk.

SIR CHARLES DILKES CASE Some papers say Sir Charles Dilke will return at once to public life. I doubt it much. I utterly refuse to believe some of the charges made against him, but I think he was badly advised by his counsel when prevailed I fear to the witness has this must be a check to his career for a time. All the more to be regretted, because he is well disposed toward Ireland, and has the courage to make his opinion felt among those around him.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

THE CRISIS IN IRISH AFFAIRS DION BOUCICAULT'S VIEWS ON THE

STRUGGLE FOR HOME RULE IN IRELAND. Dion Boucicault writes to John Boyle O'Rielly, in response to an invitation to co-

operate in an Irish meeting, as follows: "The present crisis in Irish affairs seems to me to require not simply a temporary effort, however generous it may be, but our continued and determined support. We are in for a tussle that will last five years, but we have got the grip. When the people of England, assembled in the House of Commons, shall have reeased Ireland from bondage, all is not said. We have still to reckon with the House of Lords. This means a prolonged struggle, but can have only one conclusion if a steady front is maintained by the Irish-Americas and Irish Australian, brigaded with the American sympathizers. Therefore, let us not fall into the error of calling out men for ninety days. We want them for five years, pledged to a yearly subscription, for money is Parliamentary ammerities. The purpose of the English land. munition. The purse of the English land-lords will be met with the purse of the Ameri-Rule party can show in the next House a stonewall front of over 100 members, disciplined and resolved, there will be no more fighting. Speaking for myself and many I ish Americans who share my moderate and prac

can and Australian people, and if the Home tical views, I trust there will be no room for misrepresenting our objects and motives. None can be found if we declare clearly what we want. We are planning for such a measure of autonomy by a peaceful solution of the question for Ireland as may enable her is the natural way for the formation of a to confine and devote herself to her own affairs and the development of her resources, without any dismemberment of the British empire—such a measure of liberty as Canada and Australia peacefully enjoy.

Holloway's Pills .- The sudden changes. requent fogs, and pervading dampness sorely impede the vital functions and conduce to ill-health. The remedy for these disasters lies in some purifying medicine, like these Pills, which is competent to grapple with the mischief at its source, and stand it cut with out fretting the nerves or weakening the system. Holloway's Pills extract from the blood all noxious matters, regulate the action of every disordered organ, stimulute the liver and kidneys, and relax the bowels. In curing chest complaints these Pills are remarkably effective, especially when aided by friction o the Uintment on its walls. This double treatment will ensure a certain, steady, and bene-ficient progress, and sound health will soon be re-established.

Real lace bridal veils now come down to the eyebrows, and give the wearer's face a curious resemblance to that of the conven-tional Isabella in "Measure for Measure."

NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels

#### INSTRUCTIONS JUBILEE

MGR. FABRE'S CIRCULAR TO THE PARISH SALOONS, INFS AND HOTELS.

Mgr. Fabre has sent the following circular to all the parish priests in his diocese. It treats at length of all matters in connection with the approaching jubilee and other aubjects, which will cause it to be read with interest :

DEAR COADJUTOR :-

IST .- THE FASTING OF THE JUBILEE. This fasting, as stated in my last mandement, can be done on any day, even a Friday, provided this is not a day of obligatory fast ing. Until I can obtain proof to overthrow it, I intend to uphold this interpretation. In any case it is the surest, and the faithful who wil abide by it will not incur any risk of not fulfiling the instructions of the Sovereign Pontiff. The encyclical orders absolute fasting. In structions from the holy Penance office grant to the ordinary of the localities where the observance of absolute fasting is difficult, the use of milk and eggs. Therefore I will allow all the faithful of this diocese to use milk and eggs upon the days of fasting prescribed by the jubilee, but I ardently invite those that are rich and who can therefore easily enough observe absolute fasting, to give this good example.

CHURCH VISITS OF THE PUBLIC.

I have decided to alter in the following manner what I had already prescribed in connection with the visits to the churches. The parishioners of Notre Dame will be obliged to pay two visits to the Cathedral, Notre Dame, and Notre Dame de Pitié.

Those belonging to St. Patrick's will pay two visits to St. Patrick's, the Gesu and the Chapel of Nazureth.

Those belonging to St. James' will pay two visits to St. James', Notre l'ame de Lourdes and the Chapel of Mercy. Those belonging to the Churches of St Joseph and St. Antoine will pay two visits to

St. Joseph, Ste. Croix and the Campel of Bethlehem. Those belonging St. Ann's will pay two visits to St. Ann's, St. Joseph and St. Joseph

Asylum. Those belonging to St. Bridget's and Our Lady of Good Counsel will pay two visits to St. Bridget's, Our Lady of Good Counsel (St. Mary s) at St. Peter.

Those belonging to the Sacred Heart will pay two visits to the Sacred Heart, St. Peter and St. Bridget. Those belonging to St. Vincent de Paul will pay two visits to St. Vincent de Paul,

St. Bridget's and St. Peter's. Those belonging to the Nativity of Hoche laga will pay two visits to the Nativity of Hochelaga, St. Vincent de Paul and the Car-

Those belonging to St. Gabriel and St. Charles will pay two visits to the churches of St. Gabriel, St. Charles and St. Ann. Those belonging to Ste. Cunégonde will pay two visits to the churches of Ste. Cunegonde

St. Joseph and Ste. Croix.

Those belonging to St. Jean Baptiste will pay two visits to the Churches of St. Jean Baptiste, the Hotel Dieu and the Good Shapherd.

Those belonging to St. Henri will pay two visits to the Unurches of St. Henri, Ste. Cane gonde and St. Joseph. Those belonging to the Infant Jesus of Mile End will pay two visits to the Charches of the Infant Jesus, of the Immaculate Concep-

tion and St. Jean Baptiste. Those of St. Charles Borrommée of Joliette, will pay two visits to St. Charles, Notre Dame de Bonseccurs and St. Joseph.

Those belonging to L'Assomption will pay two visits to the Church of L'Assomption and the Chapels of the Sacred Heart and Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Those belonging to Notre Dame de Grace

will pay three visits to the Church of Notre Dame de Grace and the Chanel of Notre Dame des Neiges. Those of St. Joachim of Pointe Claire will

pay three visits to the church of St. Joschim and the convent chapel. Those belonging to St. Michel des Saints will pay three visits to the church of St. Michel

and Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Those belonging to St. Patrick's, of Rawdon, will pay three visits to the Church of St. Patrick and to the convent chapel.

Those belonging to the Purification of Re pentigny will pay three visits to the parish church and to Notre Dame de Bonsecours. Those belonging to St. Jerome will pay three visits to the parish church and to the

chapel of the Christian Brothers. Those belonging to St. Benoit will pay three visits to the parish church and to the convent chapel.

Those belonging to the nativity of La prairie will pay three visits to the parish church and to the chapel of the Providence. The faithful belonging to parishes not men tioned above will pay six visits to the parish church.

ALMS OF THE JUBILER. As stated in the Encyclical letter the faithful are obliged to take the advice of their confessors in connection with the alms of the Jubilee.

These alms must go towards a work which sids in enlarging the circle of the Catholic

faith.

I repeat what I have already ordered in my mandement, that is, that there be placed in every church and chapel of the diocese a special box in which may be deposited the alms at the Jubilee. These alms will be faithfully remitted to me. You know to what I destine them and I am certain that my object must have received your entire approbation. The object for which they are destined is to aid the seminarians of my diocese to make a complete course of theological studies. This

already fulfilling yourselves. Please bear in mind that it is not allowed to take up a collection in the churches under the pretext of gathering the alms of the Jubiles unless they are remitted to me with those I have mentioned above.

strong, pious and learned clergy, who will

know how to fulfil the noble mission you are

HOTELS. For a parish it is inconvenient not to have inns where travellers are able to find lodging, and those who keep these inus conveniently and conscientiously gain an honest and lawful living.

But what a distance there is between this and the manner in which inns are kept in many localities. They no longer become places of momentary refuge for travellers, but are oftentimes converted into places of gambling and debauchery, where liquor is served out to the first comer, provided he pays for it, and where the passion for play is nourished, entertained and tolerated, provided the players find the means to compensate the innkeeper by aiding him to sell his liquor. Inns by this means are easily converted into saloons, where the laziness of the idler is he-friended, and they give nourishment to the most crapulous and brutal intemperance and

Certain parishes, comparatively small,

sometimes own several of these houses, badly kept, and against which the law is power-

I exhort you, my dear coadjutors, to do all GR. FABRE'S CIRCULAR TO THE PARISH that prudence suggests to decrease the num-PRIESTS—THE OBSERVANCE OF THE ber of these denc of corruption for the faith-JUBILEE BY FASTING, CHURCH-GOING ful. Your duty, as custodians of souls, is to AND ALMSGIVING - MONSIGNOR ON protect the faithful against themselves by incessantly placing before their eyes the fatal consequences of bad passions, and especially the passion of intemperance, and by making use of your influence to dry up the spring where drunkenness finds its non-ishment.

The means by which you will be able to arrive at this is to improve the voters and councillors of your parishes, the qualifications which a man must necessarily have who solicits their votes so as to obtain a liquor license. This man must be a Christian, with enough conscience and energy to do his duty. He must himself be temperate, for were it otherwise he would easily allow abuses in his house. He must have furnished proofs of honesty, so as to ensure the fact that he will not tolerate forbidden games or anything against morals. He will have had to prove by his past good behaviour that he is determined not to sell on Sundays or on feast days and he must be believed conscientious enough to fulfil this duty not only through fear that the fine imposed by law will reach him but through respect for the days consecrated to the Lord.

These are the principal qualities of which he who applies for a hotel license should give proof.

But, besides, in order that the electors and councillors may conscientiously give their votes or their signatures, such inn should be known as useful for the parish, and it is necessary that people should be convinced that the number of them is not too great in the district.

Make it understood by the faithful what portion of responsibility they assume for the disturbances which are committed in taverns. It is their votes which give birth to these establishments. As a consequence if they have any conscientionaness they should be convinced that they must be prudent, that they should inform themselves thoroughly as to the character of the candidates, that they should not consult private interests in consenting to give their votes, but should consider the gueral good which rests upon morality if they act otherwise they will be shamed before God, having co-operated in establishing refuges where scandal reigns forever, and for this a severe account will be demanded of them.

COLLECTIONS BY MGR. GRANDIN. I pray you to invite Mgr. Grandin to visit your parishes to make collections therein for the Northwest, and so save him the trouble of writing to you. Exhort the faithful at once to show themselves generous to these poor brethren of the Northwest who are sunk in profoundest misery, and who have a right to our utmost sympathy.

If I permit this collection for Mgr. Grandin,

and his missions, it is not thence to be concluded that other collections are allowed. As I have already decided you should not make or suffer other than the collections mentioned in my circulars or in the ordo; collections for outside purposes, even those which take the form of purchases of spiritual treasure are forbidden.

MUSIC FOR IRELAND.

OVER FIFTEEN THOUSAND PROPLE AT THE TWO CONCERTS -- MADISON SQUARE GARDEN PACKED-APPLAUSE FOR GILMORE AND A LARGE SUM FOR PARNELL'S WORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- It must have warmed the heart of every patriotic Irishman who visited Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon to see that vast building crowded with men, women and children, who had come there with the double purpose of hearing the monster concert gotten up by Band Leader Patrick S. Gilmore and of adding their mite to the fund for Parnell and his A. J. WHITE, Limited.

followers in the cause of Irish liberty. There could not have been less than six thousand persons sitting or standing in the building, and it was one of the best behaved and most appreciative gatherings ever seen

there. It was a representative andience. The wealthy merchant, the talented lawyer, the well known banker, the eloquent clergyman, the popular city official, the favorite actor, the gifted musician, the able legislator, the eminent judge, were all there with their families. So also were the hard fisted and brawny sons of toil who sweep the streets, drive the cars, brake on the trains, work slongshore, fill the factories and swell the ranks of "the Finest" with their wives and families. The millionaire had not parted with his ten dollar bill for a private box with any more alacrity and willingness than the poor fellow whose hard nours of labor bring him in his small weekly wages and planked down his half-dollar for a single seat. Both gave heartily and gladly in the same spirit of enthusiasm which had brought them together.

BAND LEADER GILMORE'S WELCOME. When at three o'clock the well known face and figure of Mr. Gilmore appeared upon the platform, and the 150 musicians who so generously volunteered their services took their places, the rafters shook with the ap-plause that burst forth. The popular band leader bowed his thanks for the welcome. but, as if in recognition of the patriotism that had prompted his getting up the concert, and of the glorious financial results that it promised, there was a renewed and even a

greater outburst. The programme had been selected with great care by Mr. Gilmore, and was just the kind to win the approval and warm the hearts of his Irish audience. It was a combination of the grandest overtures and the sweetest melodies in the range of music, and Ireland, the famed country of beautiful songs. was naturally most liberally drawn upon. Mr. Gilmore never led with more spirit, and his great band, as if inspired by the same feeling, never before more closely responded to the graceful waves of its leader's baton.

AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE.

The evening concert was even more success ful. At eight o'clock it was estimated that there was not less than 10,000 present. Cap tain Williams, who has taken in all the big shows at the Garden, said that he had never seen a larger audience in the building. A SUCCESS IN EVERY WAY.

The monster double concert was in every sense a grand success. Financially, musically, patriotically considered, nothing more could have been asked or expected. A re porter saw Mr. Gilmore after the concert, and he said he was delighted. The proceeds from the two concerts will swell the Parnell fund very largely. There were altogether between fifteen and seventeen thousand people at the concerts. The tickets were fifty cents and a dollar each. After all expenses are paid, it is expected that between \$4,000 and \$5,000 will remain for the Parnell fund. Mr. Gilmore was the recipient of many congratulations, and the gentlemen who had charge of the arrangements were generally praised for the manner in which everything passed off.

It was a great day for Gilmore the Irish element of this and neighboring civies, Par-nell and the "old sod."

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, M.

Rasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving most light of the statement involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomsch, attended with formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable dustress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morn-ing, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary it annears to accravate the fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-todings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness. a whistling lodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming thick and stagnant, and does not circulat properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fermented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. [Branch office, 67 St. James street. Montreal ! strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

RICHMOND COMNES, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir,-I wish to inform you the good you

Selgel's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than aive, but not the look to find one of your alma acce. and after re-user it conclude t to try your remedy. I tried one bot le and fou at my health so much im

proved that I continued it until now I feel like a new man. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Every body hore speaks well of it. JOSEPH WARD Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPIELD, N.B., Oct 15, 1985. J. Wurrs, Limit d,

Genta-Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly benefited by your medicine medicine. — Yours respectfully, JNO. G. MORRISON

STEVENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1684.

A. J. WHITE,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my
family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headache, weak stomach, pain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now fast gain-ing my health; my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine. Yours, tc.

A. J. WHITE, Limited,

FREDRRICTON, N.R. Gentlemen—Your medicine has done more for me than any doctor ever did, and 1 would not be without

MANASSBILE, BRAM

Yours truly, PATRICK McLUSEY, TROUT LARE, ONT., May 12, 1885;

J. WHITE, Limited. A. J. Whith, Limited.

Gentlemen—Your medicine is just what is needed bere for obsordered liver. When I was in London the doctors there said I was a "gone man," and advised me to travel. I did so, and came across Spiral's Comm. which caused. Seigel's Syrup, which cured me entirely by continued use, which proved that sometimes the best of skill is not always the only hope

Yours truly, W. J. Robentson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1886 Genttemen—I am now using Seigel's Syrup for Dispop-ia, and find it to be the best medicine I ever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any one afflicted with indigestion.

Yours truly, Ws. Burger

Sorth Bay, Ont., Dec. 7, 1886.

Sir,—I take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Syrup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, combing food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time being, so you can easily se that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I

commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills.

I started with your medicine about one year ago and have taken in all about 2 dozen bot les, it did take some little time to stop the voniting, but I can say that now my health is greatly improved.

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from stomach complints. I can give you the names of several others if you

You may print this if you wish, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.

LEWIS M. WALDAWK South Bay, Ontario. Branch office, 67 St. James street. Mon-

treal.

The Egyptian chariots had linch-pins of bronze, and were put together with pins and Screws, so far as known, were not invented.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the Ohildren. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of worms.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN ENGLAND LONDON, Feb. 16.—The agitation in behalf of the unemployed workingmen continues to extend. Numerous meetings are being held by charitable associations in London and the previnces to devise means for aiding the sufferers.

The relief fund now amounts to \$15,000, of which \$20,000 was collected on the Stock Exchange

The Lord Mayor, at a meeting of Exchange The Lord Mayor, at a meeting of the Relief Fund committee, yesterday, said be believed the growth of the fund was the quickest on record. The money, he said, would be handed to the various relief agencies for distribution. The manifesto of the Socialist Democratic Association, calling for a demonstration on Sunday, names Hyde Park as the place of

## FARM FOR SALE

300 acres (90 of which are under cultiva-tion), 3 miles from Roman Catholic Church, Barns, Dwelling Houses, and Saw and Gris-

ETTERMS EASY. TEL Particulus at 849 COM MISSIONERS STREET

TEW BOOK. "MISTAKES OF MUD-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, 32 25 Sent on receipt of price.—Active canvasser— wanted.

46 FINE TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY ..... FEBURARY 24, 1886

WILL the Montreal Gazette explain why certain members of Parliament called upon clergymen in this city and urged them to denounce from the pulpit the movement set on foot to overthrow the Orange-Tory administration of Sir John Macdonald?

HON. McKenzie Bowell, ex-Orange Grand Master and Minister of Customs, was the first of the male portion of the Government to BOYCOTT THE POST. Like a little Bismarck, he has expelled us from the public department under his control, and will not allow his subordinates to communicate with us. The second member of the Government to BOYCOTT us is the temperance lecturer, Prof. Forster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The Government, in adopting the boycott against THE POST, shows that its fear of the paper is as great as its hatred of that he failed to obtain the dignity of a port-

THE Montreal Gazette, which up to a few and has ranged itself on the side of Ireland's about it. The paper that is so politically Boycotting," the Gazette makes a furious | not one word to say in condemnation of the

Government and its shining lights, McKenzie Bowell and Professor Forster, who have established what the Gazette calls "the infamous system of boycotting," against THE | LETTERS TO THEM FROM SIR JOHN | POST? If our contemporary has any powder | A. MACDONALD, AND THAT WHEN and shot to use on boycotters, let it begin at | THE ORANGEMEN SUSPECTED WHAT

#### THE CABINET SECRET.

The Hon. John O'Donohue, Q.C., was apon the 21st of May, 1882. His appointment promise at all, but the act; the appointment, Governor-General of Canada. Sir John A. Macdonald wrote to the four Irish Catholic bishops in Ontario, and told them that thenceforth he would have two Irish Catholics in the Cabinet, and on the strength of the appointment made he expected that the bishops would be friendly to his cause. He deceived the bishops, he deceived the Hon. John O'Donohoe, and he deceived the Irish Catholic people, and all at the bidding of the Orangemen. But it was not his first time to donald. Here it is :--

"liberality on the eve of an election. Yes, "but he not only promises and protests, but " swears fealty to his Orange brothers. "then Orangemen protest against the ap-"vail. The Judge is unmade and reduced "to a petty Recordship."

And the Irish Canadian of that day was rages committed on the bishops, O'Donohoe, reason? Think of it and ask-what is the

"he promised and protested his liberality on the appointment. The power of the lodges prevailed," and as the "judge was unmade" trickster. We, like others, fell into the trap, tures, but as for the majority they are "on parks, etc., as appears in the budget, of called that paper the "Ultramontane Scorand we too, like others, threw up our cap for the make," as the phrase goes, and if you \$4,281405, besides pay for military and pion." The Post now, in reply to the Witness, pressed in the report?

pendent way and with reserve, and now that we have found him out, he is thrown over- Moral-When you fight to get a certain M.P. board, for our policy is to punish deception returned, remember that you are too often and make the deceivers understand that they cannot trifle with our people in these days of nenny press.

As for the Hon. John O'Donohoe, he was after all, not the kind of man Sir John was likely to befriend. "Old Tomorrow," the Premier who hanged a man for a political offence, and John O'Donohoe, who, when a member of the House of Commons, voted to get along amicably together. Nor should that act of Mr. O'Donohoe's be forgotten at | go. Not long ago this old slander was the present time. When the Orange sect in Ontario was howling for Riel's blood in 1873, Mr. O'Donohos and another were the only two M.P.'s in the House from Ontario who voted in the "rebels" favor, and the result was that Mr. O'Donohoe was defeated when he stood for Toronto again. That was a feather in his cap, and it should not be forgotten to the Molly Maguire conspiracy in Pennsyl-

At last some of the Tory organs have found tongue. The Ottawa Citizen, the Kingston Daily News and the Montreal Gazette have given their views of the "Cabinet Secret" question. The Kingston Daily News denies the truth of what we said. It is simply a denial, that is all. Not one word of ressoning, or argument, or fact, occurs in its labored FILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN article in reply to our charge. Judes denied Y AYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, h & Master—the News denies the Truth, that is all. But the Ottawa Citizen, with better means of information than the Daily News, of Kingston, does not question one word of the statement we published this day week. It charges us with "motives." Now never mind the "motives"-is our statment true or false? that is the question. We could reply to the "motives" charge with more force than the charge was made, but we do not want false issues. We wish to keep to the present, and we intend to do it until this outrage is sifted to the bottom. But the Gazette of this morning has broken the ice and it save :-

THE POST, like the traditional Irishman, wants some one to tread on the tail of its coat. It challenges, with the emphasis of italics, a denial, on the part of the Conservative press, of the correctness of the story that Hon. John O'Donohoe was promised a seat in the Cabinet some four years ago, and that he failed to obtain it. We confess frankly that we cannot deny the truth of the state ment, having no knowledge of the facts; but, at least, this much may be said, that if the Post's assertion is well founded, Mr. O'Donohoe has to comfort him the grievance folio.

Did any one ever read so weak a defence? An outrage has been committed on the months ago used to publish articles that were | Bishops of Ontario and the Hon. John very friendly to the Irish people and the O'Donohoe by the Premier of Canada, and Irish cause, has turned completely around the above extract is all the Gazette has to say enemies. In an article on "Mr. Parnell and solicitous of the reputation of our clergy has onslaught on the Irish leader, and says:- men who deceived our bishops! But let "There is one duty devolving upon Mr. us set the Gazette right on another point-"Parnell in the present crisis in Ireland's "the story that Hon, John O'Donchoe was WAS PRIVATELY TOLD TO FOUR CATHOLIC BISHOPS OF UNTARIO IN JOHN A. MACDONALD TO POSTPONE has to say :-SWEARING HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE INTO THE CABINET FROM THAT DAY pointed a member of the Dominion Cabinet TO THIS." That is our charge. Not a was signed by the Marquis of Lorne, then That is what we state, and that is what we can prove.

### THE MODERN POLITICIAN.

Seventy-five out of every hundred of the men who go into political life in Canada go for the purpose of using their positions to benefit themselves. If they are lawyers, they want judgeships : if they are contractors, they want jobs; and if they are mere politicians, they want all they can get, from a timber limit at \$5 an acre to a bonus for a do that. He played that game before. Listen railroad. Every word, act, and deed these to what the Irish Canadian of October 11, men do is done, first of all, with an eye to 1871, said of this same Sir John A. Mac-number one. They will defend policies they know to be wrong : they will condemn prin-"He promises all things and protests his ciples they know to be right: they will use their nationality and their religion to advance their own ends; and they will shout "the people! the people!" "Which ought he observe, his promise or his all the time meaning themselves. And " oath, and which has he observed? He the electors, those victims of modern "makes a Catholic in Kingston a Judge; politicians, they will braw! and fight and call each other hard names, and all for the purpose " pointment. The power of the lodges pre- of getting the candidate of their choice into a by collected testimony that cannot be quesposition where he will be able to laugh at them and provide for himself. We squabble and abuse each other in order that Tom, Dick under the same management and edited by or Harry, M.P., shall be placed in a position the same gentleman who manages and edits to get a seat on the bench or a slice of a conit to day, and yet it is silent over the out. tract. We threw mud at each other with no other result than enabling an M.P to raise and through them on the Catholic people, at himself into a position of financial cleanliness. the dictates of the Orangemon? What is the As for the "country," the politicians are "the country," and in the majority of cases their loftiest idea of "the country" is them-We grant that in 1882 it looked as if Sir selves. Just think for a ten minutes, Think relief sufficient to keep body and soul to John A. Macdonald had changed. But he of the men who represent you. No matter gether. This class of pensioners is to be was only at his old tricks. Then as before where you live, in town or in country, give pitied. They lead miserable lives, and when your M.P. a few minutes of your private the eve of an election." Then as before he thoughts, and will you not see that self is caused a Catholic to be appointed to a high his first consideration, and that, too, with office, but "the Orangemen protested against voracious abandonment. Happily there are some honest men among the politicians. Happily there are, too, some patriotic men in the amounting to \$2,715,000 a year, or a total Canadians and the Irish. The Witness so was the Minister of the Crown. What a House of Commons and in the Local Legisla- expenditure for the royal family of palaces, | quoted the article from L'Elendard and it

only fighting to get him a situation, that is

AN ANTI-IRISH SLANDER EXPOSED.

The various affronts heaped on the heads of the Irish people by their enemies are too numerous to bear or need repetition. But one of them may be referred to. It is a favorite course with many to assert that the against the expulsion of Riel, were not likely Irish people are "turbulent" and that they cause trouble wherever they may happen to repeated in an article published in the Nineteenth Century by Mr. Arnold Forster, a gentleman whose principal claim to be known outside his own narrow circle lies in the fact that he is a son of the Forster of Buckshot" notoriety. Mr. Forster, jr., wrote that "Irishmen were at the bottom of vania; Irishmen plotted against the officials and the Chinese in San Francisco; the Tammany ring Was largely supported by Irish citizens, and even the Boston police was tampered with by Irish politicians of that city." Mr. Fors. ter repeats the old libel in a general way, and leads to the conclusion that the "Irish engage in conspiracies wherever they may

So far as America is concerned, this slauder was not permitted to live long unanswered. Those better acquainted with the career and position of the Irish in the United States were not slow to take up the article and nail the lie, so that every one might see it in its naked falsehood. Such men as Governor Robinson, General Butler, Mr. Dana, Lieut .-Governor Jones (New York), General Rosencrans, were appealed to. Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, writes as follows :--

I have already taken occasion to contradict emphatically an assertion said to have been recently made in England that the act to establish a board of police for the city of Boston, passed by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1885, was necessitated by the threatening and disorderly haracter and conduct of the Irish people in Boston. In all the conferences, arguments and declarations about the act, before its introduction or while it was under consideration in the legislature, no intimation of the kind ever reached me, and I do not believe it to be true Nor is there, in my opinion, any more foundation for the statement to which you call my attention. Sharp political controversies arise, but happily no question of race or nationality aggravates the differences between our people ipon public matters.

General Butler stamps out another point in Mr. Forster's series of falsehoods, and

I can certainly give you the most thorough denial of the slanders upon the Irishmen by the articles of the Nineteenth Century. I have known the Irish-Americans intimately ever since my boyhood, and they are as good, loyal people as any in the world, and as soldiers among the very

No one could speak with better authority as to the Tweed ring than Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun. Here is what he has to say concerning the association of Irishmen with

that scandal :-This is one of those malicious aspersions which are so often freely flung about in political con-"or later, damage his reputation as a states"or later, damage his reputation as a statesbirth who was known as a supporter of the "man and a patriot. That duty is to use all STORY THAT HON. JOHN O'DONOHOE Tammany ring; and it is notorious that the "tem of boycotting which has become the pest of the country."

What is the matter with the Dominion

LORNE, THEN GOVERNOR-GENERAL late Charles O'Connor, though born in this country, was thoroughly Irish in heart and sympathy. Another distinguished enemy of Mr. Tweed's ring was his successor as the leader APPOINTMENT HAVING BEEN MADE of Tammany hall, the present John Kelly, a fee of every kind of corruption and of public dishonesty has never lived.

But we are told by Mr. Arnold that the Molly Maguire conspiracy was another of Ireland's iniquitous transactions. Let us hear HAD HAPPENED, THEY FURCED SIR what Mr. Curtin, ex-Governor of the State a standing menace of "Quebec! Beware!!"

I can speak relative to the Mollie Magnire conspiracy in Pennsylvania. Some of the men engaged in it were Irishmen; some were not. The race to which the criminals belonged had nothing to do with the crime or its pun-ishment; nor should the fact of the existence of the Molly Maguire conspiracy, which was a crime perpetrated by citizens of Pennsylvania against the good order of that common-wealth and punished by its officers, have any effect on the aspirations of the Irish people, who were innocent of participation in it and who had no sympathy with it. A very large portion of the citizens of the United States are of Irish birth or descent. As a rule they are peaceful, law-abiding men.

Then there is the Chinese question. These unfortunate almond-eyed people are the victims of Irish despotism and weep in lear of life and property in consequence of the brutaj sons of Erin. General Rosencrans to the

rescue. This distinguished officer says :-As to the attitude of the Irish on the Pacific coast, it is that of the whole people, and if there is any leadership in it, it is because they have more go in them. When the question, "Chinese servile labor immigration," was voted upon, under provisions of law in 1878, there were 145.

000 against and 887 for. The ballot was a secret one, by which every man was safe from the consequences of voting according to his own interest, without fear of popular ill will.

So the horrible tale of Mr. Arnold fades away like the baseless fabric of a vision, and his utter reckleseness is laid before the world tioned. His mendacity is held up to the scorn of the community, and he should crawl away abashed and be no more heard of.

#### WHICH SHALL HAPPEN?

There are two classes of pensioners in Great Britain and Ireland. The one class numbers 1,295,975 souls. These unfortunates either live in miserable "poorhouses" or they are supported by a system of out-door they die their "bones" are "rattled" over "the stones" and hurled into a pauper's grave. But there is another class of pensioners whose lives are cast in a different mould. These are the royal pensioners, with annuities

see it as plain as two and two make four. to \$5,000,000 a year of Her Majesty and and express the hope that the new alliance will that famous Montreal despatch, signed by 23 the rest of the royal family," as the banquet | will be lasting. We are willing to sail in the ers say. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury same boat with L'Etandard on this current. gets \$75,000 a year; the Archbishop of York and we are prepared to be called a "scorpion" and the Bishop of London \$50,000 a year too. Public life in Canada is no longer a each; the other bishops average \$25,000 a three cornered and netween the French year, and so on through the list of all the Canadians, the Iria and the Orangemen. high dignitaries in the land. Now, does it It is now a fight between the French Cananot occur to any rational mind that there is dians and the Irish on one side and the supsomething wrong in all this? Does it not porters of Orangeism on the other. We do occur to them that if the exorbitant salaries not care whether these supporters are Reof these high officials-Queen, Princes, Arch | formers o Conservatives, the Witness or the bishops, and all-were cut down a little, that | Gazette ; they are our enemies. Politics will the money thus saved would go a long way not blind us. No double dealing will got us towards relieving the distress in the country, to connive at supporting Orangeism. Under and a great way towards reconciling the other | any plea our mission is to fight it openly, as class of pensioners to their unfortunate posi- it fights us secretly, and we rejoice that the tion? Or will England wait until the storm French Canadians are with us in bursts and the throne is overturned and the the struggle. At present Orangeism mob does for itself that which constituted and Conservatism are one, and authority ought to accomplish by lawful that reason we are its enemies. means? Which shall happen?

"CATHOLIC ORANGEMEN." In our edition of Thursday we published an item from La Presse which said that Hon. Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. David Sinclair had called on the Rev. Father Dowd. We made no comment. That statement we find to be incorrect in some details. We have Father Dowd's assurance, as published in a contemporary, that the interview did not last "two hours," as said by La Presse, but that it lasted only ten minutes, and that the visit was simply a congratulatory one on the reverend gentleman's recovery. The Gazette of this morning, in its editorial columns, preaches us a sermon about respectable journalism because we published this item. And this from a paper in whose commns there has never yet appeared an impartial report of a public meeting; whose editorials are written in the interest of party before anything else in the world; whose efforts to combine Catholicism and Orangeism are like gnats straining at camels; whose columns have never yet been known to fight a public abuse of any kind, but have always been used in the interests of monopoly; whose very existence depends on its printing contracts from the Government, &c.; and whose opinions on all the questions affecting the interests of the Dominion are not entitled to credence. No one minds what the Gazette says on political affairs. It is not a responsible organ. It is merely an echo of what is best for party. That is its god; that is its only god; and before that it grovels as the feel that they are a people blessed above all other beaten races. On the principle of doing god; and before that it grovels as the as THE POST was supporting the government at Ottawa, it was accepted as the mouthpiece of the Irish in Canada by the Gazette | favor with which the law endows them. and all the Tory organs in the Dominion, but | And, to come down to grosser considerations when we, in the fulfilment of our duty, dis-being just that they can expect us to continue covered and exposed the treachery of Sir John to the Catholics, then the Gazette suddenly discovered that THE POST is no longer theorean of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. That is where the shoe pinches. We are not the tools of a few Catholic Orange men who constitute themselves the Catho lics of Canada and who consider that so long as they get the loaves and fishes the rest of the people should wade through "the influence and energy of which he is WAS ON MAY 21st, 1881, APPOINTED head of it, the late William M. Tweed, was a the rest of the people should wade infought the influence and energy of which he is WAS ON MAY 21st, 1881, APPOINTED head of it, the late William M. Tweed, was a the mire of political debasement, and submit full-blooded American. At the same time, one of the most conspicuous of its adversaries, the the mire of political debasement, and submit at Ottawa.

#### FRIEND AND FOE.

In nearly every issue of the Mail there is some threat against the Catholics of Quebec. One day it is "Reconquest," the next, "French dominition," again, "Abolish the tithes and the privileges of the Church," and As for the "Irish," at home and abroad, the lash is applied to them with vigor. The " specials from Europe," written in the office of the Mail, and we know by whom, contort every cablegram that refers to Ireland in a way hostile to the national cause. In its editorial columns the Mail is no better. It tells us that if we do not get our share of the emoluments of office it is because our people are too ignorant. In fact, the Mail is doing everything in its power to appeal to the prejudices of the Orangemen and to prove to the Catholics that they must hew the wood and draw the water for their more " cultivated," as well as separated, brethren. Well that is the tack the Mail is on. Now, let us turn to the Globe and see what it is doing. First of all, let us look at its news. There we see the Irish question treated in a frank and kindly spirit. There is no hostile pen at work padding it out so that it may please the Orangemen. The Globe, in its news from Europe, treats the Irish question justly, and that is one point gained. But let us open its editorial pages and it is there we see the change. Instead of bitter antagonism against the Home Rule cause, as we see in the Mail, we find in the Globe a champion and a friend. Instead of attacks threatening the rights and privileges, which the Catholics in this province enjoy as the Mail indulges in, we see in the Globe a defence of our liberties. The past is the dead past with both papers. We must take them in their living present. The Mail is our enemy; the Globe is our friend. The Mail is the apologist for Orangeism; the Globe is Protestant but not Orange; the Mail tells us we are "ignorant," the Globe says that the policy of "Croppies lie down" will not do in these days-and it is now for the Itish Catholics to say which they prefer-the Tory Orange Mail or the Reform Protestant Globe? Foe or Friend? That is the question.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

L'Etendard, in a recent issue, spoke hopefully of the alliance between the French Sir John. But we always did it in an inde open your eyes and read as you run, you will havel commands, which brings the sum up becepts the friendly greeting of L'Etendand,

for mean to oppose "the disloyal brood" by every act, word and deed which the law warrants, and we rejoice that the French Canadians are resolved to do the same. Divided we fell in the past; united we can stand all that Orangeism can do against us in the future.

#### BACK WATER.

The Mail is whining. It is beginning to to fear that the "bloody shirt" programme will not "take." It now piteously says that it did not threaten the French-Canadians. Fear, not Truth, makes it take back water. But we shall convict it out of its own mouth. Here it is :-

(From the Toronto Mail.)

"Nov. 23, 1885.—Let us solemnly assure them (the French Canadians) again that rather tnan submit to such a yoke, Cotario would smash Confederation into its original fragments. preferring that the dream of a united Canada should be shattered forever," etc., etc.

"Nov. 25, 1885.-As Britons we believe the conquest will have to be fought over again, and But the French itulate next time. Canadian people would lose everything. The wreck of their fortunes and their happiness

would be swift, complete, and irremediable."
"Nov. 28, 1885.—We say that the result of the conflict which the French are invoking is bound to be disastrous to them in every aspect of life, for it could not fail to create a slumbering war between the races which, detrimental to the whole Dominion, would redound to their lasting and particular injury."
"Dec. 3, 1885.—When the French Canadians

return to their senses, if ever they do, they will be more than amazed at their own madness \* \* \* When that day arrives our old friends, the Bleus, will no doubt make a rush back to the Conservative party; but they may rest assured of one thing, there will be no fatted

"Dec. 7. 1885.—The French Canadians must as they are done by, they ought at least to recognize by prompt obedience to the English law the heaping measure of freedom and

be generous."
"Dec. 11, 1885.—If they (the Bleus) choose to return to their allegiance, well and good; but they shall receive no honeyed words from us, nor ever again be trusted by this journal as men of honor or stable resolve.

#### AN EMPTY REPORT.

The Oueen vs. Louis Riel is the title of the eport issued by the Federal Government, on the trial and execution of Louis Riel.

The report is a neat, misleading and deptive document, on account of its incom pleteness and of what it suppresses.

In the publication of this blue book palpable effort has been made by Sir John's Government to blindfold the people of Canada and to keep from them a full knowledge of the whole truth. All the documents and evidence which relate to the action of the Ministry, or which could throw light upon the methods and means used in reaching the decision to hang Riel, are most religiously excluded from the Report, and no mention made of them. After a close perusal of the volume we find that the following docu ments, papers, and evidence are totally suppressed :-

1st. The Government does not publish copy of the instructions which it issued to Judge Richardson regarding the institution of the trial of Riel and the manner of conducting it.

2nd. There is not a single word about the Medical Commission which was sent to investigate the condition of Louis Riel's mind, and which Sir John himself said, in his letter to Sir Adolphe Caron, had been authorized to report upon the sanity of the prisoner. Whether the report of that Medical Commission was favorable or unfavorable, whether it was unanimous or divided, and who composed the Commission, no one knows and the report does not say.

3rd. The order in-council ordering the execution of Riel is also carefully excluded from the report. The people are told that Riel was executed, but they are not told on whose authority the execution was carried out. What was the Government afraid of that it should suppress such an important document? Fear and guiltiness travel together, as do darkness and crime.

4th. The Report gives a list of the petitions from Quebec and elsewhere asking for mercy for Louis Riel, but the Report says not a word of the petitions and resolutions passed by the Orange lodges and sent to Ottawa demanding the blood of Riel.

5th. No mention is made of the despatches that passed between Sir Adolphe Caron and Hon. Thos. White at Winnipeg and Sir John Macdonald at Ottawa relating to the advisability of ordering or not ordering the execution to take place.

6th. Absolute silence is kept over the report sent by father MacWilliam to the Governor-General declaring Louis Riel to be in an insane condition, and protesting against the hauging of the condemned man.

7th. We have it on excellent authority that a petition, earnestly pleading for mercy for Louis Riel, was sent by His Grace Archbishop Tache to the Ottawa Government. Now, where is that petition? Why was it sup-

Sth. One of the most important documents.

members of parliament, protesting against the execution of Riel as an unpardonable cruelty, is also eliminated from the report. What reason had the Government to refuse a place to that despitch in the empty pages of the report?

9th. Finally, there is more inexplicable silence kept with regard to the protest sent by Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.P., and seventeen other local members to Sir John against the execution of Riel. Why refuse to give publicity to such weighty and responsible expressions of opinion in the report when space could be found for mention of petitions sent by other less influential citizens and foreigners?

These are a few of the documents that have been suppressed by the Ministers. We hope that at the meeting of Parliament the Govern ment will be called to account for such dishonest manipulation of evidence regarding an act of administration of national gravity and importance.

#### THE GAZETTE'S SNEER.

THE Montreal Gazette, in reply to our challenge to confute our statements regarding Sir John's double dealing and treachery in the matter of Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment to the Cabinet, said that it could not deny the truth of the statements, but "that if THE POST'S assertion was "well founded, Mr. O'Donohoe had "to comfort bim the grierance that he " had failed to obtain the dignity of a port-"folio." The sarcasm of this remark is evident and shows the animus of the Gazetta. Our esteemed contemporary the Montreal Herald alludes to it in the following terms:

"The sneer at Irishmen in search of a "grievance" is scarcely deserved. If Mr. O'Donohoe was promised a sent in the Cabinet, if a Governor-General's telegram, stating that he had been appointed to the Cabinet. was exhibited to him, and if the whole proceeding was of the nature of a trick,and all these things are alleged,then there was a practical grievance amounting to an individual injury. There may have been good reasons for not appointing Mr. O'Donohoe atter he was promised the office, or for not gazetting him and for cencelling the appointment. If so, the people are willing to hear them and consider them. But the statements that have been published far and wide in this connection should receive some other reply than a sneer from the Gazette."

#### THE GAZETTE AND THE BISHOPS.

It the Montreal Gazette is so solicitous about the reputation of our clergy, why does it not condemn Sir John A, Macdonald for deceiving the four Catholic Bishops in Cutario over the Hon. John O'Donohoe's appointment to the Cabinet? Sir John A. Macdonald wrote to those four Bishops and told them that the Hon. John O'Donohoe was appointed to the Privy Council. On the strength of that appointment the Premier expected that their Lordships would be anxious to see him again returned to power. It is natural to suppose that the Catholic Bishops would look favorably on a Premier who showed a generous recognition of the wants of the Catholic people, and perhaps they did. But the instant the elections were over, and Sir John gained his point, he, under the pressure of the Orange lodges, postponed, and postponed swearing Mr. O'Donohoe into the Cabinet from that day to this! Now, as the Gazette is so pain fully anxious to rush to the defence of our clergy, why does it not tell us whether this insult to the four bishops of Ontario was justifiable on the plea of "political exigencies" or not? The only defence the Gazette has made thus far has been is, that "if" the O'Donohoe incident is true, then that gentleman has "a grievance." Note the word, a "grievance." Thus the outrage on the bishops, the treachery to the Irish Catholic people, the wrong to Mr. O'Donohoe, all these are only a "grievance" to a particular gentleman. Now we do not care for Mr. O'Donohoe or any one else. It is not his battle alone that we are fighting. What we want to find out is if Sir John A Macdonald can deceive our bishops, and betray the interests of our people, at the dictates of an Orange faction or not? That is the point we want to get at and that is the point we shall try and get at, "if it takes all the session "to fight it out on these lines." If Canada and its statesmen are wise this thing of

#### THE DEFECTS OF THE FRANCHISE

Orange ascendancy will chase.

THE blunders that characterize the Dominion Franchise Bill are nothing short of real obstacles to its easy and adequate operation. This has been made quite plain in the preparation of the voters' lists. The electors are offered absolutely no facility to secure their vote. The revising barristers are under obligation not so much to secure the franchise to the electors as to refuse it to them on the flimsiest pretext and for the slightest informality. The revising barristers have no responsibility in the preparation of the lists. All errors committed by them, whether through ignorance, negligence or even malice, are as effectual against the exercise of the franchise as if the electers were not in existence. Then, as regards the bill itself, its operation discloses the fact that thousands of income voters throughout the Dominion are disfranchised through the clause which insists upon a twelve months residential qualification before an income voter can obtain hi vote, The act says that an income voter to be put on the lists now must have resided for twelve months prior to New Year's Day last in the municipality. As these lists will not be available for use until October next, it virtually means that a man must reside in a municipality nearly two years before he is qualified to vote.

This is as unjust as it is impracticable, for thousands of citizens are annually obliged to change the location of their residences to

ecommodate themselves to the location of their labor.

The object of the Dominion Franchise Bill viz., the extension of the franchise, is good; but its operation, viz., the mode of acquiring the franchise, is absurd and unjust.

THE GLOBE AND THE CABINET SECRET.

Under the heading, "Was it a forgery?" the Globe of Saturday says :-

week by the Montreal Post. S.lence seems assent in this case.

Sir John Macdonald has so often deceived those who trusted him that his treachery to Senator O'Donohoe, even if all that THE POST says of it is true, does not add much to the load of his guilt. Some of his admirers, we have no doubt, will be found to maintain that by thus obtaining Mr. O'Donohoe's support, and detrauding him of the stipulated price, he proved himself eminently fit for the leadership of the Tory party. The revelations made by The Post were not necessary old time Fenian, and he may be a Fenian yet to prove that Sir John always yields to de | for all we know. We do not know General mands of the Orange Association, when made Burke, and beyond his public record care in such a way as to satisfy him that it would be dangerous to disregard them. Catholics, we presume, will not like to learn that those who are supposed to represent Irish Catho he "was dead," and that he made a patriotic lica in the Cabinet are selected by Sir John, speech when, as he believed, the grave was subject to the approval of the Orange Association. The whole public should insist on knowing whether the name and authority That "crime" gives him a lasting claim on of the Governor-General were used to promote a base intrigue and deceive those whom Sir John Macdonald sought to purchase. It might be that the telegram was a forgery, | give General Burke a loyal reception. It is as some suggest, but to say that is to accuse by showing a bold front, and only by showing | religious faith, denounce him as unfit for Sir John of another and a very serious crime. What was actually done should be ascertained beyond question. A return, we presume, could be moved for in Parliament, which titled. No nation ever yet won its liberty would snow whether Mr. O'Donohoe was or by half-hearted measures. No people who was not appointed a member of the Cabinet, are struggling for national existence are and whether the Marquis of Lorne ever did send that telegram. Sir John has defiled and | do not prove themselves in carnest. An contaminated every Canadian public man who has ever yielded to his baleful influence. The idea that he made a Governor-General, who was not only the Queen's representative, but of their land," and a proof that we, in a the Queen's son in law, a party to his vile British colony, are as devoted to Ireland and intrigues, should be dispelled as soon as possible by making all the truth known."

#### THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Politics are, we hear, already at work to injure the Knights of Labor, and it is alleged that it came about this way :- Some politicians in this city began to fear the growing influence and consequent power of organization. Although, as a body, the Knights of Labor belong to no particular party, yet it is natural to suppose that many of them lean to that side in politics that they believe most calculated to advance the ends they have in view. It is easy to understand that those who speak ill of them are looked on as enemies. And their enemies saw the danger sire to conform to the rules of the church, mony with the church for one reason, and we will be opened to the danger of political ministry. intrigue for another. And the Knights of Labor may rest assured that the work of the politicians to injure their organization is not yet over. In fact, we doubt if it has yet seriously begun Political intrigue is a subtle agency. If an aspirant for political honors done to injure them. They are too powerful not to be feared, and to fear--with a politician-is to conspire to destroy, or failing to destroy, to injure. Prenez garde.

PROTESTANTISM AND ORANGEISM. THE POST wishes to be thoroughly understood on the question of its relation to Protestantism and Orangeism. We wish to let our Protestant friends of all political opinions, know that we would as cheerfully give our influence to sustain their rights and liberties as we would to sustain our own. To Protestantism, as Protestantism, we have nothing to say. If Protestants choose to be Protestants it is their own business. We may believe that they are wrong, but we respect their convictions, quite as much as we respect the convictions of those who agree with us in religious faith. We never have, and never will, say one word that could be reasonably construed into offence to any man's religious belief. Let our Protestant siceds show us that they labor under any disability and they can rely on the Post to do what it can to secure equal justice for all. That has been, that is, and that will continue to be the mission of THE POST. But Orangeism is not Protestantism. We do Church on the great question of man's eternal future; the other Conspires to Force the their views of what is best for man. They

chaplain of the Orange Order said at a demonstration on the 12th of July, in Ontario, that "Catholic emancipation was a mistake," and we know but too well that, if Orangemen could and dared, it would establish the terror of the Penal Code in Canada. The Irish Catholics have suffered too much by Orangeism in the past not to be its enemy in the present, and we do not confine our enmity to Orangeism alone, but we extend it to political Catholics and Protestants and all creeds and sects and individuals who help Orangeism to "The Irish Canadian is silent respecting retain the power it has in Canada. That is the extraordinary statements published last the issue which we intend to combat to the end.

#### "THE FELONS OF OUR LAND."

Au Irish poet, Arthur Forrester, has sung the praises of "The Felons of Our Land." In patriotic verse he has invoked God's bless. ing on the men who have suffered for Ireland, and in emotional rhythm he has said that "a felon's cap is the noblest crown an Irishman can wear." On the 17th of March next one of these Irish "Felons" will appear in public in this city. His name is General Burke, an nothing one way or the other. All we know is that he is an Irishman, that he was condemned "to be hanged by the neck" unti opened to receive him. flis "crime" was that he loved Ireland, perhaps, too well. our sympathy. The more England attempts to crush, the more we try to exait, and for that reason it is our duty to a hold front, here as in Ireland, that we can gain the respect of those from whom we differ, and the justice to which we are enworthy of respect if the people of that nation overflowing house and a hearty reception to General Burke will be an acknowledgment its cause as our brothers in the adjoining Republic. The men who go to hear General Burke on St. Patrick's night will do something more than go to a concert; they will go to make a public declaration of their faith in "the felons of our land," and to tell the world that we of the old Irish race

"Want the land that bore us, We'll make that want our chorus. We'll have it yet, though hard to get, By the heavens bending o'er us."

### BRITISH POLITICAL GUSSIP.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 .- The Mail and Ex press' cable letter says :-- The difference between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone, which threatened the former's withdrawal from the Government and the establishment and set about to discover some flaw in their of an independent Radical party, has been reconstitution, something that could be con- conciled to the temporary satisfaction of both strued into antagonism against the Church.

In this they professed to have averaged and in this they professed to have succeeded, and bill including the laborers' allotment, concurthe attention of the Bishop was called to it. rent with the Irish proposals. Indeed Cham-And the politicians succeeded thus far. The berlain's definite plans for legislation are the Bishop, if such a flaw existed in with regard to the tenantry question, the the constitution of the Knights of ministry not having fixed upon anything ex-Labor, was, of course, bound to notice it, cept the rather vague one to do something and the Knights of Labor, to prove their de- sometime for somebody. As soon as any determined step is taken, of course, the fight will begin, and this is what the Premier is professed, as we understand, their willingness afraid of. As long as he can keep the opposto amend their constitution, if such was neces- ing factions in a state of expectancy he can sary. And it is said that this will be done, employ the time thus gained in strengthening and thus the politicians will be foiled. If his position, and may charge all his resources and thus the politicians will be foiled. If his position, and may change to come as soon for the conflict which is sure to come as soon this story is true we are glad of it. We are as he makes the first advance. It is quite glad because the constitution will be in har- possible that his inaction, if too long continued, will fret the rostless spirits of the Opposition and bring about some pretty brisk are glad that the eyes of the Knights of Labor skirmishing, it not a concerted assault on the

#### GLADSTONE'S APPEAL FOR INFORMATION.

There is no definite scheme of home rule vet before the Cabinet, and no one in it seems able to formulate one. This condition of things is now irritating the public. Mr. Gladstone receives but few responses to his has reason to fear the Knights of Labor the letter asking the Irish people to communicate members of that organization may be sure to him their views with regard to a Dublin that, if the politician can, something will be parliament and kindred subjects. The accusation that the object of this request was merely to gain time and not an honest desire to obtain information has had its effect in keeping the people silent. The Conservatives in the north of Ireland treat Mr. Gladstone's letter with silent contempt, while the Whig press denounce it as a humbug un-worthy of any response, Mr. Gladstone having already the newspapers' information concerning the condition of Ireland, and needing no new facts of any description to enable him to form or present a clear view with regard to reforms in that country. The corporations of Dublin, Cork, Limerick and other centres of political thought and commercial activity take a serious and practical view of the letter and propose to respond to it by formal demonstrations in favor of legislative independence as the only possible or acceptable solution of the defficulties of the Irish prob-

IRISH LANDLORDS LEAVING IRELAND. In addition to this there is on foot and already in operation a combined move of the great Irish landlords to close their residences and retire from their estates till the final settlement of the land dispute. They see no adopted expressing indignation at the delay other course open to them for their personal of the Government in commencing public afety or the prevention of serious loss from the existing chaotic condition of their relations with the tenantry. The Marquis of at looting or rioting. He attributed the pre-Waterford, who sits in the House of Lords vious rioting to the mockeries of club men as Baron Tyrone, the Earl of Bessborough, who sits as Baron Ponsonby, and the Earl of Kenmare, who sits as Baron Kenmare, and other peers who own large estates in Ireland. are leaving them in pursuance of this policy. not, and we never have, regarded them as Lord Bessborough has dismissed all his men one. The one is a religious body. That, in on his estates and has refused to grant the its own way, Reasons with the Catholic 30 per cent, reduction in rents which his tenants demand, declaring this to be impos-sible owing to the heavy charges of collecting the rentals in the present confused state of Catholics, by fire and sword, if such were affairs. He will withdraw permanently to necessary and prudent, to become perverts to | England and leave his Irish lands to the care of themselves unless his tenants will accept a their views of what is best for man. They would burn Cervitus anew in the Market Kenmare have offered his tenants a reduction Square. It was only two years ago that a of 20 per cent. on their rents, but this has behaved admirably. A large section of the factory.

been refused, insisting on the 30 per cent. schedule.

WHIGS UNITING AGAINST HOME RULE.

The Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Goschen are heading a move of the National Liberals to obtain a declaration of their party and the English people against home rule. It is expected 120 Liberal members of the House of Commons will adhere to these leaders and their policy of the unity of the Empire, and will thus overbalance any assistance that Mr. Gladstone can expect from the eighty six Irish members to pass a home rule bill against Tory opposition.

THE LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

The Queen is much distressed at the im placable hostility which the Whig peeresses continue to show Mr. Gladstone, refusing the posts of the Ladies of the Bedchamber, which are in the gift of the Prime Minister, and which still remain vacant, so far as any official position is concerved, since the Mar quis of Salisbury's defeat. The Duchess of Roxburgh, indeed, accepted the post of Mistress of the Robes, the highest office that a woman can hold in the Queen's hourshold, under the urgent pressure of Her Majesty, but she has since written to the Queen that she is compelled to decline the office bethe Duke of Roxourgh, who, cause as a Scottish peer, holds his seat in Parlia ment under the title of Earl Innis, is unable to approve Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. The other ladies of the bedchamber, who had accepted these posts under probate, have withdrawn since the Duchess of Roxborough refused to serve.

THE OUGEN AND SIR CHARLES DILKE. It is reported that the Queen has sent to Mr. Gladstone a very strong expression of her opinion adverse to Sir Charles Dilke, asking the Premier whether it is advisable to permit him to continue on the roll of the Privy council. Despite the vote of confidence accorded him by the Chelses Liberals, Sin Charles is also menaced with action by the independent Liberals, who intend to direct their efforts toward compelling him to resign his sout in the Commons. Not only the Pall Mall Gazette, but the entire press of Great Britain of every shade of political and public life, and demands that the Queen's proctor shall intervene to bring about a new trial and to subnuna witnesses, and force full revelations of the disgraceful details of Dilke's life so that it will be impossible for M1. Gladstone to ignore them and retain him in the Government.

THE DILKE CASE AGAIN. The Post's London despatch says: The Dilke case still almost monopolizes public interest. Dilke was whitewashed by the resolution of his constituents, but the weekly that the Irish of Montreal "bless the felons | press of all sorts of opinion is strongly against him. It must not be supposed that the Chelsea resolution will replace him in permanent public life. Only one course could do this, namely, Dilke's compelling the intervention of the Queen's Proctor to forbid the decree of divorce from being made absolute on the ground of the falsehood of Mrs Crawford's statement. If the latter is true. Dilke is guilty; if false, then the divorce was improperly decreed.

A COMPLIMENT TO MORLEY.

The postponement of the Irish proposals leaves the political situation in chaos. Mr. John Morley's short speeches last night were warmly received. United Ireland says to-day: " Mr. Morley will be the first to understand that his coming is not the coming of peace, but an armed truce, during which it was never more necessary to keep our strength intact. In the meantime the most uncompromising Irishmen need not hesitate to think of him with friendliness, respect and hearty good will in his dangerous encounter with the dragons of Castle rule."

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE. LONDON, Feb. 20,-The Irish party will hold a meeting at Cannon street hotel, on St. Patrick's day. Mr. Parnell will preside. The object will be to issue to England the ultimatum of the Irish people concerning home rule. As the date selected for the event precedes by but five days the 22nd of March, the date set by Mr. Gladstone for the commencement of the Government's work on Irish legislation, it is believed the Nationalist leader means to force a crisis on the home rule question. Mr. Parnell has also arranged to have his party hold fifty meetings throughout Ireland simultaneously with one he will preside over. The ultimatum will also be announced at these meetings.

LORD HARTINGTON. LONDON, Feb. 20.-Lord Hartington will make an address on March 5th. His speech is awaited with much interest, as it is expected he will disclose his programme of action in Parliament.

AGAINST HOME RULE. DUBLIE, Feb. 20 .- The Loyalists of County Tyrone to day held a monster meeting in Stewartstown, and resolved to oppose home rule and maintain the union.

THE IRISH CHURCH FUND. LONDON, Feb. 21 .- Mr. Parnell has prepared a scheme to apply the Irish Church surplus not yet exhausted to relieve distress in Ireland.

WHY PARNELL SUPPORTED O'SHEA. LONDON, Feb. 21.—Capt. O'Shea, recently elected member for Galway, although pledged to sit and vote with the Parnellites, was not admitted to the recent private meeting of the Irish party. It is stated that O'Shea was chosen by Mr. Parnell to represent Galway in fulfilment of a promise given Mr. Chamberlain and because of his utility as a go-between in negotiations with the Government.

AT THE REFORMERS' TREE.

IMMENSE MEETING OF LONDON SOCIALISTS IN HYDE PARK.

Feb. 21.—To-day Socialists marched from all parts of London and massed 50,000 strong in Hyde Park. The leaders arrived at the Reformers' at 4 p.m. in waggonettes. Mounted police controlled the entrances to the park, and strong reserves were held in readiness for any emergency. During the meeting 2000 roughs of threatening appearance gathered on Great Stanhope street, but they were vigorously charged and dispersed by the police. Speeches were made from three platforms. Resolutions were works for the relief of men out of employment. Burns in his address deprecated any attempt and appealed to the audience not to take their ransom prematurely nor to give the police spies a chance to traduce them. Hyndmann. Williams and Champion spoke in their usual strain but without using violent language, although earnestly demanding a social revolution in the positions of capital and labor. When the meeting was ended the crowd moved in an orderly manner to the exit at Hyde park corner. There, without warning, the parties of mounted police made a rush into the crowd, and especially in the vicinity of the leaders' waggonnettes. Many blows were dealt, and the police were hooted. The temper of the crowd was rising, but in response to the appeals of the speakers they

crowd escorted the waggonettes to Victoria street. The police continued their attempts to disperse the Socialists, and by the time Westminster was reached the growd had been scattered and quiet prevailed in the streets.

There was no attempt at rioting. In the melee with the police several people were knocked down and slightly injured. Some stones were thrown by men in the crowd and several shop windows were broken in Westminster Bridge road.

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD TO SETTLE DOWN IN ENGLAND-THE MINISTRY'S DEFEAT -THE OUTLOOK.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.) OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—A rumor is affoat under the rose that Sir John Macdonald is quietly preparing to transfer

HIS FAMILY AND HIS FORTUNE

to England. His only son, Hugh Mac-donald, has retired from his Winni-peg business. He had a law office there in partnership with a son of Sir Charles Tupper and the solicitorship of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But like a good many men failed to make a strike out west, he falls back on the slower but surer methods of the east. Having flashed his maiden sword board the North-West at Batoche, Mr. Huch Macdonald is to go through a military course at Kingston, and after a time bloom out with the requisite mi itary rank to secure his admission nto the British service. These preliminaries settled, Master Hugt will be made indepen-dent by his father settling an income upon him large enough to enable him to him large enough to enable him to uphold the family honors among the Britishers. Sir John being wealthy in spite of his "poor man" whine, will meantime arrange natters so that, in case of adversity, he can cross the water to enjoy his declining years in elegant affluence and ease. I give the story for what it is worth, but the fact of its currency, taken with the general futility of trepidation in Tory ranks, makes it not at all improbable. From what I can gather the Opposition is by n means desirous of

#### DEFEATING THE MINISTRY

this session. It is pretty certain that another year will see a complete, disastrous collapse of the Tory policy. No man in his senses can sup-pose that the wild system of extravagance in expenditure and excessive taxation can continue more than another year. The crash must come. and the Libera's have no desire to obtain office in acticipation of it. Should they foolishly do so the Tories would turn round, as they did before, and blame their successors for a castas-trophe for which themselves were alone to

THE OTTLOOK. financially and commercially, is very gloomy. The revenue is decreasing while the expenditure is increasing, and must further increase. A huge deficit stares the country in the face. while it is evident from the stagnation in busi ness that the limit of customs taxation been almost reached. west must add largely to the burden owing to the cessation of settlement, the neceswest sity of maintaining a large military force, and he failure of crops. In fact, there could hardly be a more cheerless prospect, and Canadians before ong will have bitter reason to regret the reign of Macdonaldism. In this city there is a great deal of destitution. I learn from officers of charitable socities that they never before knew of so many people in want. Mayor McDougal says it is heart-breaking to have to deal with these poor people Meantime our rulers go ahead, iddling, while Home is burning, but the day of reckoning cannot be far off.

UNUSUAL MARRIAGE CEREMONY. A few days ago a young man named S. C. Archambault, residing at St. Gabriel, Bowden, married a young lady named Parent, of Somerset, and they decided to celebrate their boneymoon at the residence of the groom's father, Mr. Archambault, at l'Assomption. It so happened that the day of the young man's marriage was the 25th anniversary of his father's wedding day, and the 50th anniversary of the marriage of the latter's father and the young man's grandfather. As the occasion of such a rare occurence. grandfather is 74 years of age and his better half 69 years, and they still expect to enjoy many

THE FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH, L Elendard, commenting upon the article which appeared in the editorial columns of The Post on the 19th inst. relative to "French Canadians and Jrish," says: "Orange fanaticism does not like us! That astonishes us, who like it so well! The French Canadian people will learn with interest that our Federal Ministers are not isolated in their crusade against us. All their forces are combined. And it is the Witness which is on top. How is it all these mighty men did not see that such a display of forces was excessive. They can only kill us."

Truly they make us proud, and we are tempted to believe that we have a harder life than we imagined. Our finances shaken to the foundation by Mr. McKenzie Bowell, our moral influence assailed by the denun-ciations of the Witness. The latter tion even goes so far as to call us names. have been, indeed, an act of abnegation when our friend, THE POST, gave us a helping hand in our deeply depressed condition. After quoting THE POST'S article L'Etendard says :--

Bravo! Confreres. And thanks. A community of interests to defend, a comnunity of enemies to conquer, an adhesion to the same sublime cause, which dominates all the mean interests of party policy. These are three bases of an alliance which are worth many

#### CHURCHILL AND HOME RULE.

London, Feb. 22.—Lord Randolph Churchill arrived at Garnet this morning on his way to Belfast. He was enthusiastically received by a large crowd. On his journey from London Lord Randolph made a short stop at Strangear, Scotland. There was a gathering of people at the station, and, in reply to their greatings, Lord Randolph made a speech, in which he said he imagined that Scotchmen benefit too much by their union with England to support any proposals for dismemberment of the empire. The remark was cheered. In his address at Garnet, Lord Randolph Churchill asserted that the granting of home rule to Ireland would result in a dissolution of the connection between Great Britain and Ireland. He declared that the placing of the Loyalists of the north of Ireland under the authority of a Dublin Government would be a monstrosity of civilization. The Loyalists must organize and fit themselves for a struggle for the maintenance of the union which was only beginning now, but which he predicted would assume grave proportions.

MASSIE vs. THE "IRISH CANADIAN." TORONTO, Feb. 19.-In the libel case of Massie vs. the Irish Canadian, in which the plaintiff succeeded in recovering \$8,000 damages, a motion was made to-day on behalf of the defendants to set aside the verdict and for a new trial on the grounds that the verdict was contrary to the law and evidence, that the alleged libel was a privileged com-munication and published without malice, etc. After argument the court suggested that the parties had better try and fix upon an amount themselves, and, in case of disagreement, the court will decide.

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

### THE LABOR PROBLEM.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR WAGES.

What Nature wants, commodious gold bestows, 'Tis thus we cat the bread another sows; But how unequal it bestows, observe, 'Tis thus we riot, while who sow it starve."—Pope

Under the present competitive system unscrupulous employers have trampled upon all human rights of those who have the misfortune to be employed by them, and have degraded themselves by introducing rules and regulations in their workshops which would have made the most casehardend slave driver of the South blush for shame, merely to enable them to undersell those o their colleagues who from humanitarian motives, or from a sense of justice, pay their employés wages sufficient to keep body and soul together.

But of all the tribe of parasites and Shylocks none have sunk so low, none have stooped to such nefarious and thieving devices to gain their point, as some of the cigar manufacturers of this city. To employ boys and girls under 14 years of age is bad enough in itself, but when a cigar manufacturer can not make his business pay without robbing these children of what little wages he has promised them, then it is time for him to shut up shop and give the devil the key to keap. Yet some of our largest manufacturers do this daily through a scale of fines, which are as contemptible as they are illegal, and this robbery is carried on to such an extent that last week one little fellow, after a whole week's work, was actually 15 cents in debt to his employer, and another was forced week's pay. These children are through force of circumstances compelled to work at an age when they should be at school; all the pleasures of childhood, all the innocent at a time [applause]. The Knights oys of youth, all the comforts of home, must of Labor know no Catholic, no Proin their case he sacrificed to procure for themselves the necessaries of like; from one end of the week to the other these children are imsoundest constitution, their intellectual and moral training is neglected, their faculties remain undeveloped, and their spirit is being week that instead of receiving compensation for all this they are actually in debt to the robber who employs them.

Let the reader imagine the feelings of these feelings of their mothers who, in many cases, depend upon their small earnings for a living, and it will be unnecessary for me to ask him to refrain from smoking Scab cigars. There are three union cigar factories in this city where the employes receive humane treatment and living wages, and dealers, though they do not derive so large a profit on Union cigars will be sure to keep them if they are called for, and smokers may rest content that they are free from the blood of children or the curses of all right-minded men. One word more to these dishonest employers: If they persist in the course they have taken, if they persist in robbing these children of what rightfully belongs to them, the courts of this country will have to decide whether the penitentiary is or is not the proper place for such criminals.

AN ELOQUENT LABOR SPEECH.

WHAT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR AIM AT-EDU CATION, HONESTY AND JUSTICE.

The following is an extract from an eloquent address delivered by Mr. Trevilick, of Michi-

gan, on labor and its rights:--In this country we have a class fortunate in some things and unfortunate in others. Manufacturers are a blessing if honest and upright, but many have attempted to bring up a generation after them composed of pants, the question, "What do the Knights of Labor intend to do " They do not mean to burn property, nor to disturb the harmony of the government. They intend to teach the nobility of labor and that the first fruits belong to them, and not to those who do not work [loud applause].

We find in Great Britain that the Govern-ment had to acknowledge that the working people had rights and that day gave such an increase in the power of productive macinery that Gladstone said the increase was equal to 800,000,000 men three ceuturies ago. America the Knights of Labor are in the field. I was a member when there were but twelve under the flag. We are going forward to educate those who toil until we can control the legislatures and congress, and we demand the right to peacefully meet and discuss the question of human government without let or hindrance of any power on earth (applause). Do you working people read about and study the laws of production and labor? If you do not, intelligence will put the saddle of oppression on your backs and ride you to death. The Knights of Labor say the law of nature is the law of God. We say, let us bring our talents peacefully to the common altar. As the water purifies in the earth, so organization serves as a scholar and teacher in brightening up the cause of labor. You cannot rob labor without getting into trouble, and the Knights of Labor are to teach you, by the eternal, you shan't (ap-

plause). Look at Ireland. They export 13,000 tons of food a month, and yet the people have to themselves. The Knights of Labor say to pay Uncle Sam, "whatever you want of the public lands for areenals, public buildings, post roads, etc., you shall have, but you have no right to sell or give away a single acre to speculators or railroads, for it belongs to the people" (applause). We admit women to the Knights of Labor. By the brutality of man women have never had their rights. To day the young libertine can do what he chooses, but let a poor woman depart from rectitude and there is no place for her to go. We say, whenever a woman is employed in m or shop, doing equal work with a man, in regard to quality and quantity, she shall have equal pay for it [Applause]. The average paid for the work of women is only 41 per cent of what men receive. Now that machinery has taken the place of manual labor the fingers of women are adapted to do the work as well as man. If we do not demand equal pay for women capital will bring man's pay down to the scale now paid to women. There are but two political parties, the skins and the skinners, the autocratic and democratic. Not the Democratic party do I mean, for if you had gone to eleep before the last election and had just waked up you would not know there had been any change in the administration. Then we say, no child should be employed

the mills or factories until they are 15 years of age and have a good grammar education (loud applause). We deny the authority to goll labor of convicts at fifty cents a day and compel honest labor to compete with it or starve. New York has prohibited it and we propose to make every state in the Union do it (applause). demand that where corporate power exists in any state or nation no money shall be paid for wages except in lawful tender of United States money. You have heard of Molly Maguires, but we want no Molly Maguires, what we require is justice to mankind. Labor

statistics show that the average yearly wages of mechanics and laborers in the last decade was \$367 and the United States reports show the average of families to number five. Fifty per cent of the people pay rent, and with all these expenses of rent, fuel and living, etc., 1 say the laborers of this country get less pay than it takes to feed the convicts in the penitentiary.

Now about strikes. What is a strike? A big railroad corporation reduces the pay of employés a month before notifying them. That is no strike; ch, no. But if the employes of the railroad strike for an increase of pay, the governor cries "Militia, militia, militia, militia." We grant the right of he who makes a carriage, digs a ton of coal or weaves yard of cloth to put a price on their labor. We know there is a bitter feeling between capital and labor and are sorry it is so.

But whenever differences exist between employer and employé, where such are Knights of Labor, a committee is appointed to arbitrate the difficulty and strikes are blotted out forever. In the Wabash railroad strike the arbitrators endeavored again and again to settle the difficulty without trouble. Finally they struck, and when the cars were piled up in places, miles in length, Jay Gould said, "Let the board of arbitrators be heard." Congress never had the power to make Jay Gould bow, but the Knights of Labor did (great applause).

Now there is a way to kill a business man, not with a club or a big dog, but by letting him alone [applause.] We have sworn to him alone [applause.] make labor respectable and to educate the working people to respect themselves and their character. We demand that the old to content himself with 10 cents for his system of paying off semi-occasionally shall he abolished, and we don't propose to trust the money we have honestly carned in the hands of our employers more than a week no Irishman, no Dutchman, testant, no Yankee. We know only that we are brothers and sisters, and that one no Yankee. prisoned in an atmosphere trying to the honest scavenger is worth more than all the tight-panted dudes you can raise in forty years (applause). You are no less than the labor that makes the earth glad ; your skill crushed by cruelty and oppression, and to makes the air breathe happiness, clothes the crown all, they are told at the end of the naked, feeds the hungry and builds school houses. Onward, Knights of Labor, upward, because your principles are true. Work for yourselves, because it is right, and then shall come the time when from earth to heaven children who are thus helplessly robbed, the shall ring the cry "Glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men (loud applause).

#### CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR, -Allow me space in your columns to state one of the many cases that occurred here last summer, to show that even the halfbreeds who remained loval and assisted in suppressing the rebellion, are not treated with justice the same as the white men from other places are. During the troubles of last spring in the North-West, the most important settlement of halfbreeds in the North-West, St. Albert, was in a dangerous position, so much so that a delegation interviewed General Strange in hopes of having a company or two of the 65th Batt. stationed there, as the Indians to the north and west were all the time threatening to make a raid on Edmonton, nine miles south of here. Gen. Strange refused to accede to the request of the delegation, took all the troops with him to Fort Pitt but about fifty men, which were left to guard the M. B. Company's stores at Edmonton, under the command of Ouimet of the 65th; leaving the settlement of St. Albert more exposed to an attack than before his arrival. Under those circumstances, a meeting of the people was held cheek, and shirt collar. Many of these ask at St. Albert and volunteers called fir by the chairman, Mr. Maloney, to enroll themselves for self.defence, which was responded to at once, every man present enrolling for such purpose. Col. Onimet being communicated with, immediately formed a troop of horse and placed them on duty at once. The men were employed scouting between the India reserves and St. Albert, and to report at Ed monton every day; they had a tract of thirt: miles to guard. After three weeks of the

service they were all sent to Lac LaBiche

a distance of nearly 200 miles from

home, to operate against Big Bea who was evading the two big ger

erals and all their men; this part of th

service lasted thirty days. The men of th

troop furnished their own horses, also twelv other horses to freight the supplies. There were also eight men from Calgary with the colum: engaged for scouts, those men were hired for \$3.50 per day, and the St. Albert men were promised the same pay by Colonel Ouimet, and the freight horses were hired for \$3.00 per day. There were six couriers engaged for \$5 per day to carry despatches to and from Gen. Strange. These men were given youchers. signed by the Supply officer, Capt. Hamilton, and countersigned by Col. Ouimet, for \$100 each. There was no paymaster here nor no money to pay them, but the merchants and other people took and passed the vouchers the same as money, when lo and behold the vouchers were repudiated and only \$42.50 paid out of the \$100. In the case of the troop of St. Albert men, they were sent fifty cents per day with word that the Minister of Defence would not allow any more, sell it because they are too poor to eat it and that the Department would not for the freight horses, as the men that used them should do so; the Calgary men got their full pay of \$3.50 per day for the same service, the waggons and teams got their full allowance of \$8.00 per day, but the St.-Albert men being all except four half-breeds, their pay must be cut down, in fact kept in some cases altogether. Now sir, as we have no member in the Commons from the North-West, to look after the interest of over 80,000 people, we hope that you will bring this before the public in such a manner that some member will ask the Minister of Defence why he cut-down our pay, and if that was the particular business that brought him to Winnipeg last fall. There is just a chance that the Indians in the North-West may cause more trouble, and should such be the case, things would go better for the Government by doing full justice to the half-breeds at least even at this late date. As for the poor Indians, I suppose the only thing for them to do is to join the Orangemen or starve, waiting for all their agents to steal enough for themselves before doing justice to the

people they are paid to look after. ST. ALBERT MOUNTED RIFLEMAN. St. Albert, Jan 25th, 1886.

BANISHING CATHOLIC CLERGY.

WARSAW, Feb. 23.—Several Catholic priests and monks have arrived here, and have been sent into the interior of Russia because they administered a Catholic Bacrament to the Greek churchmen. The menasteries are almost denuded of friars.

The Rev. Father Campion, P.S.S., of St Sulpice Seminary, had another very weak turn last night, and grave fears of his death were en-tertained, but he recovered, and was slightly

#### OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

UNEARINESS AND ALARM-CHAPLEAU BURNED IN EFFIGY-SCHEMES OF WHOLESALE BRIBERY-WILL THE "MONTONS" GO BACK -THE CABINET SECRET-INDIGNATION AT SIR JOHN'S TREACHERY.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST. )

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—Those accustomed to the ways of the Government departments can easily tell after a stroll through the buildings what the temper of the Ministry is. There is a sure barometer for a politician in the attitude of certain functionaries, and in the prevailing air of the offices a certain indication either of reor the offices a certain indication either of repose, satisfaction, doubt, unessiness, alarm, consternation or panic. When everything is lovely and the goose hangs high, the departmental machinery runs as smooth as an oyster on the half shell. But when a storm is been ing in the reliting attemptions. Is brewing in the political atmosphere tension in some of the parts is soon exhibited. Messengers move about with less deliberation, temporary clerks show signs of relaxation, higher officials become more absorbed and the number of callers upon Ministers perceptibly increases. All these signs deepen and broaden as the barometer I have endeavored to describe falls from point to point or vice versa. At present the barometer is falling and may now be said to waver be-"UNKASINESS" AND "ALARM."

The indications are not to be mistaken. Min isterial affability even to the humblest visitors is something more than condescension, as if everybody was a political factor of high impor-tance. There is also much running to and fro,

tance. There is an and Quibec, while less prominent emissaries are also on the wing. In fuc., the soi-disant leaders of French Cana is in the Cabinet look and evidently feel themselves on the ragged eige of a coming catasthe ranged even the training of the paint of the doubtful pleasure of seeing his own effigy. EANGED AND BURNED

on the street near which he was speaking. This expression of moul reprodution in Ottawa is significant when it is borne in mind tawa is significant when it is borne in hind that a very large portion of the population is either directly or indirectly depeh to not the Government for daily bread. Of lat a system to tarning out public work has come a vogue. Therefore ladies who are by no means an necessitous circumstances who get "copying" to do at their home. The work is lastely done by

poor relations of other dependents for SMALL PAY and the "farmers" pocket the difference. same system is carried out in a hundred and one trades connected with the buildings and it is rare indeed to find a family that has not one or more members employed in this way. There may be nothing very wrong in givicy out the work, but the effect is to destroy all public spirit in a lar 'ge section of the people.

THE CABINET SECRET.

Post was eagerly sought and by persons of all classes. To Irish revelations made in your columns an astonishment. They as a class wei have any confidence in Sir John Macdonald. His trickery and falsehood them no longer. He has sail that he has no confidence in "the breed" to which they belong. and they return the compliment. This is shown by the fact that the Liberal association of Ottaws, counts the Irish vote of the city as a most a unit against the present Tory Government. Of course, there are a few interested hangers on to ministerial skirts here as elsewhere, but they do not count for much, as their motives are transparent. The "Cabinet Secret," however, has greatly intensified the feeling of disgust at the Premier's double dealing and strengthened the determination to punish him. At the same time there is a very decided sentiment among Irishmen against the right of any set of persons among their number assuming to bargain for their re-presentation. If Sir John Macdonald desired to conciliate the Irish, the proper, manly, statesmanlike way was to have openly taken the best organization is completely under his control in matters of this kind. If the Hon. Mr. John O'Donohoe could stomach the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the latter would not take his snout out of the ministerial troughon account of the new association. The "ex-Supreme Grand Sovereign of the Univer e" has found his position in the Cabinet too profitable in many ways to surrender it lightly, especially whe are other ex G. S. U. a ready and eager to jump into the vacancy. But the trick exposed by THE POST is only another specimen of the reck-lessness by which Sir John pursues his objects. He gained his point. That was all he cared. But let him look out for the result next lection, which cannot be far off. From visitors to Ottawa from all quarters, as well as from local leaders, I hear but one expression of con-demnation of Sir John's conduct towards the Irish, and the determination to make him feel to the utmost the might of Irish resentment.

THE SESSION which opens on the 25th inst. is looked forward to with almost painful interest. It is conceded on all hands that the Government has "a hard row to hoe," but, as usual, the apologists say Sir John will find a way to coux the moutons back to their allegiance. From what I can gather, however, in conversation with some of these moutons, they are not likely to be coaxed. Considerable bribes are said to have been offered, and it is even asserted that some have been accepted, but it is conceded that the constituencies of Quebcehave gone for good against the Government, and that those members who embark their fortunes for whatever reason with those of the Tory ministry are doomed beyond hope of political salvation. Meantime, as if in anticiation of a speedy end to their lease of power, here is a furious game of grab going on, and it nay safely be anticipated that when the Tories just office they will leave nothing behind them

that they can carry off.

OTIAWA, Feb. 16.—The Government organ here has not a word to say in the way of comment or reply to THE POST'S "Cabinet Secret." The Free Press quoted the article in full in its yesterday's issue, and alluded to it editorially. But, though the Citizen is ever ready to take up the culgels ir defence of its masters, it is silent on a subject which is certainly foremost in public attention at the moment. The organ certainly deserves a certain amount of com-miseration under the circumstances For a long time past it has had nothing else to do but defend Ministers from the charges that have rained upon them from all sides. In this particular instance the task of defence would be rather onerous. The Citizen is strongly Orange in its sympathies, its chief, Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., being a fervid advocate of Orange incorporation. It may, advocate of Orange incorporation. It may, however, refrain from defending Sir John Macdonald for his treachery to the Irish on the score that the Tory party, having determined

THE PROTESTANT CRY

and down with the French, can afford to treat the Irish Catholics with contempt, No better indication of the disintegration of the Tory party, and no better proof of its weakness, could be required than we have now in its assumption of the role which ruined the old Grit party under the late Hon. George Brown. That politician rode the Protestant horse in the Globe as Sir John is now the ing it in the Mail, and what were the results? Ille vast body of the French-Canadian people or the estranged, as likewise were the Irish Cutholics, and the Tories profiting by the folly of their opponent, obtained office, and held on to it with slight interruptions ever since. Now we see Sir John committing the same blunder to experience, we may be sure, the same results. It may be questioned, however, whether Sir John deliberately chose this issue or whether he has been forced by circumstances to play

A DESPERATE GAME. It has been an open secret now for the last few sessions that his hold on the Bleu element was

becoming relaxed. His first plan was to divide the French. For this purpose he brought Chapleau into the Cabinet with a view to off setting Langevin, for he had not forgotten how Sir George Cartier had kept him under because of his united following from Quebec. For some reason this game did not work satisfactorily. Sir John next cast about him for means where by, should the Blows rebel, he might set them at defiance. To do this effectually the Liberals of Ontario had to be crippled. Hence the gerymander and franchise act by which it was hoped he could secure a solid following from Ontario which, with he contingents from the outlying provinces. a sonu ionowing from Untario which, with file contingents from the outlying provinces, would enable him to hold on to power. The French members when they voted for these measures did not see that they were cutting a stick for their own backs. That they see their error now, or will very soon, there can be no doubt. But the Premier was not without house of affecting the Premier was not without hope of effecting his object of

DIVIDING THE BLEUS

on other grounds. For this he cultivated the hierarchy of Quebec, and but recently he boasted that he had the priests on his side, let Rouges, disaffected Bleus and Castors kick they liked. This is what, I suppose, Sir John's friends would call "tactics," for which they profess to admire him so much. There are in dications, however, that he is reckoning without his host. It would certainly be an extraordinary spectacle in politics to see the priests of Quebec meekly pulling in harness with the Orangemen under the banner of the bloody shirt now so frantically flaunted by the Mail for the reconquest of French Canadians. It is evident from all this that the Tories are in a bad fix. An entente cordiale has been thoroughly established between the revolted Bleus and the Liberals, which will be cemented as soon as Parliament meets. will then be decided what course will be best to pursue. Of course Sir John is anxious not to have an adverse vote and consequent dissolution betore his Franchise Act comes into force. He will therefore play a desperate card should such contingency arise in order to gain time. It is admitted on all sides that a crisis is impending, and the anxiety with which those having unsettled claims against Ministers advertise the fact by their more than evident anxiety to have a

settlement.
CTTAWA, Feb. 18.—That it was Orange inflaence, and Orange influence alone, which compelled the Ministry to hang Riel, is now pretty well known here. While the Metis leader's life was, as it were, trembling in the balance, the Orange members in the Cabinet received intima-tion from certain of the head men of the order in Ontario that there was an intense feeling among the brethern against elemency, and that a reprieve would amount to the loss of the Orange vote and secure the active bostility of all Orangemen to the government. Still, hesi tating to rouse opposition in Quebec, for the ministry had all along inclined to mercy, cautions inquiry was instituted in various quar-ters which resulted in establishing the truth of the representations made. It is also sail, and the Mail confirmed the report, that petitions were likewise sent in demanding the aufliction

THE DEATH PENALTY on Riel. This decided the question. Of the two evils Sir John had to choose the least, and he decided to run the risk of offending the French Canadians by hanging Riel than face the fury of his Orange supporters. The French members of the Cabinet had to swallow the same bitter pill or leave the Ministry. They accepted the former alternative believing, no doubt, that they could manage their country men by showing up Riel to have been a merce The desperate game was played and Riel was hanged, not for treason, but because to hang him was thought by ministers was more to their advantage than to let him cff.

ORANGE FANATICISM was gorged and pacified with the blood of Riel, and now comes the time for reckoning with the French Cauadians. But what a terrible thing to contemplate! All the considerations of justice, the recommendation to mercy, the fact that executions for treason are unknown under British law for many years, the dictates of humanity, every consideration, in fact, which usually sway governments in dealing with political offences ware set aside for a paltry party advantage in future elections. Such being the facts, is it not high time that the men who representative Irishmen he could find into the cabinet. Weallknow well en ugh thatth. Orange from a position they have discraced? And is it organization is completely under his control in should be above the influence of factions in matters of life and death to drive Sir John and his cabinet of Orange puppets out of place and power forever.

BOBILLARD CONDEMNED. French Canazians in Russell county are very different from those of their compatriots in this city, who, being dependent for their bread and butter on the Government, can always be commanded to turn out and cheer for mini tors. At a meeting of the electors of St. Joseph's village, Russell county, which took place on the 14th instant the following resolution was passed:

instant the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, considering the atthinde taken by Mr.

Remore Robislard, M.P.P., in his unopportune speech
telivired on the 2nd inst., in the Ontario legislature on
the Riel agitation.

Whereas this action was in direct opposition to the
national sentiment, imputing without justification to
the French-Canadians of Quebec province the fitle of
"fanatical revolutionists," and other similar demunchations, evidently with the object of gaining additional
popularity with the Tory party;
Resolved, that this meeting unanimously protests
against the epithets: "demagogues," "fanatical revolutionists," "traitors to their country" and "traitors
to thoir nutronality" which Mr. Rebillard saw fit to use
officially in his speech concerning his compatriots.

ADOLIGIS LAFLEGE, Pres.

FRANCIS GAUTHIER, Sec. T

THE WELLAND CONTRACTS. The extraordinary delay in the announcement of the names of the successful tenderers for the proposed new works on the Welland Canal cause a great deal of comment. hen it is emembered how often and with what brazan impudence contracts have been manipulated by this Government for party purpos.s, this delay is easily explained. Indeed, he contractors now here do not expect that any considerations, except such as have a party complexion, will weigh with the Minister of Public Works in disposing of the work. There is, however, a very disturbing element in this business that is the precarious position of the Ministry. Should a change of Government take place, as is very likely, before the work will have been completed, the contractors may find themselves in the perilous position of not having to deal with the Minis-ter on a secret understanding made ter on a secret with his predecessor.

Everything is ready for the opening of Par-liament. It is said that Sir John is desirous of having a short session, and that no allusion to Riel will be made in the speech from the throne. Of course a general remark on the suppression of the rebellion will find utterance in His Excellency's formal address; but that will be sufficient to set the ball rolling from the very beginning of the session. It will be impossible for the Opposition or the revolted Conservatives of Quebec to allow a congratulatory paragraph to appear in the reply to the speech from the throne regarding the rebellion without as strong a protest as possible. It is therefore likely that there will be an amendment to the address, or, perhaps, two or three amendments, which will perhaps, two or three amendments, which was test the strength of parties and place on record the feeling of Parliament in relation to the blackest chapter in Canadian history.

RIDEAU.

PARLIAMENT.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAID 50,000 | third-class mail matter at the Brooklyn Post-

PER CENT.
Lieut. Josiah Chance, of the 17th Inf. U.S.A., died suddenly at Tremont, O. Taken sick while shopping, he died on the way home of heart disease. He was a brother of the Hon. Mahlon Chance, of Ohio; Capt. Jesse Chance, of the 13th U. S. Cavalry, and Mrs. Stanley Huntley, widow of the late Brooklyn Eagle humorist. He drew \$30,000 in the Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on July 10th, 1883, and invested it in land in Dakota Territory, where stationed. At his death his estate was worth over \$100, 000. He put his money where he got a return of 50,000 per cent. on his two-dollar invest; ment.—N. O. Times Democrat, Dec. 13

A FORMAL DEMONSTRATION TO BE MADE AGAINST GREECE BY THE UNITED

The second of the second of the second of

POWERS, AND COMMENTS OF THE LONDON. Feb. 17.—The Daily News says We understand that upon the arrival of two men of war, sent to reinforce the British Mediterranean fleet, forward operations will be taken with a view of disabling the Greek fleet. In the present temper of the Greek nation there is little doubt the Greek admiral will forcibly resist the contemplated attack.

CHAMBERLAIN OPPOSES COERCION. London, Feb. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain has quarrelled with Mr. Gladstone on the Greek policy of the Government. If the British fleet coerce the Greek fleet Mr. Chamberlain will resign his seat in the Cabinet. Two German, one French, one Italian and one Austrian man of war have joined the British squdron in Suda Bay. The Duke of Edinburgh commands the fleet. The Greek admiral will not fight if they meet, but will merely exchange shots and then haul down his flag. The commander of the French. Italian and Austrian men-of-war have received orders to limit their action to a formal demonstration. Two American men-of-war

RUSSIA'S CONDITIONAL APPROVAL. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Russian Government has sent a note to the Porte signifying its adhesion to the agreement between Bulgaria and Turkey, excepting the article concerning the military convention.

are expected to arrive soon at the Pirmus.

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17 .- The Porte maintains the Sultan's right to make a military treaty with a vassal prince as it claims to have done in the arrangement with Prince Alexander, and claims that the Treaty of Berlin was not broken by the firman appointing Alexander ruler of Eastern Roumelia because its effectiveness was made dependent on the ratification of the powers who are parties to the Treaty of Berlin.

MEANING OF GLADSTONE'S POLICY. LONDON, F. b. 18 -The News says that the British Government's Greek policy is founded on the belief that war between Turkey and Greece would postpone rather than accelerate the settlement of the Greek claims. Greece, the News declares, must trust Mr. Gladstone and yield.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE GOVERNMENT WARNED AGAINST SHELVING THE ISSUE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The Freeman's Journal declares that the letters between Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Vesci on the Irish question must be regarded with suspicion. While the correspondence was estensibly inaugurated by the Premier for the purpose of obtaining further light on the needs of Ireland, the answers look as if justification was being sought for an evasion of the home rule issue. The Journal warns the Government to refrain from attempting to shelve the home rule question.

LONDON, Feb. 17. -Mr. Gladstone has taken the office of the privy seal in addition to that of premier. This is unusual, and would indicate that the Premier is experiencing difficulty in securing suitable colleagues.

SALISBURY DEFENDS HIS POLICY. LONDON, Feb. 17 .- Lord Salisbury, speaking at a hanquet at the Hotel Metropole this evening, said that recent events had cast a grave responsibility upon the Peers. He feared that Mr. Gladstone would not yield home rule to Ireland all at once, but by instalments. Mr. Gladstone, he said, was destroying the power of the landlords, and was not creating anything capable of promoting peace and prosperity. The Tory Irish policy was plain and right, namely, that of restoring and upholding the law and preserving order.

SOCIALISTS IN COURT.

THE LONDON LEADERS ON TRIAL FOR INCITIN TO RIOT.

LONDON, Feb. 17 .- The hearing in the case of the Socialist leaders Hyndmann, Burns, Champion and Williams, who are charged with incicing to riot, contempt of law, etc., in connection with the recent demonstrations in London, began in Bow street police court this morning. The court room was well filled with spectators, but not crowded. Mr. Poland, solicitor for the treasury, in presenting the case of the Government, quoted from speeches made by the detendants at the time of the riots. Several newspaper reporters were called as witnesses and gave testimony regarding the action of the prisoners previous to and during the disorders. Mr. Poland asked that all the prisoners be committeed for trial. He said the prosecution had nothing of a political nature in it, and urged that the men be prosecuted for misdemeaner. This, he continued, consisted of the utterance by the different detendants of expressions and sentiments with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. The utterances were made at the meeting held at Trafalgar square and Hyde park, on Monday of last week. Mr. Burns at the Trafalgar equare meeting said to the assemblage, "Unless we get bread they will as emblage, "Unless we get bread they will get lead, and the next time we will sack the bakers' shops." It was Burns who suggested to the mob to march through the west end. When the mob arrived at Hyde park Burns again addressed the crowd and said, "We have shown what stones can do. We will try powder and shot if they don't accede, and there will be a revolution." Champion, in his speeches to the rioters on the same day, urged his bearers to influence the police and army to join the people. Williams, in his speech, urged the people to organize, saying he was unwilling to have starving men confront the soldiery unless the former organized. Hyndmann said: "Let us show a firm front. If peace able means fail, I will be the first to summon you to arms." The case was adjourned for week, the prisoners being allowed to give ail. 1 M ANOTHER SOCIALIST MEETING. A meeting of Socialists in Bermondsey last

evening was addressed by Hyndmann, Williums, Rurns and Champion, who spoke in favor of a social resolution.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are

should know this. Only one pill a dosc. A rice pudding was received among the

a specific for sick headache, and every woman

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experience may be of great service, and it has been the experience of

best cough medicine ever used. Editor Morgan, of the Chase County (Kan.) Leader, having received a note from an irate subscriber, saying, "Stop your paper and send reasonable bill and I will pay it," sent a

thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectorial is the

THE CULLERS OF QUEBEC.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS : SIR,—It may relieve the anxious mind of the writer of an article in your paper, of 12th inst to be informed—as I hereby do—that I am not the author or writer of either of the communica-tions signed "Essex," "Senex," "Independ-ent," or "Irishman," \*\*s charged by him. As to the letter of "Independent," I need call no better witness than yourself as, according to a statement in the Irish Canadian, the letter was sant first to you for publication, but declined.
I might question the good taste of allowing
THE POST and TRUE WITNESS, both of which
were avowedly founded in the interests of the

Irish Catholic population at large—to be made the medium of wreaking vengance for a private quarrel on the part of any "crank" who may succeed in plying the owner of a ready pen; but that I leave to the readers of your papers. As to the more serious charge made against my brother—the first in a term of service of over thirty years—during more than half of which he has held his present responsible position of Cashier of the Cullers' office in Quebec—I dare say that at the proper time and place he will vindicate his hitherto unimpeachable character for honor and honesty. After that long lapse of time it fell to the turn of an Irish Catholic pen in an Irish Catholic organ to attempt to blacken

his character.

Requesting that you will publish the present

Your obedient servant, MATTHEW WALSH. Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1886.

tatement and all:

[Now, as Mr. Walsh has had his say, we shall have ours. In the first place, let us settle the "culling" question. Well then, in a recent issue of The Posr, we complained that there were \$38,327 due to the Supervisor of Cullers' office at Quebec. We made that statement on the strength of the official report, dated 27th April, 1885. In order to be accurate, here it is,

> THURSDAY, 28th May, 1885. Sessional Papers No. 14. ME. DE ST. GEORGES

RETURN. An order of the House of Commons, dated 27th

April, 1885, for a return showing: 1. The detailed amounts actually due to the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec for culling and n easuring.

2. The names of all parties indebted and the date of incurring each liability.

J. A. Chapleau,
Secretary of State.

Department of Secretary of State,
Ottawa, 33rd May, 1885.

OTTAWA, May 19th, 1885. G. POWELL, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa.

Sig.—I herewith enclose statement of balances due on account of culling, as called for in the accompanying order of the House of Commons. I have the honor to be. Sir.

Your obdt. servt. WM. HIMSWORTH,

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS OFFICE, \ Quebec, 7th May, 1885. To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Ottawa:

SIR,-You will please und enclosed statement of outstanding accounts due at my office on the 5th May, inst. I may state for your informamation that all the outstanding for the past year, 1884, will be collected during for the past year, 1884, will be collected during the present year, as also a large portion of the previous year. The number of outstanding for the year in question remaining unsold, the specifications remain in my possession. I remain, sır.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES PATTON. (Signed) JAMES PATTON.
See book of outstanding accounts for particuars furnished Inland Revenue Department.

After this introduction there is a list of There are in all 162 names on that list and the total indebtedness is \$38,327.98. Among those whose names appear on that list as being in debt to the Government we find that of one James Patton & Co., whose total indebtedness amounts to about \$1500. The nublic will be naturally interested in knowing obstructed, no matter how little, that you whether this same James Patton & Co., who owes \$1500 to the Government since 1880, is the same James Patton, the Supervisor of Cullers at Quebec, or whether he is interested in that firm or not? We have been told that the Supervisor and James Patton & Co. are one, but are not in a position to any so ourselves. In any case, if the officials in this department had performed their duty, this \$38,327 would not be outstanding. In all cases the money due for calling is paid, or should be paid, before the specifications leave the office, and nothing but neglect, or worse, could have allowed the enormous sum of \$38,327 to accumulate on the books. So much for the culling.

Now, as for Mr. Walsh's denial about

writing to the papers, we shall take that next in order, and we tell Mr. Walsh that the papers have been pauseated with letters from himself, his brother and other interested employes. We know of many papers that have received dozens of communications from the Walshes and their friends, and this fact we can prove. With respect to his statement that we refused to publish a letter signed "Independent," we beg to tell him that he is mis-taken. We did not refuse to publish it. What we did was to request the writer to place his name under the document and if he did we were prepared to publish it. This request on our part was not answered. We know well that "Independent" was influenced by interested parties and that he wrote contrary to his own convictions. Otherwise why did he not sign the document like a man if he believed in the principles enunciated in

his communication? Again Mr. Walsh says: "I might question the good taste of allowing THE POST AND TRUE WITNESS, both of which were avowedly founded in the interest of the Irish Catholic population at large, to be made the medium of wreaking vengance for a private quarrel on the part of any "crank" who may sucseed in plying the owner of a ready pen, but that I leave to the readers of your paper."

THE Post, it is true, was founded in the

interest of the Irish Catholics of this Domi-

nion, but it was not founded in the interest of a few self-seeking so-called Irish politicians, whose whole stock in-trade consists in being Irish in name only. These men have been living and fattening on their so called Irish "principles." They think that "they" are the Irish people. They fancy that "they" represent Irish national sentiment in this county. They are under the impression that the sun of Irish nationality in this Dominion shines for them slone, and that if "they" are satisfied so should every Irishman in Canada sing hallelnjah. But The Post delicacy of their structure, the ease with fights the battles of the people, not those of a which they are deranged, can you wonder clique, the inner history of whose past career may yet be the duty of THE POST to write it, and, God! what a history!

If Mr. Walsh considers, himself wronged,

he knows the course to take. The facts are these: According to the letter we here publish, Mr. Waish's brother has been "fifteen how does he explain the accumulation of so large an amount of arrears as \$38,327.

We repeat now what we said before, that if those gentlemen attended to their business sent a and wrote less sycophantic letters for the bill for \$5,000, saying that he could not afford press it would be better for the country our command. Even an analysis of the water, to suspend publication for less.

REGARDING THE FUNCTIONS OF AN IMPORTANT ORGAN.

Of Which the Public Knows but Little. Worthy Careful Consideration.

To the Editor of the Scientific American:

Will you permit us to make known to the public the facts we have learned during the past 8 years, concerning disorders of the human Kidneys and the organs which diseased Kidneys so easily break down? You are conducting a Scientific paper, and are unprejudiced except in favor of Truth. It so needless to say, no medical journal of "Code" standing would admit these facts, for very obvious reasons.

> H. H. WARNER & CO., Proprietors of "Warner's Safe Cure."

That we may emphasize and clearly explain the relation the kidneys sustain to the general health, and how much is dependent upon them, we propose, metaphorically speaking, to take one from the human body, place in the wash-bowl before us, and examine it for the public benefit.

You will imagine that we have before us a

body shaped like a bean, smooth and glistening, about four inches in length, two in width, and one in thickness. It ordinarily weighs in the adult male about five ounces, but is somewhat lighter in the female. A small organ? you say. But understand, the body of the average size man contains about ten quarts of blood, of which every drop passes through these filters or sewers, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as through the heart, making a complete revolution in three minutes. From the blood they separate the waste material, working away steadily, night and day, sleeping or waking, tireless as the heart itself, and fully of as much vital importance; removing impurities from 65 gallons of blood an hour. or about 49 barrels each day, or 9,125 hogs heads a year! What a wonder that the kidneys can last any length of time under this prodigious strain, treated and neglected as they are!

We slice this delicate organ open lengthwise with our knife, and will roughly de-

scribe its interior. We find it to be of a reddish brown color, soft and easily torn; filled with hundreds of little tubes, short and thread-like, starting from the arteries, ending in a little tuft about midway from the outside opening into a cavity of considerable size, which is called the pelvis or, roughly speaking, a sac, which is for the purpose of holding the water to turther undergo purification before it passes down from here into the ureters, and so on to the outside of the body. These little tubes are the filters which do their work automatically, and right here is where the disease of the kidney first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they ere obliged to, from the slightest irregularity in our habits, from cold, from high living, from stimulants or a thousand and one other causes which occur every day, they become somewhat weakened in their nerve force.

What is the result? Congestion or stoppage of the current of blood in the small plood vessels surrounding them, which become blocked; these delicate membranes are irritated; inflammation is set up, then pus is formed, which collects in the pelvis or sac; the tubes are at first partially, and soon are totally, unable to do their work. The pelvic sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering names which covers nine pages of foolscap. | the kidneys to be filtered, is passing through this terrible, disgusting pus, for it cannot take any other route !

Stop and think of it for a moment. Do you realize the importance, nay the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest house were set across Broadway and countless thousands were compelled to go through its pestilential doors, an escape from contagion and disease, as for one to expect the blood to escape pollution when constantly running through a diseased kidney.

Now, what is the result? Why, that the blood takes up and deposits this poison as it sweeps along into every organ, into every inch of muscle, tissue, flesh and bone, from your head to your very feet. And whenever, from hereditary influence or otherwise, some part of the body is weaker than another, a countless train of diseases is established, such as consumption, in weak lungs, dyspepsia, where there is a delicate stomach; nervousness, insanity, paralysis or heart disease in those who have weak nerves.

The heart must soon feel the effects of the poison, as it requires pure blood to keep it in right action. It increases its stroke in number and force to compensate for the natural stimulus wanting in its endeavor to crowd the impure blood through this obstruction, causing pain, palpitation, or an out-of-breath feeling. Unnatural as this forced labor is, the heart must soon falter, becoming weaker and weaker, until one day it suddenly stops, and death from apparent "heart disease" he verdict

But the medical profession, learned and aignified, call these diseases by high sounding names, treat them alone, and patients die for the arteries are carrying slow death to the affected part, constantly adding fuel brought from these suppurating, pusciaden kidneys which bere in our wash bowl are very putrefaction itself, and which should have been cured first.

But this is not all the kidneys have to do : for you must remember that each adult takes about seven pounds of nourishment every twenty four hours to supply the waste of the body which is constantly going on, a waste equal to the quantity taken. This, too, the kidneys have to separate from the blood with all other decomposing matter.

But you say, "my kidneys are all right. I have no pain in the back." Mistaken man People die of kidney disease of so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never there had a pain nor an ache!

Why? Because the disease begins, as we have shown, in the interior of the kidney, where there are few nerves of feeling to convey the sensation of pain. Why this is so we may never know. When you consider their great work, the

at the ill-health of our men and women in the country has yet to be written, and it Health and long life cannot be expected when so vital an organ is impaired. No wonder some writers say we are degenerating. Don't you see the great, the extreme importance of keeping this machinery in working order? Could the finest engine do even a fractional part of this work, without years" Treasurer of the Cullers' Department attention from the engineer? Don't you at Quebeo, and if not derelict in duty see how dangerous this hidden disease is? It is lurking about us constantly, without giving

any indication of its presence.

The most skillful physicians cannot detect it at times, for the kidneys themselves cannot be examined by any means which we have at ohemically and microscopically, reveals

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH! nothing definite in many cases, even when the kidneys are fairly broken down

Then look out for them, as disease, no matter where situated, to 93 per cent, as shown by after death examinations, has its origin in the breaking down of these secreting

tubes in the interior of the kidney. As you value health, as you desire long life free from sickness and suffering, give these organs some attention. Keep them in good condition, and thus prevent (as is easily done) all disease.

Warner's Safe Cure, as it becomes year after year better known for its wonderful cures and its power over the kidneys, has done and is doing more to increase the average duration of life than all the physicians and medicines known. Warner's Safe Cure is a true specific, mild but certain, harmless but energetic and agreeable to the taste.

Take it when sick as a cure, and never let a month go by if you need it, without taking a few bottles as a preventive, that the kidneys may be kept in proper order, the blood pure, that health and long life may be your blessiag.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES. MAY, 1886.

Prospectus on Application to Very Rev. W. Ring, Provincial, O.M.I.,

LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE). Stillorgan, Dublin,

IRELAND.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF
MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower
Canada. No. 2475. The First day of Pebruary, 1886.
Fresent: The Hon. Mr. Justice Caron. Joseph Mennier,
formerly inn-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and
District of Montreal, Flauntiff, vs. Ludger David, formerly of the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, and of the District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province of
Quebec, Defendant, and Alphonse David, Esquire, of the
City and District of Montreal, advocate, Tiers Saist.
On the motion of Messrs. Downle & Lanctot, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

By the Court

By the Court, GEO. H. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal No. 8216. William stewart Cunningham, of the tity and District of Montreal, pattern-maker, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Ansell Benjamin, formerly of the same place, now of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, goniteman, Defendant.

On motion of Messrs. Downie & Lanctot, Attorneys for Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

Plaintifi, the Defendant is ordered to sppear within two months.

Montreal, 29th January, 1886.

27-2 CHS. BONACINA, Deputy C. C. C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. No. 531. Dame Corinne Collin, wife of Charles Normandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longuculi, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 1st February, 1886.

JODOIN & JODOIN, 27-5 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Viuent, Railway employee, of the Parish of Vaudreuil, Petitioner for encoien possession. The petitioner hereby notifies that he has the day petitioned the have possession of the estate of his late wife, Dame Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudreuil, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to exercise said claims within two months from date.

Montreal, February 9th, 1885.

ARCHABBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHABBAULT & ST. LOUIS,
ARCHABBAULT & ST. LOUIS,

A ARCHABAULT & ST. LOUIS, attorneys for Petitioner.

A N APPLICATION WILL BE MADE at the next session of the Quebec Legislature by the town of Salute Cunegonde, for an Act amending its Charter, 47 Victoria, Chap. 90, luTregard to the qualification of its Councillors and Voters, the mode and time of its elections, taxation and other objects Montreal, 26 January, 1886.

LONGPRE & DAVID.

25-5

AME SARAH ANNIE BAKER, OF THE
City and District of Montreal, has insti-

City and Districtof Montreal, has insti-tured, on this Mineteenth day of January, 1886 as action for separation as to property against her hus-band, Louis Charles Leopold Goulhoud, of the same

CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of Biontreal, has instituted, on this Nineteenth day of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, sgainst her husband, Cyprien Tutcot, of the same place.

CALINTE LEBEUF,
Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICTOF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT.
Dame Edwidge Joubert, of the parish of St. Enfant Jesus (Cotean St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Issie A. Gauthler, dealer, of the same place, and duly authorized to ester en justice, Plointin, and the said Isaie Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation debiens has been instituted this day spainst the Defendant. EDMOND LAREAU, Attorney for Plaintin. Montreal, 19th January, 1886. 24-54

TNFORMATION WANTED-OF ELZEAR GUIMONT, who left Katnouraska, P.Q., four years ago for Manitoba. When last heard from was on his way to New Orleans. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, JOSEPH GUIMONT, St.JAnue Lapocaterie, Kamouraska, P.Q.

WANTED.—A Governess or Riementary School Teacher, capable of teaching French and English, for a private family. Address stating salary expected, to STANISLAUS LAVIGNE Castor, R.ver Joseph, P.Q., Ottawa Co., Que. 26-3

### JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF!

The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Beef. -ASK YOUR GROCER OR DRUGGIST FOR-

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

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON. Washington, D. C. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guid

23-13

GRATEFUL---COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

"BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately finvored heverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Here dreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly neurished frame." Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoropathic Chemists, LONDON, England.

CONSUMPTION I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong in my faith is its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FRHE, together with a VAL-LABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. Bit. T. & SILOUIE, 28 Pearl St., N.X.

22-20cow 3 PILES Instant rollof. Final cure in 10 days, and never roturns. No purge, no salvo no suppository. Sufforors will learn of a simple remedy Free, by addressing C.J. MASON, 78 Nassan St., N.Y.

GORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harmlessly, effectively ally and rapidly cure starvation, dietary, etc. Buropean Mail, Oct. 24th says: "Its effect is not merely to reduce the amout of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. R. makes no charge wnakever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 8 cts. to cover postage to FC. RUSSELL, Eaq., Woburn House, Store St., Bedford Sa Lundon Eng

The second providing the second

Home Items and Topics.

—"All your own fault If you remain sick when you can Get hop bitters that never—Fall.

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and ickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

-Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any werkness wil

be made almost new by using hop bitters. My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist ing after the case.

One story in circulation that is generally de-

Ask any good doctor if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth ! ! !

-Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave every neighborhood as soon as hop

-" My mother drove the paralysis and

neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."—Ed. Oswego Sun.

\*\*TReep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness." -The vigor of youth for the aged and in rm in hop bitters !!!

( —" At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident {

"The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters."

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by timely use of hop bitters. -Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the howels, cannot exist where hop bitters are used.

A timely \* \* \* use of hop
Bitters will keep a whole family
In robust health a year at a little cost.

-To produce real genuine sleep and childlike repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

THE BIBLE AND THE PROTESTANTS. (From the Toronto Mail.)

Sir,-In view of the letters which daily appear in your columns against that friendly letter of his Grace Archbishop Lynch, respectfully solicit a small space in your next issue for a tew words directed to men of intelligence and education in the Protestant community. Did not one see with his own eyes, he could scarcely be sed to believe that men, with even an indifferent claim to intellectual culture, could make such perfect qui vive, and will not allow themselves to be imbeciles of themselves as did most of your accessed by local constables victoria a fight. correspondents, particularly those bearing the They, however, say that if the Government prefix "Rev." to their names. The words of Holy Writ are especially applicable in their case, "If the blind lead the blind," etc.

The ignorance and hatred of everything

Catholic, which said correspondents show forth, has its origin in their want of knowledge of a primary fundamental principle, underlying the whole matter in dispute, to who are giving advice imagine. The relief which I beg to call attention. Protestants committees could feed the poor if they had a take their religion from the Bible alone, although in reality it is not the Bible which enlightens every individual, but it is, on the need of help. Many of those who carried contrary, every individual giving to the away loads of provisions on Monday are Bible that meaning which pleases himself, or well to do. They should be arrested at once, which coincides with the views suggested by and made to disgorge. We want police to his own imagination or his cwn feelings. Taking for granted that this is, without doubt, the sure and only way established by Christ for mankind to learn His religion, they naturally conclude that the Catholic Church (which emphatically repudiates said rule) is nothing but a seething mass of corruptions and abominations. Here is the point on which they make their grand mistake. They never reflect that the primary fundamental dogma of the Church is her own perpetual intallibility. The same Holy Spirit who inspired the Biole inspires her. Her voice, equally with the Bible, is the voice of God Himself. The Church by no means depends on the Bible, but, on the contrary, the Bible depends on the Church. It belongs to her as its original guardian to expound and declare

its meaning. Here in a few words is the whole question between Protestants and Catholics in a nut-shell. If, then, the Catholic rule is the true and proper one, which most emphatically it is, then as a logical consequence, she, and per day; Private Martin, \$250 per annum. she alone, is the true Spouse of Christ, and Queen's Own: Private Agnew, 25 cents per every other, by whatever name called, can by no manner of means put forth any legiti mate claims as being the Church of Christ. It is then of the very greatest importance to every individual (outside of the Catholic Church) to prayerfully study the fundamental grounds of his faith, for an eternity depends

on the matter. If the rule laid down by that grand old Catholic Church is the only sure one, then it must be followed if you want to save your immortal souls. The bigoted and ignorant may assail that old church with all kinds of filthy abouse, but she will still calmly march on that commission which she received from the hands of Christ Himzelf, and will ever prove herself its trusted guardian, as she has for the past nineteen hundred years, until she again hands the same commission back to its ivine Giver, at the final consummation of all

Madoc, Ont., Feb. 9.

A REVOLTING REVELATION.

IMPRISONED IN A GARRET CHAMBER OVER TWENTY YEARS — A YOUNG VIVACIOUS GIAL BECOMES AN IDIOT THROUGH PER-

HARTFORD, Feb. 17.—Twenty years ago Hiram Grant, of Wapping, had a charming daughter, who was hand-ome and popular among a wide circle of friends. Being a person of intense nature she soon began to develop proclivities for a fast life, and her father, desiring to put some measure of restraint upon her conduct, forbade her the society of gentlemen. This incensed her to rebel against parental authority; then she ran away from home, and after a protracted search she was found to be living the life of a courtezan. By strategy her father succeeded in luring her back home, where commenced a punishment most condign and outrageous, and which has continued for 21 years. The poor girl has continued for 21 years. The poor girl was locked up in close and secret confinement, in a bare, unfinished shed-chamber, with no ventilation or fire and only one small pane of great treet in the light of day, set high up in the guble end of the building. Half naket, beaten, cowed and meagerly fed, her mind, through this terrible persecution, was shattered and meagetled and for years she has been assetted. and unsettled, and for years she has been a mere

and unsettled, and for years she has been a mere driveling imbecile.

Rumors of the woman's sad plight grew to such swelling proportions, that an investigation was demanded in the interests of suffering humanity and outraged social decency. Last Saturday Humane Agent Thrall, of Hartford, paid the Grant home an unexpected visit, which ended in corroborating the truth of the scandal-ous reports. Mr. Thrall was accompanied by R. P. Bissoll, one of the deputies of the society, and on making known their errand were peremptorily refused the right to admission. But by emphatic and firm insistance and expla-the obligation to obtain a government approval by emphatic and firm insistance and explanation of his right of power, ever by the use of threats of force, the thoroughly frightened woman at last yielded, and they were admitted into the room where the unfoftunate the projected Prusian ecclesiastical law, but it creature has been caged for these long years.

They found her stretched upon a rude bed beneath the rafters, with ragged, scanty covering and nothing on her emaciated, shivering body that could form the slightest necessary covering or protection. Filthy, hair matted, buried in a nest of rags, in the midst of a stench foul enough to sufficate a brute, this human being, once a winning and radiant girl, was found in this placent, callaiks.

this gloomy, cell-like pen which has been her only home for so many dreary lonesome days and nights. The father has been dead ten years and the victim has been in the house ever since with her mother, who has not changed the order. Two neighbors who knew of the sequestration have been very kind in furnishing supplies and look

One story in circulation that is generally de-nied is that the father refused his daughter per-mission to associate with a young farmer of the village of Wapping. The couple had long been accepted lovers, and when the daughter revealed the secret to her father he locked her in a dark room until she would promise to renounce her sweetheart. She was hrm to her vows, which angered her father so much that he determined to force her into submission if it took a lifetime. Who could wonder at her becoming a puling idlot, pitiable and helpless? The daughter of a tather well to do and a deacon in good standing in the church of his native town. What stern judgment can be too severs for the punishment of such a dastardly and unpardonable treatment of one's own flesh and blood? The law should be pushed to the utmost, not only against those who have been so derolict in offices of public trust, but also as a warning to those whose studied acts of cruelty to their fellow creatures too often go unpunished and as a safeguard to insure a peaceable and

THE PASPEBIAC RIOTS.

well governed state of society.

MENACING ATTITUDE OF THE STARVING FISH-ERMEN-AN APPEAL FOR POLICE.

PASPEBIAC, Que., Feb. 18 .- Things here are comparatively quies to day, though a crowd has been hovering about the stores demanding assistance. They threaten to come back to morrow (Friday), and if they are not given all they want they say they will help themselves. Had an example been made of those who led the riot on Monday, there would be less danger of further violence. As things are now, the danger is great, and increasing daily. The leaders are not those in need. Troops are not wanted, but a police force to arrest the rioters and prot ct the stores natil order can be restored. Unless this is done there may be trouble elsewhere, as the rowdy element is only waiting to see what will done with Monday's rioters. If they are not punished others will believe that they can break in and rob with impunity. The rioters are nearly all half-breeds, and are a difficult class to mausge. They are on a sends constables, they will submit peaceably. The people of the two counties are orderly, and, on the whole, industrious, but there is here, as elsewhere, an idle rowdy element that is hard to manage. This is particularly the case with the Metin of Paspebiac. The situation is more critical than many of those force of constables here to protect the stores from raids by those who are really not in

The best Aukle Boots and Collar Pads are made of zine and leither. Try them.

VOLUNTEERS' PENSIONS. COMPENSATION GRANTED TO WOUNDED TORONTO

MILITIAMEN.

TORONTO, Feb. 17 .- Deputy Adjutant- INTERESTING STATISTICS OF SUI-General Denison yesterday received a commu-nication from Major General Middletongiving a list of wounded and invalided militiamen entitled to pensions who served in the North-West campaign. They are as follows :-Royal Grenadiers: Private Gray, 49 cents per day; Color-Sergeant Francis, 39 cents per day; Private Phillips, 15 cent per day; Bugler Gaughan, 15 cents per day; Private Eager, 50 cents per day; Private Cane, 55 ceuts per day; Private McIlveen, 20 cents Queen's Own: Private Agnew, 25 cents per day; Private Graham, 25 cents per day. C Company, Infantry School: Private Dunn, 55 cents per day; Private Henry Jones. 30 cents per day; Private Robert Jones, 50

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF CON TRACT LABOR PROPOSED.

TORONTO, Feb. 16.-In the house to-day Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting masters and servants, the object of which is to prevent the importation of labor under contracts made in advance. It provides that agreements made with foreigners out of On tario for services to be rendered in Ontario by

such toreigners shall be void. Mr. Creighton thought it would be a hardship to workmen who would be ignorant of

our law to find their contract void. Mr. Fraser agreed, and thought that a man, perhaps in the old country, who made a con-tractignorant of our law should have a remedy against the employer.

Mr. Meredith said some of the effects of this bill would be monstrous, and the bill should be better considered. He was glad to see that the member for Hamilton had, to a sertain extent, become a convert to the doctrine of protection. He urged some other solid objections to the bill. In its present shape the bill would be injurious to the workingmen. There were a number of other objections urged by other members, and the bill was finally referred to a committee.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE MAY LAWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16.—The Government's changed attitude toward the Vatican is semi-officially explained as follows:—The Government for two years desired to accede to the wishes the Catho-lic subjects, but was hindered by the fact that the sessons of parliament were attended with circumstances tending to raise the impression that the Government could be driven by attacks and threats to unwillingly consent. There is no longer any ground for fear, therefore the government has introduced the present will be a longer and the longer and the

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults. The experience of years has proven it to be of inestimable value as a household medicine, and for professional use. Thousands of physicians and families testify to its great worth. Jas. E. Moling, Hilllard, Ohio, writes: "I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my family for twelve years, and have found that, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, or Sore Throats, it

## Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran | John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: liome," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise | "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a nothing that I do not know to be good. I severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a was saved from the grave, I am sure, by skilful physician to be very dangerous. the use of Aver's Cherry Pectoral, and land liable to terminate in Pneumonia. have recommended it to others with the After using one bottle of Ayer's Cherry happiest results." L. J. Addison, M. D., Pectoral, I found great relief, and an occa-Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have never sional use of it since that time has, I think. found, in thirty-five years of continuous extended my life ten years at least." Mrs. study and practice in medicine, any prepa- V. M. Thebaud, Montreal, Canada, writes: ration of so great value as Ayer's Cherry "Last spring my daughter was attacked Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the by membraneous croup, or diphtheria. throat and lungs; and I constantly recom- The doctor prescribed Ayer's Cherry Pecmend it to my patients. It not only breaks toral, which cured her of the diphtheria. up colds and cures severe coughs, but is Being still very weak and sick, she began effective in relieving the most serious taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which restored bronchial and pulmonary affections." her to vigorous health."

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell. Mass. For sale by all Druggists.



THE TORIES PROTEST AGAINST HOME RULE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-Leading members of the Conservative party met at the Cariton club to day to coufer upon the course the party shall pursue in regard to Irish affairs on the reas-sembling of Parliament. Lord Salisbury pre-sided. Lord Randolph Churchill and one hundred other prominent Tories were present. The meeting was very enth siastic. The speeches made indicate an intention on the part of the Conservatives to offer the most strenuous opposi tion to any measure presented by the Liberals conceding Home Rule in Ireland.

DORIDES AND THE VATICAN.

ROME Feb. 18.—The journals of this city have published a letter written by Signor Dorides, which was seized by the police when Dorides was arrested here recently, and which, through obvious initials, involves several officials of the Vatican, the object being to accuse the Vatican of treason. The Minister of Justice avowed in the Chamber to-day that the letter

CIDES.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dr. William Ogle read a paper on "Suicides in England and Wales," last night before the Statistical Society. After stating that the number of deaths registered from 1858 to 1883 as being due to suicide amounted to 42.630 and was in proportion of seventy-two annualty to each million of persons living, the lecturer observed that the suicide rate increased rapidly with ago until after middle life, but that in the more advanced age the rate again diminished. At all age periods, except from 15 to 20 years, the male rate was higher than the female, and the difference between them increased with age.

Taking all ages together the male suicides were to female as 267 to 180.

The occupations in which swicides rate lower were these which implied rough Pranual labor corridor with the desire. carried on mostly out of the doors. The occupation with highest ruicide rates were such se dentary ones as were carried on by highly educated me. The amounts of unities varied very definitely with the seasons forming a reguannual curve in which minimum was December, and the maximum in

June. The commonest method of suicide was hanging; then I llowed in order, drowning, cutting Women selected drowning before hanging and poison before cutting or stabbing. Women also differed from men in the selection of poisons, the men choosing the painless and sure preparations, while the women took any poison that was at hand.

SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

HALIFAX, N. S, Feb. 19 .- Sir Ambrose Shea arrived here to night, via New York, en route for home. He was tendered a dinner at the Halifax club, but was unable to accept. He will be given a royal reception by the people of St. Johns. He refused to say anything about the cancellation of his appointment to the governorship, but referred to Col. Stanley's last letter regarding the settlement of the French shore question. He said there was no truth in the report that the French were to be cleared out of Newfoundland and receive privileges in some of the West India islands. The new agreement re-moves some minor difficulties and defines some regulations more fully, but cannot be regarded as a final settlement as far as the people of Newfoundland are concerned.

In Holland the horseshoes are so made that the toe does not touch the ground when on the horse, the weight being supported by the middle and heel of the shoe. The shoe is nailed perfectly flat to the hoof and has no spring. This leaves the hold of the nails



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DR. J. L. LEPROHON

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237 ST ANTOINE STREET 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 Collarue street.



## CURE

Big devices and cities along troubles inco-tent to a of lotes along the system, such as Diz-alters Medica, trouvaless Delices after eating. "An in 1982; & Wolve Loss Office most remark

there do not. Carter's Little fliver Pills re very small and ray casy to lake. One or two piles inake a dos. They are strictly regetable and do not grips of true, but by their gentle action please all who are them. For rais at 35 cents, dwe for \$1. Bold at integrals summer, or sent by mail.

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## **NERVOUS** DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltale Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debisity, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles, Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed, No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in scaled metope mulied free, by addressing VOLTAIO BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the ystem, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretion; at the same time Correcting Achity of the Stomach, curing Bili asness, Dys-repsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

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## ALLAN LINE.



Contract with the Government of Canada and New undland for the conveyence of the UNINAN and UNITED STATES Laits.

1885—Winter Arrangements—1886 This Company's Lines are composed of the following louble-Englised, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-light compartments, are insurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fusiest time on record.

Versels.	Tonnage.		Commanders
Numidian	100		Building.
Parisian	5,400		James Wylle.
Polynesian	4.100	- 44	J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian	3,800	**	John Graham.
Circassian	4.000	**	W. Richart.et.n
Peruvian	3,400	44	R. H. Hughes.
Nova Scotian	3,300	**	Hugh Wylie.
Carthageisan	4,000	**	A. Macnicol.
Siberian	4.COO	**	R. P. Moore.
Norwegian	3,531	14	J. G. Stephen
Hibernian	3.440	•	John Brown.
Austrian	2,700	+4	J. Ambury.
Nestorian	2,700	**	W. Dalriell.
Prussian	3,000	·	Alex. McDouch
Scandinavian	3,000	4.6	John Park.
Buence Ayrean	3,800	**	James Scott.
Corean	4.00k)	**	C. J. Menches.
Grecian	3,600	**	C. E. LeGaliate
Manitoban	3,150	**	R. Carruthers
Canadian			lonn Kerr.
Phonician	2,800	• 4	D. McKillon.
Waldensian	2,600		D. J. James.
Lucerne	2,200	•	W. S. Main.
Newfoundland	1,500	**	C. Mylins
Acadia	1,350	••	P MeGrath
Sardinian	4.650	I tout.	W.H.Spilth, P.J
Caspian	3,200	**	R. Barrett,
TH	FSTEAM	ERS OF	THE

Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverprol on Thursdays, from Portland on Thursdays, and from Habfax on Saturdays, call-

FROM HALIFAX: Sardinian. Saturday, down 2005
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Polynesian. Saturday, Feb. 20 At TWO o'clock p m., Or on the arrival of the Interconnual Railway Train from the West FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAN 
 Fardinlan
 Thursday, Jan 21

 Sarmatian
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 Thursday, Peb 11

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 Thursday, Feb. 18

At ONE o'clock p in., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West. Hates of passage from Montreal, via Halfax - Croun, \$12, \$15, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$39; Steerage at owest rates

Rates of Passage from Mortreal, via Porticial Cabin \$57-50, \$77-50 and \$87-50 (according to accommoda-tion); Intermediate, \$35.70; Storage, at lowest rates

Newfoundland Line. The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, N.F., are intended to be

FROM HALIFAX 
 Sardinian
 aturday
 Jan
 25

 Newfoundfand
 Tue day
 Jan
 26

 Newfoundland
 " 1cb
 9

 Newfoundland
 " Feb
 23
 Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns's Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6.00

Glasgow Line. ourned the season of Winter Navi aflor, a steemed will be despatched fortulghtly from Gascow to Rosto-tya Halifax, when occasion requires; and formightly from fosten to Glasgow direct, as fostows.

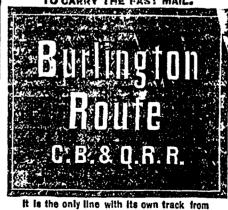
FROM BOSTON: Carthaginian About Jan. 12
Frussian About Jan. 25
Hibernian About Jan. 25
Hibernian About Jan. 35
The Steamers of the Glassow, Londonderry and Philadelphia Service are intended to be despetched from Philadelphia for Glasgow.

FROM PHILADELPHIA: Scan-tinavian About 3: n. 17 Norwegian About Feb. 3

ItH. & A. ALLAN, Ind V. Lordand, Su State Street, Roston, and 25 Common Street, Montre of November 21, 1885.

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From CHICAGO, PEORIA or ST. LOUIS, it runs every day in the year from one to three elegantly equipped through trains over its own tracks between Chicago and Denver, Chicago and Denver,
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Peoria and Kansas City.

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St. Louis and Omaha,
St. Louis and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Denver,
Kansas City and St. Paul,
Kansas City and Omaha,
For all points in Northwest, Wast and Southwast. its equipment is complete and first class in every particular, and at all importent points interlocking switches and Signals are used, thus insuring con-

Switches and Signals are used, and sold fort and safety.

For Tickets, Rates, Goneral Information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket, Agent in the United States or Canada, or address T. J. POTTER 167 V.P. & Gen. Mon.; Chicago.

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# CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

We no hereby vertify hat we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthin and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lettery Company, and in 16 soon manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with horiesty. fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize Company to we the certificity with fac-similes of signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. H. OGLE-81, Pres Louisiana Nat'l Rank. s. H. KETNEDY, Pres. state Sational Bank A, BALDWIN, Pers. New Orleans Ant's Bank.

INPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1888 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of ever \$550,000 has since been added.

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

114 Grand Single Sumber Brawings will take pisce monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

190th Grand Monthly

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the Academy or Mbsic. New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16, 1886 Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G.T. BEAUSEGARD, of Louisiana.

Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

2 Nodec. -Tick is are Ten Dollars only. Balls, 85. Fifths, 82. Tenths, 81, CAPITAL PRIZE OF 8 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF

APPROXIMATION PRIZES. Application for rates to cubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further adormation write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES. Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all space is spand upwards at our expresses plantings of the company addressed.

M. A. DAUPEEN, New Orleans, La. W. A. DACPHA.
Washing on P.C.

Make FO. Money Criters pay the ord address Regis-NEW ORLIANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

HEALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amount the Leading Nocesta-ries of Life

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

HOLLOWAY'S ' INTMENT

Its Searching and 1. This irrespites Known Three 12 at h. Wester.

FOR THE CUKE OF Bad Legs, Bad Preasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

Sores and Ulcers!

an infallible remedy. If effectually rub
bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it
Cures Sore Threat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings,
Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism,
and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never
been kn 'n to fail.

Both rn and Ointment are sold at Professor
Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street
London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d.,
4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medizine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. P .-- Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 and 4, or by letter A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

--IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

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

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

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on

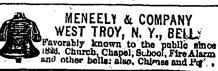
MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Fells Greatest Experience. Larges Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

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Chimes and Peals for CHURCHES,
COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc.
Fully warranted; satisfaction guaranteed. Send for price and catalogue,
HY. MCSHANE & CO., BALTIMORE,
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Free Perfumery An elegant sample casket of for 60. in stamps (to cover postage and packing). A harvest for agts. World Mig. Co. P. O. box 2633, N. Y. city.

Monble. McKennie Bowell, ex-Grand MARTER OF THE GRANGE GEDER, "STOPS HIS PAPER."

Sir John and the rest of the Ministers yet to be heard from.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, (Accountant's Branch), Feb. 15, 1886.

Sir,-I am desired by the Hon. the Minister of Customs to request you to discontinue, at once, to forward your paper to this Department, as the same is not required, and you will please observe this request and act upon it, whether the paper has or has not already been paid for in advance.

Any unpaid balance for the paper to this date will be remitted to you so soon as account is rendered therefor.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

THOS. J. WATTERS, Acting Accountant.

The Proprietors MONTREAL POST, Montreal, Que.

ANOTHER MINISTER OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA "STOPS HIS PAPER"

Hon. Professor Forster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, wants no more light.

On Friday we published an order from Hon. McKenzie Bowell, ex-Grand Master of the Orange Order and Minister of Customs, to

"Stop his aper." He was the first to open the "Boy ot" on The Post in the Governwhich he expected to deal with them, that Mr. the "Boy ot" on THE Post in the Government departments. To-day we received another peremptory order to quit-this time from the learned Professor Forster, lately appointed Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Who's rext ?

DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA, 18th February, 1886.

Sir,-I have to request you to be good enough to discontinue forwarding to this Department the copy of your paper hitherto . subscribed for, as it is found that it is no longer required.

I have also to request you to send me your account up to date hereof, when directions will be given for its payment.

I am, Si

To Editor, Post, Montreal.

Your most obedient servant, WM. SMITH. Deputy Minister of Marine.

### THE SILLERY MEETING.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON'S WARM RECEP-TION - HOW THE ELECTORS OF ORANGE TORY APOLOGISTS HISSED AND

Quenec, Feb. 19 .- For four days the partisans of the Government were engaged organizing the famous meeting at Sillery, Quebec, in the county represented by Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia. The men employed at the Drill Shed, on the Aqueduct and in the Citadel were given a holiday, and an order to hie to Sillery and whoop it up for Sir Adolphe. Bullies of every kind were forwarded to Sillery to silence any protest from the electors.

Mr. Caron arrived on the scene accompanied by Hon. John Costigan, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Minister of Justice, Messrs. Casgrain, Israel Tarte, Pelletier, Beauder, the defeated candi-date of Lotbiniere, Mackintosh, McGreevy, Bermer, and other hangers on of the Tory party. As the hall was over half-filled with the party. As the hall was over half-miled with the imported gang from the Government works, a large number of the electors of the county had to remain outside. When Mr. Caron and party approached the electors greeted them with a storm of hisses and with cress of "hangmen," "go to Winnipeg and drink to Riel's death." After entering the hall Nr. Turne galled for three cheers for Mr. hall, Mr. Tarte called for three cheers for Mr. Caron, but the cheers of the "immigrants" were responded to by grouns from the electors. The "immigrants" at once opened fire, they bran-dished sticks, broke windows, and attacked the

But these latter were not to be frightened out of the hall, and stood their ground until Hon. Caron gave the order to "put them out." When this was done Mr. Caron began his speech, and He could not get a hearing, nor could Mr. Casgrain or any of the advocates of the rope. The electors, who had been grossly insulted by the imported government roughs and bullies had the best of the contest in the end and the meeting had to break up in the greatest disorder. Thus did the famous Sillery meeting turn out a fiasco and disgrace to the partisans of the gov-

### A DENIAL FROM ST. COLOMBA.

It having been stated that the councillors of the parish of St. Colomba had called a meeting at Sillery and invited the Minister of Militia to be present, the following letter gives it a flat

denial:

Sir,—The Councillors of this parish (Saint Colomba) have not called on the Minister of Militia to meet them this evening. Let a meeting be called in a fair and fearless manner for a future day by the Minister of Militia, and the electors will only be too proud to meet him on the platform. I do not think it is in the power of a municipal body to call a political meeting of the municipal electors of the parish.

rieh.
I am,
Yours, &c.,
John C'Connell,
Councille Parish of St. Colomba. St. Colomba, Feb. 18, 1886.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Very Palatable and Efficacious in Wasting

Discases. Dr. C. T. BROMSER, Rochester, N.Y., says: "After having used Scott's Emulsion with overcome her blind prejudice of race and

#### IRISH HOME RULE.

PARNELL INTERVIEWED ON THE PRESENT SITUATION.

HOW THE ATTEMPTS TO DRAW GLADSTONE OUT FAILED-THE PARNELLITES DACIDE TO WITHDRAW O'BRIEN'S AMENDMENT TO THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS-PARLIA-

TO THE QUEEN'S ADDRESS—PARLIA
NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The Tribune's London correspondent had an interview last night with situation, as it existed after the defeat of the Conservative Government two weeks ago, has not been altered in any way by the declaration of the Prime Minister to-night. I think it is only reasonable that the new ministry should be allowed time. Gladstone asks for a consideration of the proposed measures with regard to Ireland. Considering the circumstances of the aituation, and the fact that it is only three days since the cabinet held their first meeting, I do not think the three weeks period mentioned by Gladstone too much for the preparation of the momentous scheme legislation we expect."

With regard to the statement that has been weeks and preparation of the momentous scheme legislation we expect. "

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In the face of such powerful competition as then existed among the leading manufacturers in New York. It was forgotten that the late Mr. Weber never did acknowledge a competitor in the United States except one, and this only in the mechanical not in the musical qualities of their respective pianos. The friends of the Weber house did not share in the forebodings of its rivals, they believed that with the growth of the country in wealth and musical education the Weber piano, which was acknowledged to be the representation of the proposed to be the representation of the proposed measures with regard to the country in wealth and musical education the Weber piano. The friends of their respective pianos.

The friends of the Weber house did not share in the forebodings of its rivals, they believed that with the growth of the country in wealth and musical education the Weber house did not share the friends of the Weber house did not share to in the forebodings of its rivals, situation, and the fact that it is only three days since the cabinet held their first meeting, I do not think the three weeks' period mentioned by Gladstone too much for the preparation of the momentous scheme legislation we expect."

With regard to the statement that has been widely circulated, that the Government intends to introduce a bill before discussing legislation for Home Rule, Parnell said:—"If the Goveroment adopt that course they will gravely mistake the sentiment of the Irish people and their supporters in Parliament Before all their supporters in Parliament Before all questions of importance for the welfare of Iroland and the anxiety of the Irish people, of the Irish parliamentary party and of myself is the question of Home Rule. While there are many question in Ireland at present, especially ques-tions connected with the land, entailing grievances and hardships. I think the Irish people are unanimous in feeling that the highest wisdom and the highest duty will consist in subordinating the interests of every class to the interests of all classes. I am further of opinion that it is a subthat if the land question be left to the deter-mination of an Irish Parliament the landlords will obtain a more favorable settlement than if they be thrown upon the mercy of the present Parliament at Westminster."

Mr. Pluckett and Lord Randolph Churchill

tried hard to draw Mr. Gladstone out yesterday, but not successfully beaten. It was only when Mr. Plunkett said he took it for granted that Gladstone emphatically shook his head in re-pudiation of Mr. Piunkett's assumption; and later he said these questions would work into each other when they came up for settlement.

#### THE IRISH CAUSE IN ROME.

....

POPE LEG THE FRIEND OF IRELAND. ROME, Jan. 30 -The Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, writing to the N. Y. San, says : -What, Americans will ask, are the sentiments to accure the English alliance and co operanell's betrayal of his benefactors-the Liberal party. But if Mr. Gladatone now joins hands with the Irish leader, and outsins for Ireland the realization of her just constitutional rights, Italian public opinion will turn around THE COUNTY MET THE IMPORTED in favor of the National cause. But what GANG OF GOVERNMENT ROUGHS-THE say they in the Vatican? There exists in the court circles of the Vatican the same need for removing prejudice, and counteracting a strong and influential propagandism of anti-Irish opinion that exists in England itself. But as to the Holy Father, no fear or doubt must be for a moment entertained as to his enlightened judgment on the national movement and on the men who direct it. He is one who thinks for himself, and is not easily swayed by those who approach him. As to Irish matters, let all fears of such intrigues as the one-sided negotiations of Sir George Errington be set aside forever. This busybody never once had the ear of Leo XIII. And never again, so long as he sits in the chair of Peter, will it be possible to approach him on any errand hostile to Irish nationality. People here reproach the Pope with being toc laborious and scrupulous to excess in doing work which his predecessors left to his subordinates. If this he a fault, it is a fault in the right direction. I can assure Americans that Leo XIII is thoroughly and minutely acquainted with the political and religious interests of both Ireland and America. While nuncio in Brussels, from 1843 to 1846, he informed himself conscientiously on the working of the constitutional governments and responsible ministrics. There, too, the great questions of state and denominational education were then passionately discussed. It is known with what supreme tact Josephim Pecci, young as he then was, conducted the business of his difficult mission. In April, was followed by Messrs. Costigan and Thompson. By the time they got through with their speeches the electors of Sillery had organized and returned to the hall, determined acquiring information on the Irish question. organized and returned by the half to half their own. Mr. Tarte rose to speak, but the noise was so great that he had to withdraw. He could not get a hearing, nor could Mr. of the heroic struggle with which the frish of which no one could be justly proud. race at home maintained, enduring everything, sacrificing overything, rether than abjure their attachment to the Holy See and their baptismal faith. No man more delights to listen to what is told him of the atmosphere of purity and piety which fill even the cabin of the poorest Irish mountaincer. The progress of the Irish in educa-tion and their splendid success in the public competitive examinations fill with joy the soul of a man who has been all his lifetime, and is still, a most laborious student, as he is a splendid scholar. Then we have an evidence of his deep interest in educational matters in America, in the keen delight ex-

pressed by him at the movement inaugurated

by the council of Baltimore to establish in the United States a great Catholic university. To all who at this moment are helping on in the United States the

Irish national movement I can say: If

it be a comfort to you to know that Leo XIII. wishes the object you have

in view all success, then be assured that his sympathy is with you. He is convinced that

justice to Ireland means peace, unity and

strength to the British empire. And he is one who has taken in the present and the future of nations too carefully not to feel that

true political and religious liberty is nowhere

understood as it is by the two great empires

composing the English-speaking worlds, the United States and Great Britain. In the

progress in Christian civilization consists the

hope of the coming era. Let England only

take away from her legislation and her

government, the practical contradiction in-volved in her injustice to Ireland, let her

#### THE WEBER PIANOS

AND WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.

Of the many fine pianes made in America the New York Weber is undoubtedly the most highly estremed among people of wealth and

nusical taste.
On the death of the founder, of the house Weber, some six years ago, it was predicted by its rivals in the trade that the high musical character of the piano could not be maintained in the face of such powerful competition as then

in material and workmanship is still en-forced in every department. The house of Weber still pays the highest wages of any in the trade. The well known liberality of the house to their artisans have bound each to the other

with bands of steel. The eminent musicians and mechanics who made the plane famous under the father still continue in the employ of It is proverbial in Now York that a good mechanic once in Weber's factory cannot easily be induced to leave it. Not only his wages, but his mechanical standing is higher from his connection with the house. Press down the keys of the Weber Grand of to-day and you will find the signature of the same tone and action regulators whose musical and mechanical skill have made the Weber manos famous among the artists of all lands. The same may be said of the Square and Upright. Of the latter par-ticularly it is admitted there is some equal in America, whether in power, durability or that lovely quality of tone so essential in accom-

panying the human voice. As the result of this constant effort to attaining perfection in the tone, power and mechanicism in the piano, the hope of its thousands of musical admirers throughout the world has been more than realized. For, although the cost of the Style I (the cheapest piano on the list) has been advanced sixty dollars, and the cos of the Grands from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty dollars since the death of Mr. Weber, senior, the sales have enormously increased, as the following facts will

During the twenty-three years from the establi-hment of the business in 1853 to the Centennial (1876), nine thousand eight hundred pianos were made. At the death of Mr. Weber. ar., in 1879, the number stood fourteen thousand nine hundred, showing that more than five thousand pianos were made in the three years following the Centennial, where the Weber piano first came in competition with the Steinway. At the present time, January, 1886, the number has reached over twenty-eight thousand, or nearly fourteen thousand pianos in five years. This shows that the house has entertained in high quarters in Rome on the finance in five years. This shows that the house has King and his ministers, and what is felt and said by the non Catholic or political press of under young Mr. Weber's management than Italy. I need not say much. The kingdom his father made in twenty seven years, and this of Italy is in a great measure the work of too in face of the f-ct, well known to their England, and I need not tell Americans agents and the musical public, that the price for anxious the Italian government is of the piano has advanced twenty to twenty-to secure the English alliance and co-operato accure the Laglish alliance and co-operation in obtaining and securing footboids. That the quality and line mechanism of the Weber tion in obtaining and securing footboids. Planes have advanced with the price is proved wherever she can along the shores of the Adriatic, the Mediterranean, and the lied Sea. But Italy's great friend has ever been, and is still, Mr. Gladstone. The Italian demand for the Weber Pianos in New York city press felt very sore during the late English has always been largely in advance of any other elections at what some journals termed Parmaker, and it is fast becoming so in all centres nell's betrayal of his henefactors—the Liberal of wealth and musical taste.—N. Y. Evening

> For full descriptive catalogues and price lists of these fine pianos, apply to Weber's Dominion agents, N. Y. Piano Co., 228 St. James street, Montreal.

#### AN ORANGE RECEPTION.

CHURCHILL'S MAROH THROUGH CUSTER--HIS APPEALS TO THE LOYALISTS TO MALSTAIN THE UNION OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 22 - Large bodies of Orangemen wearing regalia, displaying banners and headed by bands of music met Lord Churchill at the depot here. He was escorted by a huge procession to Ulster hall, where addresses were presented to him. Replying to the addresses, he said he wished those contemplating the dissolution of the union were only present, they would then perceive that Belfast would never submit to disunion. Extensive police precautions have been taken to prevent rioting.

The scene of enthusiasm witnessed in Belfast to-day has not been equalled here in many years. In the numerous processions which paraded the atreets were many women, who displayed the Orange colors. So dense were the crowds that the street traffic was blocked several hours. No sooner had Lord Randolph seated himself in his carriage than a crowd unharnessed the horses and dragged the vehicle from the station to the hotel. This evening Lord Randolph addressed a meeting. The ball was filled to its utmost capacity. When Lord Randolph rose to address the meeting the cheering began, and it lasted fully seven minutes. When order was restored, Lord Randolph said it lay with Ulster to say whether Ireland should remain a part of the Empire. He denied that the Parnellites were true representatives of the will of the Irish people. As for Mr. By playing upon the terrors of the peasantry, by means of brutal outrages upon human beings and animals, he had secured five sixths of the Irish members of Parliament. Lord Randolph appealed to all, regardless of creed,

to declare in favor of a freer and closer union. If the appeal failed, he said he would not mind leaving the issue to the people of Ulster. He believed the storm would blow over, however, and that the union would emerge stronger than it had ever been. But if the nation was so apostate as to hand over the Loyalists to the Parnellites, there were plenty of men in England who would be found ready to stand by the Loyslists. He expressed the hope that the struggle would be kept within the constitutional limit, but they must be prepared for the worst. The meeting adopted a resolution to eppose Nationalism and call upon the people of England and Scotland for

A Boston man is making himself famous by carrying a paper bag filled with ashes, which he carefully sprinkles on the slippery places he finds in his path. This done he walks on with safety, ease, and the satisfaction that only the simon-pure Beston man can know.

A Victoria merchant, who happened to see a photograph of a young lady living in Nova Scotia, thought the original an angel of loveli-ness, and, after a brief correspondence, sent for her. She made the long journey, but her personal appearance disenchanted him, and he refused to marry her. She has entered suit against him for \$5,000 damages.

decided benefit upon myself, I have taken learn to esteem those she has oppressed, great pleasure in recommending it since in the various conditions of wasting in which it is indicated."

High-toned affliction manifested itself in New York by sending out funeral invitations influence for good.

#### FINANCE.

The following table shows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total sales during the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 23:-

Reported for the TRUE WITHERS by Mears. L. J. Forget & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Dame street.

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Toronto	1044	1924	195	104	911
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#### COMMERCE.

Markets.

We cannot report any increase of activity in trade matters though some lines continue to show a fair movement. The movement of produce, lumber, etc., is rather dull but proceries is good.

FLOUR -Another unsatisfactory week has been experienced by boiders of flour. We again reduce our quotations about 52 on Superiors. Manitoban a rong bakers' is also easier. Siles of Spring extra in bags have transpired at a shade under \$1.75 per 100 lbs,

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c. We quote:-Patents, Hungarian, per bri, \$5.50; do, American, \$5.50 to do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers, American, \$4 75 to 4 90; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 00 to 4 05; do, choice, \$4 10 to 4 25; Extra Superine, \$3 90 to 3 95; Fancy, \$3 75; Spring Extra, \$4 80; Spring Extra, do Outario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers' Fancy, \$3.75; Spring Extra, \$3.75; grades are not we superfine, \$3.40 to 3.50; Fine, \$3.20 oats at 33 to 34c, to 3.25; Middlings, \$3.00 to 3.10; Pollards, \$2 75 to 2 85; Untario bags, strong, b.i., \$1.85 to 1.90; do, spring exerce, cr., and places. There is 1.80; do, superfine, \$1.55 to 1.65; city bags, enquiry for fruits.

HARDWARE —No special features are appropriate to the morrent. Prices

bags \$1.90 to \$2 174; in barrels \$4 00 to \$4,25 lated. Commeal \$2.85 to \$3.05 per bbl. Moullie \$23.00 to 23.50 per ton: pearl barley \$6.00 to 6.50 per bill and pot barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peus \$3 50 to 3 75 per bbl.

OATS .- Sales of between 10,000 and 15,000 bushols have recently taken place at points between here and Brockville at 313c to 313c per 34 lbs, for export, and more are offered at the same figures. In this market they are nominally quoted 32s per 32 lbs. Barney.--The movement in this cereal has

buyer claims that he bought a good car load of malting at 53c. Feed is quoted at 45c to

MILLIFEED. -There has been a little inquiry for bran from the Eastern Townships, and sales of a few cars are reported at \$14 00 to \$14 50, and prices range from \$14 00 to \$15 00 per ton. Shorts are quiet at \$15.00 to \$17.00 as to quality.
WHEAT.--There is a very limited business

doing in spot wheat. Red winter wheat is quoted the same as last week at 880 to 90: and spring wheat the same. White winter Sec to Sec.
PEAS.—There is no change, but in the coun-

try sales have been made at 60c per 60 lhs. BUCKWHEAT—No demand and plenty of supplies at 40c to 45c per bushel of 48 lbs. CORN-The market is dull. Prices are purely nominal at 58c to 68c.

SEED WAEAT-White tyfe wheat is quoted at \$1 to \$1.20, and red fyfe at \$1 to \$1.20 per bush. White Russian Sl to Sl. 15. RYE-There is no movement, nor is there

likely to be, and prices are purely nominal at 53c to 55c. Seens.—The market is firm, and last week's figures for red clover seed are slightly stiffer

Here prices may be quoted at \$9 25 to \$7.50 per bushel of 60 lbs. Timothy is very firm at \$2.25 to \$2 50 per bushel of 45 lbs. Alsike is plentiful and cheap and is queted at \$6 to \$7 as to quality and quantity. Two cars of American timothy seed have been received here from the United States. Flax seed is quiet at \$1 to \$1.20.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- Although the market during the past week cannot be called active, a fair volume of business has been consummated, at steady prices. Tallow is very quiet at 51c to 6c as to quality and quantity, two lots being sold at 51c to 57c respectively. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13.75 to 14.50: Chicago short cut clear, per brl, 14 00 to 14 50 Mess pork, Western, per bri, \$13 25 to 13 75; India mess beef per tce, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per bri, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7½ to Sc; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 9½; Lard, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 90 to 9½; Bacon, per lb, 10½ to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb, 5c to 53c.

Dressed Hogs .-- The market continues very firm under a scarcity of supplies, and prices have advanced fully 50c per 100 lbs. during the week, with sales establishing the advance, and we quote \$6.50 to \$6.75 with small lots of choice light weights selling as high as \$7.00. The West has been almost completely cleared out of hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-Stocks are being gradually worked down. We quote prices as follows: Creamery, 220 to 21c Eastern Townships,

choice, 20c to 21c; fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Murrisburg, choice, 18c to 19c; fair to fine, 13s to 16c; Brockville, choice, 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 16c; Western, 8c to 15c as to quality. Low grades, 51c to 8c.

CHERSE.—Goods are gradually moving forward to the other side. Western—Fine to finest September and October 91c to 92c; do August 8c to 9c. French—Fine to finest September and October 8½ to 9½0; do August 7½0 to 8½0; earlier makes 6c to 70. The cable is duli at 49s. ½c to 1c per lb. may be added to above prices for selected jobbing trade.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—The receipts of eggs have been liberal. Sales have been made of fresh stock in cases and barrels at 20 to 24c as to quality, the latter for new laid. Held stock and limed eggs are quoted at 17 to 19c.

HAY AND STRAW, -A good demand for hay has ruled throughout the week, and offerings have been well taken up at \$11.00 to \$12.00 for best timothy and at \$9 00 to \$10.00 for common. Pressed hay has sold at \$14 to \$15 per ton in car lots as to quality. Straw remains steady at \$3.50 to \$5.50 per 100 bundles, and pressed at \$9 to \$10 per ton.
Hors—The market is still dull. Prices are

quoted in round lots at 5 to 6c, and in one and two bale lots at 61 to 710. VEGETABLES—Two or three car loads of onions have been brought into this city during the past week, owing the scarcity of Montreal stock. Prices are quoted at \$3.25

to \$3.50 per bbl. Potatoes are quiet but steady at 55c to 60c per bag.

Asurs—Sales have transpired during the week at \$3.40 for first puts. Honey -Remains very dull.

BEANS, -Supplies are plentiful, but are working off very slowly.

DRESSED POULTRY.—There is a good dedemand for fresh killed stock. We quote as f.llows:—Turkeys, 90 to 11c; chickens and

gerse 60 to 80 and ducks Se to 11c. MAPLE SYRUP-Old syrup sells slowly at 65c to 75c for small cans and 75c to 80c for large caus.

GRAPEN-The season for Almeria is now almost over, but the few kegs that are called for find buyers at \$3 to \$6.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. APPLES-The market is unusually dull, and holders are availing themselves of every opportunity to dispose of stocks. Sales o wet goods, damaged by flood, were placed at \$1.50 to \$1.75 and \$1.80, but there is not much of this class of fruit now offering, Fair to good sound atock is selling at \$2 to Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale \$2.25 in round lots, and in small jubbing lots at \$2.50.

ORANGES -There is only a moderate de mand, supplies are full and prices are about steady at \$5 to \$5.25 per case for Valencias. Florida oranges \$4.50 to \$5 per box.

LEMONS.—The market is quiet as usual at this season, and prices may be quoted at \$2.25 to \$4 for Messinas.

THE TORONTO MARKETS.

There is no noticeable change in the general line of business since our last writing.

FLOUR AND MEAL —An exceedingly languid tone still pervades this market. Only small

quantities of oatmeal are changing hands. GRAIN-WHEAT.-This market shows little sign of activity and prices for fall and apring 59 to 60s. There is only a local demand for

GROCERIES. - A brisk movement is reported \$2.75 to 2.85; Untario bags, strong, b.i., in teas of all grades, with low grade greens \$1.85 to 1.90; do, spring extra, \$1.70 to and blacks. There is only a very limited

parent in this market at the moment. Prices bigs \$1.90 to \$2 17\frac{1}{2}; in barrels \$4.00 to \$4.25 throughout "the list are as previously for ordinary, and \$4.05 to \$4.60 for grant quoted and former figures for pig lead and Ingot tin are firmly maintained. WOOL.-Very little fleece is moving. All

grades of pulled have been in active demand, We quote fleece ordinary combing 19 to 20c; ditto Southdown 22 to 23c. Pulled combing 18 to 10s; ditto super 22 to 24c. Extra 25 to 27c. Tallow remains dull and unchanged. Provisions-Trade is not any brisker. There is a continued firm feeling in hog products. Long clear is changing hands in a jobbing way at 71 to 71c. Carloads are held firm at 7c. Hams are unchanged at 11 to been light. Prices are quoted at 555 to 60c 111c. The receipts of drossed hogs are very small and the market is firm at \$6. There is some movement in low grade butter; sales have been made at 6 to 82 as to quality. Choice is in good demand at 15 to 16c. Eggs are casy at 16c for pickled, and 19 to 20c for new laid.

#### LIVE STOCK.

In the markets to-day there were fair offerings of butchers' stock, but the run of quality was less satisfactory, which caused a lower range of prices. General sales were made at 3c@31c per lb, Sheep were quiet and in light supply, with a few sales at 31c. Lambs also were scarce and met a good demand at 40 @ 4hc. Live hogs were in good request and firm, at 44c@44. Calves were in fair demand at \$3 @ \$10 each as to quality.

MARRIED.

BRENNAN-MOONEY - At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, 22nd February, 1886, by the Rev. Father Capel, Mr. P. Brennan to Miss Jennie Mooney.

DIED

COADY.—On January 1st, 1886, at Margarie Forks, Cape Breton, Margaret, reliet of the late James Coady, in the eighty-third year of her age. The deceased, a native of Ireland, was loved and respected for her piety and cheerful and the late of the fulness by all who knew her. She died in peace fortified by the last rites of the Catholic Church. New Brunswick papers please copy.

LANE.—In this city, on 15th Feb., Isabella M. Booth, beloved wife of William Lane, sr. HART .- In this city, on the 17th instant Francis, aged 9 months, youngest son of Ed.

COADY.—In this city, on the 17th instant, William, aged 2 years and 1 month, only son of James Coady. COURTNEY—On Friday, the 19th instant, Anastasia Kolly, widow of the late James Courtney, aged 64 years.

MAHONY.—In this city, on the 16th inst. Michael, aged 11 months and 16 days, son of Denis Maliony.

SMITH-On the 19th inst., Mary McNally, aged 63 years, widow of the late Bernard Smith. SHEPPARD.—On Saturday night, the 18th inst., at the age of 57 years and 4 months, Wm. Grut Sheppard, Post Office Inspector at Quebec.

INFORMATION WANTED - OF ONE John Aughney, a native of the County Carlow, Iroland; who, when last heard from, about 30 years ago, was working for a Mr. Murphy, Lower Water Lane, Hallfax, NS. Any information concerning his whoroabouts will be thankfully received by his Unele, Patrick Aughney, Oscocia, P. O., Ontarlo.

APPLICATION TO LEGISLATURE

I, the undersigned, aereby give notice that an application will be pade to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next session, for an Act to admit me to practice at the Bar of the Province of Quebec, in the District of Montreal, on passing au examination without serving the usual time.

JOHN NAPIER FULTON, 29-1

ALWAYS LOWEST.

No matter what prices other stores advertise or offer goods at, we will always give the same or better qualities at a lower price. Our modern system of conducting business enables us, and, in fact, compels us, to do so.

S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY.

A NEW YEAR. Stock-taking is just over, and our new financial year begun. It is our determination this year to make up for loss of trade last Summer and Autumn. If selling goods cheap will assure a large increase of trade, we feel sure of the desired increase. Our business this year will be done for a mere commission, instead of taking a regular profit.

S. CARSLEY'S DRESS GOODS. JUST RECEIVED! Just received, a large lot of Mixed Tweed Builting in all the newest colorings and patterns, all of the best makes, suitable for early spring wear, the very best value ever offered.

S. CARSLEY. Heather Mixed Homespuns, A splendid line of New Heather Mixture, in all the best shades, for early spring wear. S. CARSLEY.

TO BE SOLD AT 250 PER YARD, Athol Suiting. A beautiful line of new Athol Tweed Suiting, in all the most desirable snades, expressly for early spring wear, to be sold at 25c per yard.

S. CARSLEY. Scotch Homespun. A full assortment of new Scotch Homespun, in all leading shades, suitable for early spring wear, to be sold at 51c per yard.

S. CARSLEY. LADIES' HOSTERY

Special line of Black Cashmere Hose, in 3-pair lots, for \$1.95, worth \$2 50
Special line of Black Cashmere Hose, in 3-pair lots, for \$1.45, worth \$1.75.
Special line of Colored Cashmere Hose, in 3-pair lots, for \$1.45, worth \$1.73.
Ladies' and Children's Wool Hose, at half-price, to clear.

Lagree and California in Ladies' and Children's Hose.
Special bargains in Ladies' and Children's Hose.
The balance of winter stock must be sold.
Hand-made Overstockings, all reduced, to clear. S. CARSLEY. LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

Special Bargains in Ladies' Lambs' Wool Vests,
Drawers and Combination Suits.
A lot of Sample Vests, Drawers and Combination
Suits to be sold at manufacturers' prices.
In order to make room for new spring goods, will
sell Ladies' and Children's Scatch, English and Canadian Wool Under relothing at very low prices.
We still have a large assortment to select from.
Ladies' shit Underwear and Silk Hosiery, at reduced prices.

S. CARSLEY. MILLINERY.

S. Carsley is still reducing goods in the Millinery All CRAPE BONNEYS, HATS and VEILS

greatly reduced in price.

Ostrich Feathers and Tips.

S. CARSLEY. S. Careley is still reducing goods for evening wear. Fancy Tiusel Laces, Ostrich Feather Pompons, Fancy Feather Pompons, Pearl and Fancy Reads, ALL SHADES. ALL SHADES. ALL SHADES. 'ALL SHADES.

Large stock to select

S. CARSLEY.

Tene, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNARE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

PIANOFORTES.

## REV. FATHER LABELLE'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

OF COLONIZATION. DER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEDEC. 32 VIOT. CAP. 36. VALUE OF LOTS

First Series - - - \$50,000.00 MIGHEST LOT - - - - \$10,000.00 Second Series - - ·\$10,000.00

HIGHEST LOT - - \$2,500.00 GRAND FINAL DRAWNG ---OF---

PRIZES IN THIS LOTTERY Will take place Wednesday, 11th August,

THE LARGE PRIZES AT THIS DRAWING

Send 5 cont stamps for mailing and registering the tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by leter (redistored) addressed to the Ecorotary, S. F. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, Montreal.

SONGS AND BALLADS .

To the second minimum with a second to the second second second

#### ----OF----IRELAND

The following Songs, etc., in Packages, sent to any address, for 30 cents.

Old Skibberson,
Irish Stranger,
Felons of Our Land,
Green Innisfail,
Bycut's Volunteers,
Banners Of Erin,
Blooming Sweet Lassic of the Vale,
Shamrock Boys of Kill,
A Dialogue between Daniel O'Connell and Granuaile,
Daughter of Daniel O'Connell,
The Green Linnet,
Napolson's Remains,
I'ree of Liberty,
Midnight Mass in Iroland in the Fonat Days,
Mabel Brown, The Patriot Irish Girl,
Shiel's Rights of Man,
Charlie Stuart,
Mrs. Curly's Lament,
Burke's Dream,
Our Irish Exile,

Races of Castlebar,
Irish American,
Btory of Lord Lettrim, and
Assassination of James Carey.

James McAran BOOKSELLER, 2090 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court. Dame Isabella Brown, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of James Walker, of the same place, trader, to the effect hereof duly authorized an justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said James Walker, Defendant.

An action en separation de biens has been instituted in this cause:

An action as agree action this cause.

Montreal, 23rd Feb., 1886.

ORUIKSHANK & CRESSE,

29-6

Attornogs for Plaintin.