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THE TRUE WITNESS

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 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 Montreal Gazette, which up to a few months ago used to publish articles that were very friendly to the Irish people and the Irish cause, has turned completely around and has ranged itself on the side of Ireland's enemies.

What is the matter with the Dominion Government and its shining lights, McKenzie Bowell and Professor Forster, who have established what the Gazette calls "the infamous system of boycotting" against THE POST?

THE CABINET SECRET.

The Hon. John O'Donohue, Q.C., was appointed a member of the Dominion Cabinet on the 21st of May, 1882. His appointment was signed by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor-General of Canada.

"He promises all things and protests his liberality on the eve of an election. Yes, but he not only promises and protests, but swears fealty to his Orange brothers.

And the Irish Canadian of that day was under the same management and edited by the same gentleman who manages and edits it to-day, and yet it is silent over the outrages committed on the bishops, O'Donohue, and through them on the Catholic people, at the dictation of the Orangemen?

pendent way and with reserve, and now that we have found him out, he is thrown overboard, for our policy is to punish deception and make the deceivers understand that they cannot trifle with our people in these days of a penny press.

As for the Hon. John O'Donohue, he was, after all, not the kind of man Sir John was likely to befriend. "Old Tomorrow," the Premier who banged a man for a political offense, and John O'Donohue, who, when a member of the House of Commons, voted against the expulsion of Riel, were not likely to get along amicably together.

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.

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'Donohue was promised a seat in the Cabinet some four years ago, and that he failed to obtain it.

Did any one ever read so weak a defence? An outrage has been committed on the Bishops of Ontario and the Hon. John O'Donohue by the Premier of Canada, and the above extract is all the Gazette has to say about it.

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 railroad.

We grant that in 1882 it looked as if Sir John A. Macdonald had changed. But he was only at his old tricks. Then as before "he promised and protested his liberality on the eve of an election."

see it as plain as two and two make four. Moral—When you fight to get a certain M.P. returned, remember that you are too often only fighting to get him a situation, that is all.

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 Irish people are "turbulent" and that they cause trouble wherever they may happen to go.

So far as America is concerned, this slander is 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.

I have already taken occasion to contradict emphatically an assertion that has been frequently made in England that the act to establish a board of police for the city of Boston, passed by the legislature of Massachusetts in 1855, was necessitated by the threatening and disorderly character and conduct of the Irish people in Boston.

General Butler strikes out another point in Mr. Forster's series of falsehoods, and says:— "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 best."

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 controversies without regard to truth or justice. I cannot recall a name of a single citizen of Irish birth who was known as a supporter of the Tammany ring; and it is notorious that the head of it, the late William M. Tweed, was a full-blooded American.

But we are told by Mr. Arnold that the Molly Maguire conspiracy was another of Ireland's iniquitous transactions. Let us hear what Mr. Curtin, ex-Governor of the State has to say:—

I can speak relative to the Molly Maguire 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 punishment; 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 Commonwealth 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.

Then there is the Chinese question. These unfortunate almond-eyed people are the victims of Irish despotism and weep in fear of life and property in consequence of the brutal actions of Erin. General Kosencrans 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.

WHICH SHALL HAPPEN?

There are two classes of pensioners in Great Britain and Ireland. The one class numbers 1,293,975 souls. These unfortunate are either live in miserable "poorhouses" or they are supported by a system of out-door relief sufficient to keep body and soul together. This class of pensioners is to be pitied. They lead miserable lives, and when they die their "bones" are "rattled" over "the stones" and hurled into a pauper's grave.

to \$5,000,000 a year of Her Majesty and the rest of the royal family," as the banqueters say. Then the Archbishop of Canterbury gets \$75,000 a year; the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London \$50,000 a year each; the other bishops average \$25,000 a year, and so on through the list of all the high dignitaries in the land.

"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.

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 domination," again, "Abolish the tithes and the privileges of the Church," and a standing menace of "Quebec! Beware!"

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

L'Etendard, in a recent issue, spoke hopefully of the alliance between the French Canadians and the Irish. The Witness quoted the article from L'Etendard and it called that paper the "Ultramontane Scorpion."

and express the hope that the new alliance will be lasting. We are willing to sail in the same boat with L'Etendard on this current, and we are prepared to be called a "scorpion" too. Public life in Canada is no longer a three cornered one between the French Canadians, the Irish and the Orangemen.

BACK WATER.

The Mail is whining. It is beginning 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.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

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

AN EMPTY REPORT.

The Queen's son, Louis Riel is the title of the report issued by the Federal Government, on the trial and execution of Louis Riel.

THE DEFECTS OF THE FRANCHISE BILL.

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.

that famous Montreal despatch, signed by 23 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 despatch 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., 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 Government 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'Donohue'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'Donohue had 'to comfort him the grievance that he 'had failed to obtain the dignity of a portfolio.'"

"The sneer at Irishmen in search of a 'grievance' is scarcely deserved. If Mr. O'Donohue was promised a seat 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'Donohue after he was promised the office, or for not gazeteting him and for cancelling the appointment. If so, the people are willing to bear 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.

If 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 Ontario over the Hon. John O'Donohue's appointment to the Cabinet? Sir John A. Macdonald wrote to those four Bishops and told them that the Hon. John O'Donohue was appointed to the Privy Council.

THE DEFECTS OF THE FRANCHISE BILL.

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THE GLOBE AND THE CABINET SECRET.

Under the heading, "Was it a forgery?" the Globe of Saturday says: "The Irish Canadian is silent respecting the extraordinary statements published last week by the Montreal Post. Silence seems assent in this case."

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.

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.

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 FELONS OF OUR LAND."

An Irish poet, Arthur Forrester, has sung the praises of "The Felons of Our Land." In patriotic verse he has invoked God's blessing 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."

BRITISH POLITICAL GOSSIP.

New York, Feb. 20.—The Mail and Express cable letter says:—The difference between Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Gladstone, which threatened the former's withdrawal from the Government and the establishment of an independent Radical party, has been referred to the temporary satisfaction of both sides.

GLADSTONE'S APPEAL FOR INFORMATION.

There is no definite scheme of home rule yet 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 letter asking the Irish people to communicate to him their views with regard to a Dublin parliament and kindred subjects.

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 the country till the final settlement of the land dispute. They see no other course open to them for their personal safety or the prevention of serious loss from the existing chaotic condition of their relations with the tenantry.

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.

THE LADIES OF THE BEDCHAMBER.

The Queen is much distressed at the implacable 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 concerned, since the Marquis of Salisbury's defeat.

THE QUEEN AND SIR CHARLES DILKE.

It is reported that the Queen has sent to Mr. Gladstone a very strong expression of her opinion in regard 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 Chelsea Liberals, Sir Charles is also named with action by the independent Liberals, who intend to direct their efforts toward compelling him to resign his seat in the Commons.

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 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.

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 is never more necessary to keep our strength intact."

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 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.

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.

DUBLIN, 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 fulfillment 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.

LONDON, 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' tree at 4 p.m. in waggons. Mounted police controlled the entrances to the park, and strong reserves were held in readiness for any emergency. During the meeting 2000 rounds of threatening appearance gathered on Great Street and dispersed by the police. Speeches were made from three platforms. Resolutions were adopted expressing indignation at the delay of the Government in commencing public works for the relief of men out of employment.

crowd escorted the waggons to Victoria street. The police continued their attempts to disperse the Socialists, and by the time Westminster was reached the crowd had been scattered and quiet prevailed in the streets. There was no attempt at rioting.

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 afloat under the rose that Sir John Macdonald is quietly preparing to transfer

HIS FAMILY AND HIS PORTUNE.

to England. His only son, Hugh Macdonald, has retired from his Winnipeg 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 who failed to make a strike out west, he falls back on the slower but surer methods of the east.

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 suppose that the wild system of extravagance in expenditure and excessive taxation can continue any longer. The crash must come, and the Liberal cause will be triumphant in anticipation of it.

THE OUTLOOK.

financially and commercially, is very gloomy. The revenue is decreasing while the expenditure is increasing, and most further increase. A huge deficit stares the country in the face, while it is evident from the stagnation in business that the limit of customs taxation has been almost reached.

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 honeymoon 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 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.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

L'Etendard, commenting upon the article which appeared in the editorial columns of THE POST on the 19th inst. relative to "French Canadians and Irish," says: "Orange fanaticism does not only afflict the English, but it afflicts us also. 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 these mighty men did not see that such a display of forces was excessive. They can only kill us."

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 Stranraer, Scotland. There was a gathering of people at the station, and in reply to their greetings, Lord Randolph made a speech, in which he said he imagined that Scotchmen benefit too much by their union with England to support any measure for the 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 monstrous 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, and that the alleged libel was a privileged communication 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 satisfactory.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

ROBBING CHILDREN OF THEIR WAGES.

"What Nature wants, commodious gold bestows, 'Tis thus we eat the bread another sows; But how unequal it broadens, 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 case-hardened slave driver of the South blush for shame, merely to enable them to undersell those of their colleagues who from humanitarian motives, or from a sense of justice, pay their employes 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 keep.

Let the reader imagine the feelings of these children who are thus helplessly robbed, the 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 Sabo 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 these dishonest employers.

AN ELOQUENT LABOR SPEECH.

WHAT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ARE AT—EDUCATION, HONESTY AND JUSTICE. The following is an extract from an eloquent address delivered by Mr. Terwillik, of Michigan, 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, cheek, and shirt collar. Many of these ask 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].

WHAT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ARE AT—EDUCATION, HONESTY AND JUSTICE.

We find in Great Britain that the Government had to acknowledge that the working people had rights and that day gave such an increase in the power of productive machinery that Gladstone's error of protective policy was equal to \$800,000,000 men three centuries ago. In 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 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 [applause].

Look at Ireland. They export 13,000 tons of food a month, and yet the people have to sell it because they are too poor to eat it themselves. The Knights of Labor say to Uncle Sam, "whatever you want of the public lands for arsenals, 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 a shop, doing equal work with a man, in regard to quality and quantity, she shall have equal pay for it. [Applause]. The average pay for the work of women is only 41 per cent of what men take. 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 skippers, the autocratic and democratic. Not the Democratic party do I mean, for if you had gone to sleep 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 sell 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]. We 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., I 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 employes a month before notifying them. That is no strike; oh, no. But if the employes of the railroad strike for an increase of pay, the governor cries "Militia, militia, militia." We grant the right of the man who makes a carriage, digs a ton of coal or weaves a yard of cloth to put a price on his 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 employe, 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 make labor respectable and to educate the working people to respect themselves and their character. We demand that the old system of paying off semi-occasionally shall be abolished, and we don't propose to trust the money we have honestly earned in the hands of our employers more than a week at a time [applause]. The Knights of Labor know no Catholic, no Protestant, no Irishman, no Dutchman, no Yankee. We know only that we are brothers and sisters, and that one 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 makes the air breathe happiness, clothes 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 shall ring the cry "Gloory 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 half-breeds who remained loyal 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 half-breeds 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 60th 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. General 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 Col. Quimet 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 at St. Albert and volunteers called for by the chairman, Mr. Maloney, to enroll themselves for self-defense, which was responded to at once, every man present enrolling for such purpose. Col. Quimet being communicated with, immediately formed a troop of horse and placed them on duty at once. The men were employed scouting between the Indian reserves and St. Albert, and to report at Edmonton every day; they had a tract of thirty miles to guard. After three weeks of this service they were all sent to Lac LaBiche, a distance of nearly 200 miles from home, to operate against Big Bear, who was evading the two big generals and all their men; this part of his service lasted thirty days. The men of this troop furnished their own horses, also two other horses to freight the supplies. There were also eight men from Calgary with the column engaged for scouts, those men were hired for \$3.50 per day, and the St. Albert men were promised the same pay by Colonel Quimet, 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 vouchers signed by the Supply officer, Capt. Hamilton, and countersigned by Col. Quimet, 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 he and he held the vouchers were repudiated and only \$12.50 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, and that the Department would not pay 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.

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 sacrament to the Greek churchmen. The monasteries 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 entertained, but he recovered, and was slightly easier this morning.

ST. ALBERT MOUNTED RIFLEMEN.

St. Albert, Jan 25th, 1886.



OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

UNEASINESS AND ALARM—CHAMBLEAU BURNED IN EFFigy—SCHEMES OF WHOLESALE BRIBERY—WILL THE "MONTONS" GO BACK—THE CABINET SECRET—INDIGNATION AT SIR JOHN'S TREASONERY.

(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...

"UNEASINESS" AND "ALARM." The indications are not to be mistaken. Ministerial affluence even to the humblest visitors is something more than condescension, as if every body was a political factor of high rank...

THE CABINET SECRET. Sir John's eagerly sought and pursued by persons of all classes. To Irish Catholics the revelations made in your columns were an astonishment.

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 Canadian by hanging Riel.

OBSCURE FANATICISM. Was gorged and pacified with the blood of Riel, and now comes the time for reckoning with the French Canadians. But what a terrible thing to contemplate!

THE WELL-KNOWN CONTRACTS. The extraordinary delay in the announcement of the names of the successful tenderers for the proposed new works on the Welland Canal...

PARLIAMENT. Everything is ready for the opening of Parliament. 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.

THE PROTESTANT ORY and Irish 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 Brit party under the late Hon. George Brown.

AN INVESTMENT THAT PAID 50,000 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.

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 thousands that says a Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

becoming relaxed. His first plan was to divide the French. For this purpose he brought Chambleau into the Cabinet with a view to offsetting Langlois, for he had not forgotten the fact...

CHAMBERLAIN OPPOSES COERCION. LONDON, Feb. 17.—Mr. Chamberlain has quarrelled with Mr. Gladstone on the Greek policy of the Government.

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

THE HOME RULE QUESTION. THE GOVERNMENT WARRIED AGAINST SHELVEING THE ISSUE. DUBLIN, Feb. 17.—The Freeman's Journal declares that the letters between Mr. Gladstone and Lord de Visco on the Irish question must be regarded with suspicion.

SALISBURY DEFENDS HIS POLICY. LONDON, Feb. 17.—Lord Salisbury, speaking at a banquet at the Hotel Metropole this evening, said that recent events had cast a grave responsibility upon the Peers.

SOCIALISTS IN COURT. THE LONDON LEADERS ON TRIAL FOR INCITING TO RIOT. LONDON, Feb. 17.—The hearing in the case of the Socialist leaders Hyndman, Burns, Champion and Williams, who are charged with inciting to riot, contempt of law, etc., in connection with the recent demonstrations in London, began in Bow street police court this morning.

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A FORMAL DEMONSTRATION

TO BE MADE AGAINST GREECE BY THE UNITED POWERS.

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.

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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 bill for \$5,000, saying that he could not afford to suspend publication for less.

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 thousands that says a Cherry Pectoral is the best cough medicine ever used.

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 communications signed "Euseb," "Stenex," "Independent," or "Triumph," as charged by him. As to the letter of "Independent," I need call no better witness than myself as, according to a statement in the Irish Canadian, the letter was sent 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 vengeance 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 of the communications signed "Euseb," "Stenex," "Independent," or "Triumph," as charged by him. As to the letter of "Independent," I need call no better witness than myself as, according to a statement in the Irish Canadian, the letter was sent first to you for publication, but declined.

Your obedient servant, MATTHEW WALSH.

Ottawa, Feb. 15, 1886.

[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 POST, 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, statement and all:

THURSDAY, 28th May, 1885. Seasonal Papers No. 14. Mr. DE ST. GEORGE'S 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 coaling.

2. The names of all parties indebted and the date of incurring each liability. J. A. CHAMBLEAU, Secretary of State, Ottawa, 33rd May, 1885.

34451 45775 G. POWELL, Esq., Under Secretary of State, Ottawa, May 19th, 1885.

Sir,—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 obt. servt., WM. HIMSWORD, per Com.

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE, Quebec, 7th May, 1885.

To the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, Ottawa: Sir,—You will please find enclosed statement of outstanding accounts due at my office on the 6th May, inst. I am sorry that your information on the amount of the outstanding 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, Sir, Your obedient servant, (Signed) JAMES PATTON, See book of outstanding accounts for particulars furnished Inland Revenue Department.

After this introduction there is a list of names which covers nine pages of foolscap. 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 public will be naturally interested in knowing whether this is the same James Patton & Co., who owe \$1500 to the Government since 1850, 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 say 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 culling 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 disseminated with letters from himself, his brother and other interested employees. 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 mistaken. 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 vengeance 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." This, Sir, is true, was founded in the interest of the Irish Catholics of this Dominion, 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 country. They are under the impression that the sun of Irish nationality in this Dominion shines for them alone, and that if "they" are satisfied so should every Irishman in Canada sing hallelujah. But THE POST fights the battles of the people, not those of a clique, the inner history of whose past career in the country has yet to be written, and it 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. Walsh's brother has been a fifteen years' Treasurer of the Cullers' Department at Quebec, and if not delinquent in duty 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 and wrote less sycophantic letters for the press it would be better for the country whose money they draw.—[Ed. Post.]

SCIENTIFIC TRUTH!

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 is 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 sieves, as they may be called, many times a day, as often as 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 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 describe 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 further 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 kidneys first begins.

Doing the vast amount of work which they are 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 blood 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 pelvis sac goes on distending with this corruption, pressing upon the blood vessels. All this time, remember, the blood, which is entering 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, may the vital necessity, of having the kidneys in order? Can you expect when they are diseased or obstructed, no matter how little, that you can have pure blood and escape disease? It would be just as reasonable to expect, if a pest-blower were set across Broadway and through its potential 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 pore along its potential doors, it forces its way into your feet, and, wherever 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" is her death.

But the medical profession, learned and dignified, 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, pus-aden kidneys which here 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 quarts 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 so bad a character that the organs are rotten, and yet they have never 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 delicacy of their structure, the ease with which they are deranged, can you wonder at the ill-health of our men and women? 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 engineer do even a fractional part of this work, without attention from the engineer? Don't you 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 our command. Even an analysis of the water, chemically and microscopically, reveals

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 medical men 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 blessing.

H. H. WARNER & CO.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES, MAY, 1886.

Prospectus on Application to Very Rev. W. King, Provincial, O.M.A.

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

27-4

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court for Lower Canada, No. 2476. The First day of February, 1886. Present: Hon. Mr. Justice Carter, Judge of the Court formerly in-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff vs. Ludwig David, formerly in-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province of Quebec, Defendants, and Alphonse David, Esquire, of the Village of St. Anne, Parish of St. Louis, City and District of Montreal, Advocates, Versus. On the motion of Messrs. Downie & Lanctot, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within this term.

By the Court. J. O. H. KERNICK, Deputy F.S.C. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court for Lower Canada, No. 8216. William Stewart Cunningham, of the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff vs. Harry Ansel Benjamin, formerly of the same place, now in the City and District of Montreal, one of the United States of America, Defendant, and Charles Norman, Plaintiff, and the City and District of Montreal, Defendants, Versus. On the motion of Messrs. Downie & Lanctot, Attorneys for the Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months. Montreal, 20th January, 1886. J. O. H. KERNICK, Deputy F.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court for Lower Canada, No. 8316. James Carroll, Plaintiff vs. Anna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of St. Anne, and all persons having any claim to the estate of the said James Carroll, deceased. An action in separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause. Montreal, 1st February, 1886. J. O. H. KERNICK, Deputy F.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court for Lower Canada, No. 8316. Joseph Vincent Bailly, Plaintiff vs. The Parish of St. Anne, Defendant, for the purpose of recovering possession of the Parish of St. Anne, and all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Joseph Vincent Bailly, deceased. An action in separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause. Montreal, 1st February, 1886. J. O. H. KERNICK, Deputy F.S.C.

AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE at the next session of the Quebec Legislature, to amend the Charter, for an Act amending its Charter, 47 Victoria, Chapter 80, to the qualification of its Councilors and Voters, the time and time of the elections, taxation and other objects. Montreal, 20th January, 1886. LONGP&E & DAVID, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DAME SARAH ANNIE BAKER, OF THE City and District of Montreal, has instituted, on this Nineteenth day of January, 1886, an action for separation against her husband, Louis Charles Leopold Groulx, of the same place. CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Anne, District of Montreal, has instituted, on this Nineteenth day of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, against her husband, Cyrille Demmeul, of the same place. CALIXTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court. Dame Edouard Dubuc, of the Parish of St. Etienne (Coteau St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Felix A. Gauthier, Plaintiff, and the said Felix Gauthier, Defendant. An action in separation de biens has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 10th January, 1886. EDMOND LARAT, Attorney for Plaintiff.

INFORMATION WANTED.—OF ELZEAR GUIMONT, who left Kamouraska, P.Q., four years ago to New Orleans. When heard from, please inform the undersigned. Information concerning him will be thankfully received by his father, MATHIEU GUIMONT, 56, Rue Lacombe, Kamouraska, P.Q. 27-2

WANTED.—A Governess or Elementary School Teacher, for a private family, teaching French and English, for a private family. Address, St. Stanislaus Lavigne, 203-3, St. 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 meat, which have no nutrition, be palmed off on you.

PATENTS THOS. F. SIMPSON, Wellington, D.C. No pay for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide 25-13

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 the most healthful Cocoa, Mr. Epps has prepared our breakfast table with a delicately flavored beverage which will save many a heavy doctor's bill. 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. He is a man of pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Examiner. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:— JAMES EPPS & CO., Homeopathic 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 have written a book on this disease, in which I give the full and complete treatment of this disease, in my own words. Give me your name and address, and I will send you a copy of my book free of charge. Write to C. J. MASON, 75 Nassau St., N.Y. 25-20

PILE'S Instant Relief. Final cure in 10 days, no suppuration. No pain or return. No purgative or cathartic. Broc, by addressing C. J. MASON, 75 Nassau St., N.Y. 25-13

CORPULENCY Recipe and notes how to harness and effect loss of fat, without any starvation diet, etc. Send obituary without cost. Write to P. M. BARKER, 100 West 11th St., Oct. 24, 1885. "His eyes do not merely to reduce the amount of fat, but by affecting the source of obesity to induce a radical cure of the disease. Mr. B. makes no charge whatever; any person, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending 6 cts. to cover postage to P. M. BARKER, 100 West 11th St., Bedford Bldg., London Eng."



Home Items and Topics.

All your own fault. If you remain sick when you can get hop bitters that never fail.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and inebriated man can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommended them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

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 bitters arrive.

My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters.—Ed. Chicago.

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

The vigor of youth for the aged and in firm in hop bitters!!!

At the change of life nothing equals Hop Bitters to allay all troubles incident thereto.

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 bowels, 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 child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green flow on the white label, and containing all the potentia found in Hop or Hops in their name.

THE BIBLE AND THE PROTESTANTS.

From the Toronto Mail.

Str.—In view of the letters which daily appear in your columns against that friendly letter of his Grace Archbishop Lynch, I respectfully solicit a small space in your next issue for a few words directed to men of intelligence and education in the Protestant community.

Did not once see with his own eyes, he could scarcely be led to believe that men, with even an indifferent claim to intellectual culture, could make such perfect imbecilities of themselves as did most of your correspondents, particularly those bearing the prefix "Rev." to their names.

The words of the Holy Writ are especially applicable in their case, "If the blind lead the blind, etc."

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.

One story in circulation that is generally denied is that the father refused his daughter permission to associate with a young farmer of the village of Wapping.

The father had been a miser and the victim has been in the house ever since with her mother, who has not changed the order.

THE PASPEBIAC RIOTS. MENACING ATTITUDE OF THE STARVING FISHERMEN—AN APPEAL FOR POLICE.

PASPEBIAC, Que., Feb. 18.—Things here are comparatively quiet to-day, though a crowd has been hovering about the stores demanding assistance.

THE TORIERS PROTEST AGAINST HOME RULE. LONDON, Feb. 18.—Leading members of the Conservative party met at the Carlton club to-day to enter upon the course of the party today in regard to Irish affairs.

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 recently.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF SUICIDES. LONDON, Feb. 17.—Dr. William Ogle read a paper on "Suicides in England and Wales," before the Statistical Society.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE. PROHIBITION OF THE IMPORTATION OF CONTRACT LABOR PROPOSED.

TORONTO, Feb. 18.—In the house to-day Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the second reading of the bill to amend the act respecting masters and servants.

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

THE ABOLISHMENT OF THE MAY LAWS. BERLIN, Feb. 18.—The Government's changed attitude toward the Vatican is semi-officially explained as follows.

Rumor of the woman's sad plight grew to such swelling proportions that an investigation demanded in the interests of suffering humanity and outraged social decency.

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.

Is Unequaled.

J. I. Miller, editor of the "Lutheran Home," Luray, Va., writes: "I advertise nothing that I do not know to be good."

John J. Uhlman, Brooklyn, N.S., writes: "Twelve years ago, I was afflicted with a severe bronchial trouble, pronounced by a skilful physician to be very dangerous."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., (Analytical Chemists), Lowell, Mass.

HALF A MILLION GARDENS SEEDS AND PLANTS. PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St. N.Y.

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SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

HALIFAX, N.S., Feb. 19.—Sir Ambrose Shea arrived here to-night, via New York and St. John's.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver.

DONFERRY & CO'S SEED ANNUAL FOR 1886.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS. Free Catalogue.

ALLAN LINE.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New Foundland for the conveyance of MAIL, PASSENGERS and UNITED STATES MAIL.

1886—Winter Arrangements—1886

Table with columns: Ports, Tonnage, Commanders. Lists shipping routes and ship details.

Liverpool Mail Line

Sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, from Portland on Fridays, and from Halifax on Saturdays.

Newfoundland Line.

The steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool via St. John's, N.E. are scheduled to depart.

Glasgow Line.

The steamers of the Glasgow, London and Philadelphia Service are scheduled to depart.

FROM PHILADELPHIA

Steamship service details from Philadelphia to other ports.

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS MADE FOR THIS PAPER

Advertising rates and contact information for the paper.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U.S. GOVT TO CARRY THE FAST MAIL.

Burlington Route C.B. & O.R.R. logo and text.

It is the only line with its own track from Chicago to Denver.

For ticket rates, general information, etc., regarding the Burlington Route, call on any Ticket Agent.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Falls Greatest Experience. Large Trade.

McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells. Church, Tower, Glocks, etc.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, etc.

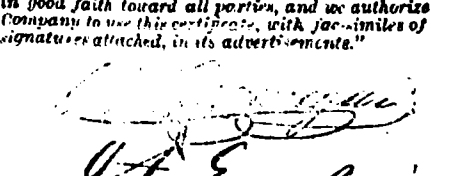
MEENEELY & COMPANY.

WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL. Favorably known to the public since 1830.

Free Perfumery. An elegant sample basket of perfumery will be sent to you.

LOUISIANA CAPITAL PRIZE - \$150,000

We hereby certify that our superior arrangements for all the months and quarterly drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.



1886—Winter Arrangements—1886. This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-enchained, Clyde-built HOSPEL STEAMERS.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing.

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

Capital Prize of \$150,000. 1 GRAND PRIZE OF \$50,000.

2 GRAND PRIZES OF \$20,000. 4 GRAND PRIZES OF \$10,000.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$1,000. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$500.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$250. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$100.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$50. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$25.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$10. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$5.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$2.50. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$1.25.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.3125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.15625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.078125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.0390625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.01953125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.009765625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.0048828125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.00244140625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.001220703125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.0006103515625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.00030517578125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.0001525390625. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.00007626953125.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.00003815234375. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.000019076171875.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.00000951904375. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.000004759521875.

100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.0000023797546875. 100 GRAND PRIZES OF \$0.00000118987734375.



