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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 22.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1885.6 MONTREAL,

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

"Cawtholics."

Stirring Letter on the Results of tre Last Elections.

His Grace Archbishop Croke of Cashel has idressed the following letter to the Iriah

My Dear Sir,-Now that the contests for the four divisions of the county of Tipperary re well over, and that the popular irritation to which they naturally gave rise has begun to abate, I sak your leave to offer through your columns a short running commentary on this striking, and, in some respects, scan-lalous episode in our local history, to sound a salutary note of warning in connection with t, and to point a moral as well.

The gross polling power in this country is in round numbers about 26,000. Of that number over 17,000 came up to record their votes. The four Tory candidates polled 821. Consequently the aggregate penular vote amounted to 16,000 and more. That is to say, the popular candidates polled each in the proportion of twenty to one as against the so-called Constitutionalist candidates. But, owing to the fact that the Nationalists throughout the country regarded the contests put upon them as mere shams, about 9,000 of their party did not appear at the polling booths at all. They would have been there to the last man, however, had they thought, or been told, that it was necessary for them to

Such being, in plain English, the facts and figures of the case, it must occur to every one to ask what on earth was this tempest in a teapot about? What did the Tory landlords mean by provoking contests in Tipperary ?-and who could have put them up to play so silly a game? They had no idea whatever of scoring a victory. They were, on the contrary, certain of defeat. They met with an ignominious one in reality. It is not often that people go in for utter discomfiture and the many humiliations that usually attend it; and when they do, they are justly reputed to be either lunatics, or deeply designing and selfish knaves.

So what did the Tories mean by fighting for the four seats in Tipperary; or, in other words, what did they mean by putting 16,000 adult Tipperary men into accelerated and undesirable motion during this dreadful December weather, and thus causing them he Whigs and Tories in their midst as their deadliest enemies, and the followers of Mr. the folk of whom there is now question, the prime movers in our late quadrilateral tourament—the Cardens, the Trants, the Knoxes and the general ruck of those who have hitherto "ruled the roast" in Tipperary-sre not in our days so facetiously disposed, nor are they by any means laboring under such plethora of the precious metal, as to go in or the costly electioneering eccentricities ecently witnessed here, for mere pastime, and as a purely pleasurable pursuit. They nust therefore have meant something serious by their late manœuvres, and the question is what did they mean?

The leading spirits of the fraternity would ot of course for worlds hold, any manner of parley with, or commit one of even their minor confidences to, such a political desperado as I am thought to be; but a youthful member of the party ingenuously told me, nevertheless, that his patrons meant three things by their latest tactics in Tipperary warfare. They meant, first, to exhibit their strength; secondly, to annoy the Nationalists; and, thirdly, to deplete, as far as pos-

sible, the National chest.

It must be a source of infinite satisfaction to them to know and feel, and to be told thus publicly by me, that they have succeeded admirable in so far; and that, figuratively speaking, they have hit the bull's eye as regards each of the three objects they so benevolently aimed at. In the first place, they have exhibited their strength. In a population of 190,000 souls their strength consists in this, that barely 821 of them are now known to be in active existence from Parsonstown to Knockmeaidown, and from the hannon at Ballina to the Suir at Carrick. Secondly, they have mercilessly worried,

annoyed, and I would even say unpardonably exasperated, the long-enduring Nationalists of Tipperary, many of the poorer of whom had to walk miles, midst pouring rain and pelting storm, to record their votes against their oppressors. But let them take care lest it may come to pass, and far sooner than they imagine, that the now triumphant Nationalists may yet annoy, and remerselessly exact reprisals from them in turn.

Thirdly, they desire to drain, or substantially diminish, the National exchequer, unsympathetic soul of a master slave, esplitlessly piling costs on the people, besides pecially if he believes himself to be, as he putting them otherwise to serious trouble generally does, far wiser and better than and inconvenience; but the people may be very easily brought to feel and believe that the process of "cutting short the supplies" is a game that two can play at, and that those who force others to dance should, in all reason, be made to "pay the piper." But now, turning away from any further

consideration of the motives that led to, or of the machinery that was employed, during our late electoral contests, let us come to ak of the Tory candidates who figured in fray. They were four in number. Three hem, I understand, are Protestants, and

Mr. Eustace) behaved on the whole like gentlemen. They were duly nominated; they polled as many as they could; they were badly beaten; they took their drubbing decorously; and they went their way quietly he Great Prelate Scorches the Orange afterwards to nurse, no doubt, their resentment, and possibly to plan fresh campaigns for the future. All this, however inexpedient much of it may have been, they had a perfect right to do. But it was not so with the Catholic candidate, who, I regret to say, cut some ugly, wholly unexpected, and by no means creditable capers.

The public generally are not acquainted with Mr. George Ryan, of Inch. I shall attack made upon me in the Irish Canadian briefly enlight n them. He has given a of the 17th of that same month. In that sketch of Mr. Parnell and his followers. I journal, I was, si., charged with having, at may therefore give one of himself. Mr. one time, gone out of our way on evil bont, George Ryan, o lncn, is a pious, middleaged man, with a prodigious pedigree and a snug esta e. is of small capacity, limited experi n :e, and of a very moody and uncertain temper. He i blessed with an oratory in his house, and has a priest once a week with him at bacakfast. Things being so all round, he should entertain, one would suppose, some semblance at least of respect for the clergy generally and the dignitaries of his Church, nowever personally unworthy they may be; nor would it become him to designate as rogues, tramps, and rapparees a well-known and recognized body of able politicians, who, though obnoxious

to him, are held in high repute by the overwhelming majority of the bishops and priests of Ireland, as well as by every genuine admirer of pluck and patriotism all over the world. Yet here is the language which Mr. George Ryan, of Inch, addresses, over his name, to the electors of Mid-Tipperary, in reference to the Irish Parliamentary party :--

If you return to Parliament one of the band of political tramps, one of the gang of political adventurers, who have placed themselves under the leadership of Mr. Parnell, you will have to feed him, to clothe him, to lodge him, and besides all this to pay him a considerable pecuniary stipend. These mendicant patriots are, as you have good reason to know, by no means an inexpensive band of vagabonds.

Furthermore, it was well known that Mr. Mayne, a highly informed, hardworking, and thoroughly independent man as regards means, the latchet of whose shoes this lazybones from Inch is unworthy to losse, was proposed by me at his nomination; and yet, in aglew days after that, he is put in a public pillory by Mr. George Ryan, the Catholic, in the follow-

ing fashion:
Who (he asks) disputes the teaching of the infallible head of the Church? Mr. T. Mayne, of Dublin. Who atrikes a blow at Rev. Father Coffey has always been a warm, your beloved religion? Mr. T. Mayne, of eloquent and patriotic friend of the Irish Dublin. Do not be humbugged by this poli- cause and of all national movements inaugutical trickster. God save Ireland.

millionaire, Mr. George Ryan, of Inch, has a 'never condemned the La horror of "mendicant patriots," and objects | serted by the Irish Canadian, and a with much vehemence—though not very consistently—to have them paid. Let me ark, was not for mere amusement that all this was planned and executed, as frolicsome youths are wont, from sheer exuberance of animal spirits, to fling their caps into the air, and kick them exultantly when they come down. Not at all; for, as a rule, the folk of whom there is now question the content of the same reading the same reading to the invented by the enemy to cover its retreat. Father Coffey's views on the Irish question have ever been of the outspoken national the expenses of his brother-in-law, Mr. Sherlock, of Dublin? What beneated to give these views very clear expression. The Government must be worther individual did the same reading the same reading to the invented by the enemy to cover its retreat. service for his niece's husband, the gallant ments of the Record, it is obliged to force its Captain de la Poer? How much did all these organ to heap personal abuse and slander aristocratic and affluent patriots pocket individually, in the first instance, and how much did they spend in the electoral fight? Did they lose or gain financially by the transaction? Finally, will they publish their accounts as between them and their employers, and let the public see the balance

And now, as regards the payment, in some shape or other, of our Parliamentary representatives, I cannot imagine anything more reasonable. It is the law in almost every civilized State except in aristocratic England. The people pay their priest, their doctor, their lawyer, their butcher and baker, and all, in short, who live or labor, in their service; and why should they not pay, or otherwise compensate, the man whom they send to do battle for them in an alien Parliament—the man who has to spend many a weary night in sleepless solicitude about their interests; who is habitually worried by British bravadoes in the House of Commons, as strange cats are known to be set upon by envious quarrelsome curs in the streets and whose sole reward meanwhile is derived from the consciousness of doing his duty and

serving his native land.
Out of mercy I forbear to say anything about the four Catholic assenting voters by whom Mr. George Ryan, of Inch, has been recommended to the constituency of Mil-Tipperary. They are worthy of the tottering cause which they represent, of the man for whom they voted, and who doubtless despisse

them, and of each other.

For the rest, having given a brief comment. tary on recent electioneering events in Tipperary, and a salutary warning connected with the same, nothing now remains for me but to point a moral, as I promised to do, and here it is-

Whigs and Whiglings are, from a National standpoint, a decidedly treacherous and tyrannical set. Tories, at least in this country, are as a rule, if less hypocritical, a shade two more venomous. But an Orange Catholic with aristocratic proclivities, a gradually diminishing exchequer, and the pecially if he believes himself to be, as he generally does, far wiser and better than the whole bench of bishons put together, combines in his own person the worst qualities of both Whigs and Tories, and must feeble and unworthy hand. And now, needs be, in the estimation of every honorable and unprejudiced man, infinitely less reliable, and far more malevolent than either. Qui will with your kind permission show will capere capial.—I have the honor to revult capere capial .- I have the honor to remain, my dear sir your faithful servant,

+ T. W. CROKE, Archbishop of Cashel. The Palace, Thurles, Dec. 11, 1885.

have no knowledge whatever of years, and was 62 years in religion.

VINDICATING

Mr. Boyle, of the "Irish Canadian," answered by Rev. Father toffey, of the "Catholic Record."

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE Ireland suffers. As they once, by their WITNESS:

In your issue of the 21st ult. you did me the honor of entering, on my behalf, a spirited defence against a vile and unfounded attack made upon me in the Irish Canadian and in language vile and bitter assailed the Irish Land League. Here are Mr. Boyle's own words:

"At one time this consistent gentleman went out of his way on evil bent. With a malice and fercoity that would put to the blush its worst enemies, he launched his invectives against the Irish Land League, and denounced all connected with it-even virtuous and patriotic women-in terms not only bitter but vile. This was in the days when the Land League was in its infancy—when it was weak and strugling; yet that was the time selected by the editor of the Catholic Record to deal it a blow below the belt-to assassinate a movement so full of hope and promise to the Irish people. But the League survived the assaults of its enemies -this gentleman's stab included-till it had accomplished its mission and left behind a auccessor capable of completing the work which it had begun. It would be dangerous now to attack the Irish National League; so the editor of the Record fawns where he dare not frown. And yet this is the gentleman who talks of changing front."

Against an attack so wanton and so malicious, in support of which Mr. Patrick Boyle advanced not an iota of proof, you, sir, with a generous regard for a brother journalist un-justly assailed, entered, as I have said, a tirm, manly and dignified protest. Your words can hear repetition :

"No comments on the abusive and vituperative language contained in the above extract are necessary, but as to the nature of the charge brought against Father Coffey, that he had denounced the Irish Land League in its infancy and all connected with it, we must say, in the interest of truth and fair play, that the Irish Canadian has sinned most grievously against the reverend gentleman, and has done him a cruel wrong and injustice. rated to serve the interests of the Irish Yes, but this political purist, this mighty | people, both at home and abroad. He has baser falsehood could not be invented upon those who have the courage of their convictions, and whose sense of duty is not blunted by political bias or by expectation of favors.

In the very first issue of the Catholic Record after the publication of Mr. Boyle's slanderous assault on my Irish manhood and patriotlem, I quote:—" The statement made in the Irish Canadian of last week that the editor of this journal ever condemned or opposed the Land League, is a fabrication of the most vile, deliberate and malicious character. We are not indeed of those whose patriotism is of a mouthing and windy character and a marketable commodity, but have ever given Mr. Parnell from the day he first assumed the leadership of the Irish people till this moment a loyal and unwavering support. Nay, more, we feel that we have not in the movement of active assistance to the Irish Nationalist Party lately inaugurated proved a stumbling block to its success. We have not put ourselves forward as a leader and then been forced by public opinion to step down and out. We have contributed our mite to the fund, invited others to do likewise, and given the movement an unselfish aszistance."

How does Mr. P. Boyle meet the emphatic denial of the editor of the Record? By the production of the latter's alleged condemnation of the league? Not at all. Mr. Beyle is too just and honorable a man to be bound by the ordinary rules of right. He answers every denial, sir, by the citation of Cardinal MacCabe's opinions of the Land League, and then in tones of mock triumph asks : Did the editor of the Catholic Record, at any time, refer to the subject touched by His Eminence? and if so, was the reference a justification or the reverse of what His Eminence had

said ?" Time and again indeed did the editor of the Record refer to the subject dealt with hy Cardinal MacCabe in certain of his pastorals. But though differing from His Eminence's views on Irish politics in almost every par-ticular of importance, I never saw fit to assail by name that learned ecclesisatic, who, whatever his peculiarities of view on the Irish national problem, was venerated by all who knew him for his apostolic ardor and boundless charity. His office was too high, his person too sacred, for any shafts from my referred to by Mr. Boyle I dealt with the land question in Ireland. In the Record of Oct. 3, 1879, I advocated Mr. Parnell's choice as leader of the Irish National party in Parliament. My exact words were these credit on Mrs. E. Foley a Now that Mr. Butt has passed away we Burke, who directed it. ham, I understand, are Protestants, and I wow to be a Catholic. Apart from Marie Louise Françoise Belaire, in religion to be a Catholic. Apart from Marie Louise Françoise Belaire, in religion believe that the sooner Mr. Parnell is invested to promote the protesting movement which with the leadership by the Irish representative of the Ursuunderstand, are Protestants, and Marie Louise Françoise Belaire, in religion believe that the sooner Mr. Parnell is invested.

On Dacember 21st His Lordship the Bishop with the leadership by the Irish representative the protesting movement which with the leadership of Montreal ordained priest the Rev. Father was manifesting itself so strongly on all sides. Here, I repeated to the defence of the Metis leader and to promote the protesting movement which with the leadership by the Irish representative the better for Home Rule and the into the Catholic Churchain Melbourne, and better for Ireland." These words I repeated to England. These words I repeated to Protestants are factor to a very by the Irish repeated to the defence of the Metis leader and to promote the protesting movement which with the leadership by the Irish repeated to Protestants and Irish repeated to the defence of the Metis leader and to promote the protesting movement which with the leadership by the Irish repeated to promote the protesting movement which with the leadership of Montreal ordained priest the Rev. Father was manifesting itself so strongly on all sides.

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Here, I repeated to the defence of the Metis leader and the leadership with the leadership with the leadership of Montreal ordained priest the protesting movement with the sound to the defence of the Metis leader and the leadership with the leadership with the leadership with the leadership with the leadership wit

elected leader of the party. Then, on the 14th of Nov., 1879, in an article entitled "The case of Ireland stated," I affirmed:— "We have, we must confess, but little con fidence in the administration of Lord Beaconsfield. Admiration for him-we have none But, we have some faith in the British people, themselves in a large measure afflicted with the same evil from which soon again pronounce on the merits of the present Government) delivered the Irish people from the incubus of an alien church, we trust that the day is not far distant when raising up their voices in brotherhood with the Irish race, they may relieve that devoted people from the degradation and the ruin of an alien aristocracy."

On the 9th of July, 1880, discussing letter of Mr. James Redpath, I wrote: "The British Government itself is to be

held guilty of mocking the Irish people in their distress. The Duke of Edinburgh, who did not contribute a farthing to relieve the starving poor, has been made a Knight of St. Patrick in testimony of his having assisted to distribute the contents of the American ship Constellation to the famine-stricken Irish! Was ever mockery so insulting? Was ever a nation's sorrow made a subject of derision so provoking? Mr. Redpath utters a plain and unquestionable truth when he declares that the "days for soft words have passed by-Gladstone and John Bright can get a grant of a million dollars voted by Parliament for the prevention of death by starvation in Ireland quite as easily as the Government of the Dominion of Canada got \$100,000 voted them." We regret that we are also obliged to subscribe to his statement that "thus far the administration of Mr. Gladstone has shown no intention of doing justice to Ireland." Mr. Gladstone is as oblivious of Irish rights and claims as Lord Beaconsfield. He had, on his accession to office, a grand opportunity to add lustre to an honored name by the introduction of a just and comprehensive measure of land reform for Ireland-but he has failed to grasp the opportunity and his failure must dim the glory of his other statesmanlike achievements.

On the 30th of the same month I also

wrote :--"We are no advocates of anything savor ing of communism, but we held that owner-ship involves certain duties and implies certain responsibilities, which, if unfulfilled, deprive the owner of the right of claiming immunity from the operation of the fundamental law of right and justice which protects one man, be he peer or peasant, in his dealings with another. Some of the Irish land holders speak of their rights, as if the starving peasantry had no rights which Parliament should recognize. The tenantry have surely, in the eyes of Parliament, a right to life and the pursuit of happiness. The landholders seem to recognize the first of these rights only in so far as the barest physical wants of their tenants are concerned. The pursuit of happiness the landholders reserve to themselves with a jealous exclusion. The Gladstone Government would appear to have fallen into the vices of the landholders. Their measure of compensation to Irish tenants, even if carried through parliament with the vigor and earnestness which we fear are utterly wanting in its prosecution, even if, when it becomes law, if it ever does become law, it should be enforced with exactitudecannot satisfy the just demand of the Irish tenantry.

I could fill columns of your valuable journal with citations of a similar character, but I have already trespassed too far on your kindness. I will simply ask if language such as that just given is that of an enemy of the League ? Is there aught of the vileness or bitterness, aught of ferocity or malice imputed to me by Mr. Patrick Boyle? I leave it, sir, to the readers of THE POST and TRUE WIT NESS to say where the right and where the wrong as between Mr. Boyle and myselfbetween the accuser who fails to substantiate his charge, and the accused who fully vindicates his honor. I am, Sir,

Very faithfully,

JOHN F. COFFEY, Priest.

QUEBEC I. N. LEAGUE. The Irish National League concert in St. Patrick's hall, at Quebec, was a most brilliant and impressive affair. The decorations were very fine, a portrait of Robert Emmett occupying the centre and portraits of Parnell and Davitt, and the names of some of Ireland's worthies, such as Arch-bishops Walsh, Croke, etc., flanking it. The concert opened with an address by the president, Mr. Jeremiah Gallagher, in the course of which he announced that Quebec had sent in all \$1,225 to the Irish Parliamentary Fund, the last remittance being \$1,000. Having elequently reviewed the position of affairs in Ireland and the apparent accomplishment of the scheme of political freedom for Ireland, Mr. Gallagher quoted the statement once made by Mr. Gladstone in the Honse of Commons that "if England were treated by any foreign power as Ireland has been treated by England, English pluck and ingenuity would find a deliverance somehow." Whether spoken boastfully or tauntingly, the expression was rather suggestive in those evil times. The address being concluded, the concert pro-ceeded and the programme, which was an admirable one, was filled by Miss Halpine, Madame Vallerand, Miss Burke, Miss Loftus, Miss Gallagher, Miss Lane, Miss Martin, Miss Maguire, Mrs. E. Foley, Mr. Fitzhenry, Mr. Rowan, Mr. Lemay, Mr. White, Mr. Morrison, Master Pernell Reynolds, etc. The programme also included a pleasing display of children's drill. The concert was a splendid affair, and reflected the highest credit on Mrs. E. Foley and her sister, Miss

'asveral months before Mr. Parnell was Convent of Lachine.

ISRAEL'S SOMERSAULT.

Mr. Pacaud Unmasks a Traitor.

HOW ISRAEL TARTE TURNED OVER:

The following trenchant letter has been addressed to the Witness in answer to Mr. Tarte's last juggling letter on the present agitation against Sir John and Orangeism. It is instructive and interesting, showing up in fine style a trickster and traitor : -

QUEBEC, 24th Dec., 1885.

SIR,-Mr. Tarte published in Le Canadien. yesterday, a letter that he claims to have addressed to you to rectify certain assertions of your Quebec correspondent taken from L'Electeur, and to better define his position in regard to the National movement.

As both Mr. Tarte and myself have papers at our disposal, it would have been preferable, perhaps, to have discussed our differences at home. Inasmuch, however, as my colleague has seen fit to address your readers not alone to justify himself but to attack and misrepresent the position of the journal which I direct and of those whom it represents, I deem it my duty, with your permission, to follow him upon that ground.

I wish to remark at the outset that my colleague's letter is not absolutely pitched in the same key as the bulk of his published articles after Riel's execution. He seems to have adopted for the English public a very different tone from that in which he generally indulges for the benefit of his French-Cana dian readers. For my part, though repre-sented as a demagogue and a Radical by Mr. Tarte and his friends. I have no hesitation whatever to maintain, in addressing your readers, the same out-speken style to which the friends of L'Electeur are accustomed.

Mr. Tarte informs you that, from the start, he has differed with L'Electeur, that he condemned Riel's conduct, declared him guilty of high treason, and refused to regard him as a hero or to blamethe French Candian Ministers for clinging to their portfolios,

A little further on, my colleague adds: " did not, moreover, aband n the National party for the excellent reason that I never belonged to it."

Mr. Tarte's whole letter is simed at the ustification of this attitude and the denunciation of the "demagognic" proceedings of

The language on his part has produced the

In fact, the prominent and active part taken by Mr. Tarte in the present agitation at ils start has been so notorious that I utterly tail to understand how it can be profitably denied.

On the 16th of November the flag floated at token of the national mourning, and L'Evenement, that evening, published the following significant remarks among others :-

"It was in the name of Queen Victoria that

the victims of the oligarchy ascended the scaffold in 1837 and 1838. "More than forty years afterwards it is again in her name that a political offender has been executed against the right of nations and in obedience to the Orange ogre.

"Her Majesty is not responsible for the deed of shame which has just been committed in one of her dominions. She has granted us the right of self government, and we availed ourselves of it, this morning, to defy the opin on of all civilized peoples to outrage all sentiments of justice and humanity. The Orange sout, which sought to prevent Her Majesty trom ascending the throne of the Empire, puts in peril to-day one of the richest jewels in her crown."

On the 20th November, Mr. Tarte attended the meeting at Bienville village and there pronounced one of the most vehement speeches, comparing the present movement to that of 1837 38, proclaiming that the alliance of the Conservative majority with the forces was at an end forever, and calling upon all patriots to unite and overthrow the Government. On the 22nd of November, Mr. Tarte spoke

at the meeting on the Champ de Mars in the

same sense as at Bienville. On the 24th of November Mr. Tarte was present at the organization of the National Committee at the City Hall, and accepted the task which Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice and your humble servant to prepare the resolutions with the electors and the municipal councils of the different counties in the Quobec district should be invited to adopt.

On Wednesday, the 25th, at the Canadien office, he helped with Mr. Faucher and my-self to draft these resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the National Committee on the evening of the 26th.

It is well to note that these resolutions qualified the Government's act not only as unust and inhuman, but also as barbarous. This last vigorous expression was discussed by Messrs. Tarte, Faucier and myself and finally adopted by consent of all three.

Two meetings of the National Committee were also held at the office of Le Canadien to organize a Quebec west meeting, and to debate the opportuneness of joining in the meeting called at Notre Dame de Levis to protest against Riel's execution. During all this time, that is to say during

the fortnight after Riel's execution, Mr. Tarte and L'Electeur patriotically fought side by side, made the same appeals, and struck the same national chord. There never was any question then either

in Le Canadien or L'Evénement of Riel's faults, of his high treason, of the folly of comparing Riel to a martyr.

All the energies of both papers were devoted to the defence of the Metis leader and

rious for contradiction in Quebec, even by entering the priesthood. - London Register.

putting on the greatest airs of conviction or using the greatest energy of expression. Gradually, however. I admit, my colleague's papers deserted the flag under which we had

fought together. L'Evenement, while in its issue of the 21st, appealed to the population to attend the Que-bec Centre meeting en masse, to empty their houses for the purpose, men, women and children, whom it implored to join in the national movement, stated fifteen days after wards that Messrs. Taschereau, Valin and Grandbois, M.P.s, were right in preventing the discussion of the Riel question before their electors. Both Le Canadien and L'Evenement had nothing but words of praise for those who stifled the discussion, and but words of sarcasm for the patriotic speakers of both parties, who went into the counties to address the people and to get adopted the resolutions prepared by them and by Mr. Tarte himself.

The order of the day thenceforward was to stop the movement, that there had been enough of agitation, that the protests of the cities were sufficient without asking the rural districts to follow their example.

The wise counsels of Mgr. Taché, warning us against all aggressive and turbulent agitation, were invoked to give an air of authority to the attempt to paralyze a perfectly constitutional movement and the right of free discussion at public meetings.

Then Le Canadien and L'Evénement made another step; they squarely took the defence of the French Canadian Ministers, which, fifteen days previously, they held responsible for an inlamy than which our political history contained nothing more odious. Here, again, are facts that are too notori

ous to be seriously disputed. Really, I cannot understand how, under such circumstances, my colleague, Mr. Tarte, can have the face, not only in his own papers. but in other papers, to complain that him attitude in connection with these latter even

has been misrepresented. In his efforts to justify himself, Mr. Tarte seeks to show that it is not be, but L'Hecteur, who deviated from the straight line. It seems that L'Electenr has manifested so much demagoguism that it has alarmed not only the other races but the friends of the National movement itself.

My colleague evidently hopes to get this believed by repeating it in all the tones and in all the papers.

But, in the name of heaven, upon what does Mr. Tarte base his right to use such language i In what has the demagoguism of L'Blecteur

consisted? Has it, by chance, exuited the populace

against the authorities or egged on mobs to deeds of violence? Has it vowed to astracism our fellow-countrymen of different origins and creeds from our own? No, and my readers can attest the fact. I

defy anyone to point out a single sentence, a single word, in L'Electeur, to warrant such a

reproach.
Ah! Mr. Turte knows well that I. Electeur's only crime is to have continued the work we began together, to have respected the oath we half mast over the office of Le Canadien in took on the 18th November to avenge the outrage committed upon our whole race; to disabuse those Ministers who, in their calculations upon the fate of Riel, went security that the indignation of the French Cadadians would burn out like a fire of straw.

Our colleague has descried the popular cause to range himself on the side of those guilty Ministers whom our entire population, in their legitimate anger, burnt in effigy, and vowed to public execrationat all points of the continent.

Mr. Tarte should have at least the decency to spare from his denunciations those who remained faithful at their post, whose sincere convictions he fully knows, and who are prosecuting a work which, we are firmly convinced, he would at bottom rejoics to sec

triumph, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obt. servant,

A PRIEST AT SEVENTY-TWO.

The ranks of the priesthood are to receive venerable recruit in the person of Lord Charles Thynne, youngest son of the second and uncle of the present Marquis of Bath. Lord Charles was born in the year 1813. Educated at Harrow and Christ Church, he entered the service of the Anglican Church, and was Rector of Kingston Deverill, Vicar of Longbridge, and a Canon of Caterbury Cathedral, when, in 1852, he resigned his preferments preparatory to being received into the Catholic Church. Lord Charles married nearly half a century ago Miss Bagot, a daughter of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, but he has been a widower for some years. Lord Charles resided for a long time in Redcliff Gardens, but has latterly lived at his place near Woodchester. After he is ordained, the new priest will probably join Canon Brownlow at St. Mary church, Torquay. Though very unusual, the case of Lord Charles is by no means unique. Persons whose memories carry them back for some forty years will remember that Sir Harry Trelawney, after being received into the Church, was admitted to Orders in Rome when well stricken in years. The question of Anglican Orders had not been so fully sifted then as it has since been, and one of the several remarkable points about the ordination of the Cornish baronet, who had also been a minister of the Church of England, was what Sir Harry sought permission from a Cardinal, who was also a great Canon lawyor, to make mental reservation to the effect that he was receiving orders if he had not received them alroady. But whether Lord Charles Thynne, at the age of seventy two, has or has not the distinction of being the most venerable candidate for Orders within living memory, his elevation to the priesthood is an event on which we congratulate him very

THENS OF CATHOLIC NEWS PROM THE DIOCHE OF BUBLINGTON.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: It may be of interest to your readers to learn something occasionally about the Tucker and her husband became Catholicies grow h of Catholicity in the Green Moun nearly forty years and her husband became the tain state, notwithstanding the difference in own locality, as there are many persons living in Canada who like to read Catholic news, even though it be from the States. The Diocese of Burlington, which embraces the entire State of Vermont; was created by the late Pope Pius IX. in 1853, more than thirty two years ago, at the same tine as were there. nationality that exists between it and your two years ago, at the same tin e as were those of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Newark, N.J. Their. three Bishops—the Right Rev. Louis DeGoeshriand, D.D., of Burlington; Right Rev. John Loughlin, D.D., of Brecklyn, and Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, D.D., of Newark, afterward the Most Rev. Archbishop of Baltimore, now decessed-were consecrated together in the old St. Patrick's Cathedral, corner of Mott and Prince street, in New York city, on the 30th of October, 1853. At that time Catholicity was almost unknown in Vermont, being confined principally to Burlington and St. Albans, on the shore of Lake Champlain. On the 30th of October, 1885, however, Rishop De Goesbriand celebrated the thirty-second anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy, and had the pleasure of being congratulated by a large number of his own priests, who now have parishes with large congregations, located in different parts of the diocese. THE GROWTH OF CATHOLICITY AT WINOOSKI

FALLS.

of the city of Burlington, in a northeasterly

About two miles from the business portion

direction, and connected with it by a horse railroad that was but recently opened (and which, by the way, is the first that was ever built in the State of Vermont), is its princitains a large number of woollen and cotton mills that employ a great number of hands, and to which it is indebted, mainly, for its prosperity. The Central Vermont and Burlington & Lamoille railroads both pass through the place, and there is an air of thrift and activity pervading the village on week days. Only a few years ago, however, there was no Catholic Church in Winooski and the people there were obliged to go to Burlington in order to assist at Mass. Now tnere are two Catholic Churches in the place the Church of St. Francois Xavier and St. Stephen's Church. The latter was the first to be built, and has two lofty spires that form conspicuous objects from the country around. As the former church a chime of fine bells were recently precured, and on Sunday, November 22nd, they were solemply blessed, or christened, by the Right Rev. Bishop DeGoesbriand, of Burlington The ceremonies began at two o'clock in the afternoon, and was witnessed by an immerse congregation, the church being filled to its utmost capacity long before the appointed hour. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Sullivan and Lynch, of St. Joseph's College, in Purlington, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was delivered in French by the Rev. Father D. J. O'Sullivan. When the time came for naming the bells, the largest one was christened St. John, the second in size St. Francis Xavier, and the third St. Mary. At the close of the ceremones the bells were rung. They are of a rich, melodious tone, and can be heard through the country for a considerable distance away.

CATHOLIC IMPROVEMENTS IN BURLINGTON. Just west of the Cathedral, and fronting on Cherry street, in Burlington, a handsome new episcopul residence has been in process of erection during the past summer season, for Bishop DeGresbriand and his assistant c It is now so far advanced toward completion that some of the rooms have already been occupied by the Priests. It will supply a want that has long been felt there.

The new St. Joseph's church in Burlington,

which has likewise been going up during the during the past year, is also nearing comple tion, and is a very handsome structure. Its pastor is the Rev. Father Jerome Cloarec, and he has recently held a very successful fair that netted him about \$4,000, which amount is to be used to defray the expenses of completing the edifice. The new church is located a few blocks north of the Cathedral, and its tall and stately spire is one of the most conspicuous objects that a person sees in approaching the city, either from Lake Champlain, on the west, or from the top of the hill on the east. It is a great ornament to Burlington.

Another improvement in Burlington is the opening of a night school in St. Mary's Hall. opposite the cathedral, for the benefit of young men and hoys who may desire to attend. The classes are conducted by Profeasor J. II. Fitzsimmons, of St. Joseph's College there, and the school is a great convenience for those who are obliged to work during the day time, a large number of that class of persons having already availed themselves of its privileges.

FATHER MICHAUD TRANSFERRED TO BENNING-

Bishop DeGoesbriand has transferred the Rev. Father John Michaud, formerly of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in located in the extreme south-westerly part of place.

THE NEW CHURCH OF ST. CHARLES BORROMMEO AT BELLOWS FALLS.

During the past year a handsome new Fails, a village located on the Connecticut river, in the southeasterly part of Vermont, and a few weeks ago it was visited by the Right Rev. Bishop DeGoesbriand, of Burlington, who expressed great pleasure at the early completion of the work, he having laid he corner stone not long since. On Tuesday evening, November 3rd, he held special services there, and delivered an oloquent discourse betere an immense congregation. The next day (Wednesday, November 4) was tho feast of St. Charles Borrommeo, the patronal feast of the church, and High Mass was celebrated at ten o'clock, after which the Bishop blessed the children and gave to each of them a small medal. Each child also gave to the Bishop a donation, which is to go toward the support of the foreign mission, called the "Holy Infancy," in eastern counties where the dreadful custom prevails of destroying little children. There are men filled with the spirit of God, the Bishop said, who go among these heathens and strive to prevent this terrible destruction. They have established the order, called the "Holy Infancy," and purchase the children from their would be murderers. The children are afterwards placed in Christian homes, where they are brought up in the Catholic faith, and last year over half a million of their innocent little ones were thus saved from destruction and death.

STALWARTS AMONG THE STALWARTS.

The Catholics of Builington will be likely

to miss vior a few months at least, their old friend and benefactor, Mrs. Maria D. Tucker, widow of the late Colonel N. A. Tucker, she having rented her fine residence on Pearl street there to Dr.W.B. Gibson until next spring and taken her departure for New York city and vicinity, where she intends to spend the winter season with her triends. nearly forty years as having, previous to that time, belonged to the Protestant Episoopal Church—and, since their bappy converstone the following words of our Blessed

Saviour have been inscribed, taken from Matthew x. 32:-" Every therefore, that shall confess me before men, I will also confess him before my Father who is in heaven." Colonel Tucker (or Captain lucker as he had long before been very familiarly known) was a paymaster of volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war, and died in Burlington (where his remains lie baried near those of his saintly brother in law, the late Rev. Father Wm. Henry Hoyt, of St. Ann's church, in East Twelfth street, in New York city), on the 25th of February, 1873. Father Hoyt died December 11th, 1833, almost eleven years later; having, it will be remembered, been stricken with apoplexy immediately after the communion while singing her. High Mass in St. Ann's church, on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, December 8, 1883, and died without having recovered con-

three days afterward. Requiescat in pace. FATHER CAISSY, OF ST. ALBANS, GOING TO

sciousness between the time that he fell at the

altar and the moment of his happy death

THE HOLY LAND. The Right Rev. Bishop DeGoesbriand, of Burlington, has granted a few months leave pal suburb, the thriving village of Wincoski of absence to the Rev. Father George N. Falls, so called from the cataracts on the Caissy, pastor of the church of the Holy Wincoski river where it is located. It con-Guardian Angels (French Canadian) at St. Albans, Vermont, in order to enable him to take a well earned rest and gratify a long cherished desire of visiting the land that was trodden by Our Blessed Saviour while upon earth. Father Caissy has labored long and faithfully at the work of his priestly office, and sailed from New York city for Europe on Saturday, November 28th. As he intended to go directly on to Palestine, he will probably be in the Holy Land about Christmas He also intends, on his way home, to visit Rome, Paris, and the other principal cities of Europe, prolonging his stay abroad about eight months. During his absence from this country his place at St. Albans will be filled by the Rev. Father Joseph Daignault, of Montreal, Canada.

When Father Caisay returns to St. Albans, after his foreign tour, he is likely to find a considerable change in the appearance of his church there. The building has remained in an unfinished condition for a number of years past, owing to the lack of funds with which to complete it; but on Sunday, November 29th, the day after Father Caissy sailed for Europe, his parishioners held a meeting to talk the matter over and see if something could not be done to finish the work which has been a standstill so long. A good deal of interest was manifested in the subject by those who were present, and quite a large sum of money was pledged on the spot. The indications now are that something will be done in the spring, when it is hoped that work will be resumed on the new church edifice and the work pushed torward to completion.

CATHOLICITY STILL GROWING IN VERMONT-BISHOP DE GOESBRIAND'S HEALTH.

Many other items of Catholic news might be furnished from the Diocese of Burlington, been said, embraces the entire State of Ver. these weeks past! They seemed years to mont, and throughout its whole extent me!" in addition to the above. The diocese, as has Catholicity has grown very rapidly; in fact, to a most wonderful and miraculous degree, since the diocese was created, more than 32 years ago, and still continues to grow, by the Divine assistance, and under the guidance and fostering care of its good and zealous Bishop, the Right Rev. Louis DeGoesbriand, D.D. The Bishop is a very hard working prelate, and, like his many co-laborers, in the Episcopacy, is full of zeal in the great work to which ne has consecrated himself, laboring constantly for the salvation of souls, and striving to do all that he can for the glory of Almighty God and to advance the interests of His Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church. Notwithstanding the many long years that he has already spent in doing this sacred work, traversing the Green Mountain State from one end to the other-from Canada on the north, from the Connecticut River on the cast to Lake Champlain and New York State on the west-he continues to enjoy very excellent health for one of his age, and appears likely to be spared to the Church for a considerable time yet to come.

COMMENDING THE SOULS OF THEIR DECEASED COMRADES IN THE HOLY PRIESTHOOD.

The life of a Vermont Priest is very different from that of the clergy who reside in the large cities. In many cases he has a number of parishes to attend to, and has to celebrate two Masses on Sundays, far apart, and hear confessions before each of these Masses. He is, moreover, obliged frequently to travel many Burlington, and of St. Stephens church, at miles over mountains and hills, often Winoski Falls, to Bennington, a town in the night time and in the coldest winter weather, in order to minister to the Vermont, and appointed him paster of the spiritual wants of his flock. These and other Church of St. Francis of Sales in that hardships, however, do not deter laborers herdships, however, do not deter laborers from entering into the vineyard of the Lord; and during the thirty-two years that have clapsed since the diocese was created in 1853 many of its priests have died in the harness, church, dedicated to the honor of St. Charles after fighting the good fight. For the repose Borrommen, has been erected at Bellows of their souls a solemn requiem High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Burlington on Monday, November 16th, and on that occasion a large number of the surviving clergy, from various parts of the diocese, were present in the sanctuary to pray for the souls of their deceased comrades in the holy priesthood. Requiescat in pace.

SEVEN CHINESE MURDERED.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 30. - The text of a horrible story, which gained circulation to-day, is to the following effect:—One day last summer an Italian boatman, accompanied by seven Chinamen, left Victoria for the American side of the Straits of Fuca. When almost across the straits the Italian observed the United States cutter coming towards them with the evident intention of the quickly, "you are the best friend I ever had, officers examining the contents of his and you are not a stranger to me, but I am oraft. He became alarmed, and to avoid such a stranger to you. If you knew me, such a stranger to you. If you knew me, the penalties attaching to the offence of smuggling Chinese to the United States, resolved to make away with the avidence of the control of t guilt. He called the Chinamen out of the Angelina. Laying the hot head of the sufferer cabin one by one, and as each came up he on her bosom a moment, she said:

"We shall always love you, child, do not struck him on the head with a club and pitched the body overboard. In this way he fear that we shall not-no matter what you got rid of the whole number, and when the will tell me, I know that you are not to officers from the cutter boarded his boat no | blame. You have never lost your honor. I evidence was found. The story is told by a know!" recently convicted smuggler. An investiga-

tion will be made.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? hands, she pressed thom to her heart, and exclaimed:

An American Tale of Real Tite.

BY RHODA E. WHITE. CHAPTER IX .- Continued.

the only one that the world would decide as, the suitable husband for Miss Crawford, "Could tit be," she asked herself; "that since she had left him, he had considered himself free to marry? Others, as much respected by the world as Daniel much respected by the world as Daniel Courtney, had disregarded the sanctity of marriage vows, and would be not do the same? It did not seem like what she once thought that he would do; but now the Daniel Courtney she knew-was quite another man. Yes, he might marry Miss Crawford, if the world would not know that another wife was suffering! Yes, men called good, by what the world knew of them, had done so; why not he?" These thoughts ran father and his daughter.

"Did you hear when Miss Crawford will be married inquired Angelina, wrapping a worsted gossamer shawl closer around

They said it was to be on her return home after a few months' absence on the Continent with her father," replied the Captain. "Do you know Miss Crawford ?"

" No, that is, only by what I heard of her. She must be most unhappy now if her mother is dead. Oh, I do so pity her."
"You are sick, child!" How pale you are,"

said the Captain.
"No, not sick, thank you. I pity Miss Crawford. May I leave you, Mrs. Hart? I but how rare know you wish to talk alone to the Captain, their equals. he has been so long away."
"Well, go, dear," said Mrs. Hart. "You are tired, so I'll say good night."

"The child is still grieving too much, Bess dear," said the Captain, when she had gone.

What can we do for her?" "I'm afraid the poor little orphan will soon follow her mother, if she goes on in this way," said Mrs. Hart. "There is nothing I can do that drives away her sorrow, and it must be a deeper one than the death of her mother. I often go to her room of a sudden, and she is like one asleep, it is so hard to arouse her to talk about anything more, than to answer 'yes,' or 'no.'"

"Bess, dear, this must not go on. The child will become incane. You must try to find out what the trouble is Poor little bird! We can't say we have done our duty if we let this child go away. She was sent to us, and the Master will come and ask us if we took good care of her and comforted her. Eh, Bess?"

"Yes, but, John, all we can do is to do

our best. We can't say if it is best that she be given. Liberal salary will be paid. Adshould stay with us. If it is, we will be dress B.B.B., No. 31 L ____ street." glad. I shall try to prevail upon her to give up the idea of independence that she talks about; but we can't force her to do as we think best. She is so restless, sometimes I think it might be better if she had more to

"She can't do anything till she is cured of this melancholy. Who would employ a child in her state of mind? No, Bess, we must not let her go without knowing what has happened to her heretofore, and then we may be able to help her."

"You are right, John. I am afraid there is no cure for a broken heart. I've thought she has had a great disappointment that has broken her hoart."

The Captain sighed, and could say no more on the subject. Turning to his wife he said: which their home offered to her. She as "Now, Bess, dear, tell me about yourself sured Angelina that they had no near rela-

We shall drop the curtain and retire, because the conversation between these good people (thank God there are many like them) will be more interesting to them than to us, since they will discuss their own private

affairs. It was a bright day, and the sitting-room was, as we have before described, most cheerful and sunny; but in the centre of this frame-work of sunlight and flowers, Angelina was a picture so sad, that she seemed out of place there, and neither sunshine nor flowers could brighten her soul. Every night dreadful fancies had chased one another through her brain, in which Daniel, Miss Crawtord and Pura were prominent figures; and she arose so tired and haggard looking, that she alarmed Mrs. Hart when she saw her. They were alone after breaktast. Angelina sat by the window, resting her arm on the low sill, and her head on her hand, looking out, but seeing nothing. Mrs. Hart had been watching her, and drew her chair close

to Angelina.
"My darling," said Mrs. Hart, "do you love me enough to give me your confidence;" Angelina turned round her head without moving otherwise, and looking into the large, kind eyes of Mrs. Hart.

"Do I love you enough to give you my confidence," she repeated very slowly. "Yes, dear." "That is, you wish to know if I love you?"

repeated Angelina, as if half asleep. Yes, dear." "If I tell you, dear Mrs. Hart, you will

think me so very, very ungrateful." 'No, child, you cannot be ungrateful." "O, yes, I can! I am very ungrateful!"
"Tell me," urged Mrs. Hart.

"If I love you?"
"Yes, darling."

" No, I do not. I do not love any one !" Mrs. Hart was not hurt nor silenced by this truthful acknowledgment. "It is not surprising," said Mrs. Hart.

we have been so short a time acquainted." "Oh, it is not that. Anyone but me would love you as soon—as soon card.' as you knew them, but, Mrs. Hart, I The am so cold hearted. I do not love anyone-I have no feeling of that kind !"

"This is not your nature, child. Something, or some one has changed your nature. Will you not tell me, child?" Angelina shuddered as if chilled, and did not reply.

Mrs. Hart took her hands-they were cold as ice. Her face was flushed, and she breathed quickly. "I have asked too much, I am only a stranger," said Mrs. Hart, endeavoring to

rouse a little sympathy to relieve the poor child's heart. "No, no, no indeed," exclaimed Angelina, quickly, "you are the best friend I ever had,

Angelina started and raised her head from the motherly embrace; taking Mrs. Hart's

exclaimed:— Oh, no, so help me God, "I am not that

Not that, dear Mrs. Hart.

"Do not be agitated, my dear. You are just what I knew you were a good and a noble woman! You have been greatly wrong broken. ed by some one, I fear, and it has broken your heart. Broken hearts are cold."

"啊!"这点,数人的一整的话的两个翻点的问题的一个形

Angelina hid her head on Mrs. Lart's neck. "Idid not hear. A great man in America and put her arms around her, clinging to her and weeping violently. "I have touched must be the favored one. No other would be the chord," thought, Mrs. Hart, "I need not a baniel came up before Angelina's mind as the only one that the world are the only one the onl

had passed between them. His heart, was touched by the recital. He said: "God bless you, my Bess dear, for this kindness to the afflicted stranger, and you who have experienced it, know how true it is, that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and you know how like rain to parched ground is benediction on those who do not withhold charity from the needy."

withhold charity from the needy."

Angelina was somewhat consoled by the tenderness towards her of this motherly friend. Had not her promise to Daniel restrained her she would glady have opened her whole heart to those excellent people that night. In the battle in which she had enso; why not he?" These thoughts ran listed she daily gained courage and strength, through her mind with the speed of lightning, to fight with valor. And this valor kept while the Captain had gone on praising the her from dying under the cross that Daniel had laid upon her. That night, as on the one before, she could not sleep, and many nights she could not sleep. A thousand thoughts and plans of what she could and what she ought to do, passed through her weary mind. Of one thing she was convinced, that effort, mental activity, was necessary for her existence; that while she remained without either. as she Lad done in this restful home, her life must be intolerable to her, and her heart would be eaten out, feeding on the memory of her wrongs her disappointments, and her loss of faith in human goodness. Mr. and Mrs. Hart, it was true, were models of Christian disciples of the Saviour of men; but how rare it is, Angelina thought, to find

> Reader, it is not so rare. Look for them and you will find them. Search for them among the toilers, the tried, the suffering members of the human family, and you will find glorified souls already bright with the halo of divine charity.

> Angelina resolved at once to seek a means of self support. The money still in her purse, which she had brought with her, would give her sufficient to pay her own expenses for a time. She knew, too, that the Captain had twenty pounds of hers. It would not be delicate for her to offer these good people money. She could in another way repay them at another time.

> Determined on carrying out her plans, she watched the daily papers and read the advertisements. About a week after the Captain started for

> his third voyage across the Atlantic, Angelina read the following advertisement :-"Wanted -- A governess of unexceptionable character for an only child. References must

"The very house," said Angelina, "where my dear mother lived. The very house from which she wrote me. Oh, I would so love to live there!

She took the advertisement to show it to Mrs. Hart, and to express her determination to accept the offer, if her answer to it should be successful.

This determination of Angelina pained Mrs. Hart very much. In vain she endeavored to change the resolution, it was no use to reason with her, because the views of Mrs. Hart were so different from those of Angelina. Mrs. Hart could not understand how she could prefer a life of labor and of struggle in the world to the one of repose and compara-tive ease from all pecuniary difficulties, like Miss Raymond without a family to claim her, would be a solace to her in the absence of her husband, and in their old age she

would be to both a great comfort. Angelina argued in reply to this, that to lead a life of inactivity would render her more wretched than she could describe; that even a battle for livelihood would be preferable to

"Dear Mrs. Hart, you cannot understand this—your heart has been satisfied," said Miss Raymond.

Mrs. Hart could say no more on that sub-"You know, my dear, that I have twenty

pounds belonging to you, I will give it to you," she said. "Please, do not. I would like to come and see you sometimes, and I will ask you for it

when I need it. I hope the time will come when I shall be grateful to you, as I would love to be now. I do not seem now to have any good feeling in my heart, dear Mrs. "It is a sickness, dear child. Do not be

disturbed about it. Your dear mother's death was a great shock to you. Your nerves have been partially injured. It will not last for "I think I had better go and see the family

immediately. Will you permit Josephine to go with me?"
"Certainly, my dear, or I shall go with

you, if you like it better."
"Oh, no; that is not necessary. I must begin to be independent. I would like to

refer to you and Captain Hart. The advertiscment requires a reference." "Yes, child, send anyone here to see me."

Angelina always dressed in black in the street, and now she was in deep mourning for her mother. Josephine went with her to No. 31 L Street. A servant in livery opened the door when they rang, and seeing so beautiful a young lady with her had !" servant, hardly knew where to take her. But Angelina did not remain a moment silent.

"I have come to answer an advertisement for a governess," she said. "Here is my The servant motioned to Josephine to re-

main in the hall, and in a respectful tone asked Miss Raymond to follow him to the library. It was a fine one-such a one as she had been told Mr. Courtney had made in his new arrangements at the Hall. Mr. Beauvais, a very handsome middle-

aged man, rose from his chair and laid down his book when Angelina entered the room, and advanced towards her. He rested one hand on the table, and stood looking at her in surprise and admiration, while she said in a trombling and child-like voice :-"I came to answer your advertisement for

a governess, sir." "Ah," he answered, "yes, I did advertise. Several answers have come to-day. Sit down, please, Miss ----'"

"Miss Raymond," said Angelina.
Mr. Beauvais held the card she had given the servant, but he had not looked at it till this moment. "Have you ever been a governess, Miss

Raymond? "No, sir. I have had no need till now.

" And now---- ?" "My mother died lately, and I am alone." " And without means ?'

"Yes, without means." " No friends ?"

"I have friends."

place!?".

"No."
Why "
Because they wish me to be an adopted daughter."

Better for you."

"Hetter for you."
"I think not."
"Pride 1 he asked in a kinditone.
"You oanno."
"You on "No. I the No. I the No. I the No. I hear me."
"No. I hear me."
"No. I the had "Poor on never seen a moral beautiful woman."
"A lifthere installment of the had "I there installment of the never seen a moral beautiful woman."
"Is there installment of the had "I there installment of the never seen a moral beautiful woman."
"I think not."

faultlessly fair complexion, rose-colored lips and cheeks, golden wavy hair and deep blue eyes, so penette, however, that she cannot and all things that have being? Who brought hide her heart's sorrow—a love affair, he you by His word into life? And why can you thought.

Miss Raymond, I think, you said " he. asked.

hiss Raymond," answered Angelina.

"Miss Raymond I am very exacting. I purpose was I created, and by whom?"

"No, not now. I think of so many other that my governess shall never be absent from her charge. My daughter is an invalid and she cannot study much. I desire that she shall be amused. At times her temper is violent, and my governess must, on no per is violent, and my gove per is violent, and my governess must, on no I have given her several rooms, but beyond them she cannot go."
"A prisoner," said Angelina.

"Yes, I wish you to know the conditions. She and her governess must for a period be absolute prisoners. A carriage will be at your disposal, but you two will always be

alone. Mr. Beauvais had pity enough in his heart to hope that Miss Raymond would

"I have no desire to visit anyone often, but I would like the privilege of going to the house of one friend seldom.' " May I ask one question, Miss Raymond?

Is there anyone who has a right to claim your nisits ?" " No one."

"Do you feel inclined to take the place?" "I feel inclined to try for a time." "I am afraid the solitude will not please

"I seek solitude. I do not care to know anyone in Hayre.' No mystery, I hope ?" "I am alone in the world. I love no one, and no one loves me."

"That cannot be," said Mr. Beauvais. "My mother was all that I loved. We were all in all to one another, and now that she is dead, I am so utterly desolate that I prefer

solitude.' "Oh, I see now. But you are young, and time will make you feel differently." Mr. Beauvais named a large sum for his governess.

"I demand so much," he said, "that I pay what I think is right." "I shall accept the place," answered Angelina. "When shall I come?"

"To morrow."

Angelina said good-morning, and hastened to tell Mrs. Hart that she had engaged to go the next day to 21 Leonard Street. Angelina gave no particulars of the difficulties in the way of this situation, lest Mrs. Hart would object to her attempting the care of the daughter.

"Is Mr. Beauvais married!" asked Mrs. Hart. "Indeed, I never thought to ask. At all

events it makes no difference; the governess does not associate with the famil."
"Not with the servants, surely?" ques ioned Mrs. Hart.

" Ob, no !"

"What cruel solitude," said Mrs. Hart. "I shall not mind that." "You poor child! It is just what you

But, do you not see, Mrs. Hart, I never mean to marry; and what do I care for Angelina was announced by Francois. "Never mean to marry? Why not?"

" Because I hate mankind !" "Not men like my husband?" "There is not another one like him." "This is wrong, Miss Raymond!" "It may be-I know I am wicked !"

"You must not think so."
"I was once so foolish, I thought everybody was good. Now, I think only women

are."
"It is not so, my dear." "I wish I could think so."

"There are many noble and good men and women, my dear child-many to whom life is to have you answer a few questions from Dr. a blessing!"

"I can't see it in that light." "Do not the sky, and fields, and flowers and the heavens at night, and the light of the eun by day, look beautiful to you?"

" Not now. "Poor dear! How much you loved your mother!" Angelina looked into the good woman's face, and wished she could be like her. How bright her countenance was! How calm her

mind! How satisfied she seemed with everything around her ! "Were you ever disappointed, Mrs. Hart?"

asked Angelina. "In many ways, my dear; because I, like a child, looked for things to come to pass as I would wish, and then when they aid not, I was disappointed. But, Miss Ray mond----'

"Pray, do not call me Miss Raymond." "No. dear. I was thinking of what I was going to say to you, and called you Miss Raymond, it was my lips. dear, not my heart !"

Angelina sat closer by Mrs. Hart's side, and took her hand. " I was going to say, that now I am older. I see in these disappointments which I have

suffered, a cure for many faults which I "Then, you have suffered ?" "Yes, darling, more than I would like to

"You look so happy now, I did not think you knew what suffering people know of this "No one is free from trouble, dear, because

so many bad people come as actors into every one's life; with and without intention to do so, they make a good deal of mischief."
"Pray, dear Mrs. Hart, what fault had you to cure? You are so good.

"The one which of all others takes away from the goodness of the heart." "What can it be? asked Angelina, seeing

that Mrs. Hart waited for her to speak. "I had not charity enough for those who injured me or mine," said Mrs. Hart. "Can anyone have it?"

"Surely." "I do not think I can !"

tell vou.

"If you cannot have charity, have pity."

"Yes, I pity people who do very wrong, because I know they cannot be happy; and yet I do not know that I can say I pity them. Can 1, when 1 am not very sorry to think that

they will be unhappy?" "You would do them a favor if you could?" asked Mrs. Hart. Angelina hesitated a moment, and then

said:—
"Not, if they knew it!" "But you would do the act of kindness to them, if it were in your power, child?"

"And do they saving you to take this kind to the people I am thinking of I shall

You can pray for them. Mrs Hart looked distressed and surprised. "You never pray "abe saked."
"No."
"Why, my dean?"

"You cannot ? "No, I think if there is a God, He does not

hear me "Poor child!" Poor child!"

LIf there is a God, I'd like to know it!"

Lis there a God? If not, then who created

you who diested the heavens, the earth, not say when you will depart?"
"I'do not know."
"Do you ever think of these things? Do

account, lose her patience. My daughter and hidden from His eye; because he created her governess, for reasons I do not care to explain, must never leave her own suite of apartments to come to this side of the house. created you for another existence, to be nearer to Him, and that He loves you whom He has created, you will not doubt."

"It is all a dark mystery to me. I can't say that I believe it."
"You will, dear; do not be discouraged. Ask God to give you light to believe it.'

"How can I, when I do not believe that He can hear me?" "Do you wish to believe, dear ?" "Ob, I would be ever so happy to believe, if I could !"

Mrs. Hart caught her in her arms and kissed her, saying:

"That is what I hoped, child. The spark of faith has not entirely gone out. It is in that wish. Do not lose the desire; ask for more and you will have it. Now, we'll talk of your eagagement to become a governess. I wish, child, that I could persuade you to give it up. It will make the Captain

very unhappy to find that you are gone, when he comes home !" "You are so very, very kind, dear Mrs Hart. I did not think I could love anyone but now that I think of leaving you, I do think I love you—just a little." Tears came into Angelina's eyes.

"Les, dear, just a little," repeated Mrs. Hart. "I understand, child. I am glad that you love me just a little. You are sick in your heart since your dear mother died. dear child, and you could not love anyone. I am glad for 'just a little."

Mrs. Hart learned from the conversation they had just now had, that the wound that had so deadened Angelina's heart was a deeper one than that caused by death. But she did not intrude upon the sacred secret. "Yes, I do love you just a little, and I know that Mr. Beauvais's house will seem to

me very cold after this one, though it is very grand," said Angelina. "I had better go and put up my little things. I must be there early to-morrow morning."
"To-morrow," asked Mrs. Hart.

"Yes, and early."
"Well, child, I can't say more to keep you. It may be God's will, and for your

good. May He grant it!" The next morning Angelina parted with her good friend. Putting her arms around the neck of Mrs. Hart before getting into the carriage with Josephine, she whispered : "If I can't stay there, may I come

back ?" We know the answer.

CHAPTER X. Mr. Beauvais and his family physician, Dr. Fleury, were in the library discussing the probable advantage to the invalid leabelle Beauvais of a change of companion, when

Augelina was anxious to make a fav impression upon the father, and she became as composed in her manner as possible. When she entered the library, both gentlemen rose. Mr. Beauvais introduced Miss Raymond to Dr. Fleury. Respectful delicacy prevented Dr. Fleury from more than glancing at the young girl before him; but in that glance he was surprised to find a young creature of such surpassing beauty and gentleness, and of high-bred bearing, seeking a

place as governess.
"Please be seated, Miss Raymond," said Mr. Beauvais. "I have thought it advisable daughter.'

Angelina slightly bowed her head and timidly looked up towards Dr. Fleury. The Doctor's head was bent down, his hands were clasped, and he seemed to be reflecting on something very serious; but, in truth, he was trying to cive into the mystery of the circumstances that had trought so young and so beautiful a woman to the necessity of taking the place about to be offered to her.
Mr. Beauvais was equally astonished at the

same circumstances, and was resolved, if possible, to make it difficult for her to accept the charge. It seemed cruel to allow her to do 80.

At length Mr. Beauvais had to break the silence that was becoming embarrassing to

all three.
"Dr. Fleury, will you be kind enough to ask Miss Raymond the questions that you think it is necessary to ask, before she can decide to remain as governess and companion to Isabelle?"

The doctor started, aroused himself from his dreamy mood, and suddenly drew his chair close to the side of Miss Raymond, as he was accustomed to do when examining the case of a patient.

Angelina was utterly surprised. Her face flushed and her heart palpitated.
"Miss Raymond," he said, speaking very slowly, as if life and death hung in the issue

of this conversation-"Miss Raymond, are you of a warm and srdent temperament !" Angelina hesitated a moment, and looked at Mr. Beauvais, as if to inquire what such a question had to do with her engagement. "Please answer without any fear," said the Ductor.

Angelina replied: "No." The Doctor looked at Mr. Beauvais and shook his head, "Miss Raymond, have you the power to

draw those to you, and make them love you, with whom you live?" Angelina was still confused, but answered boldly:

"I love no one, and I do not desire that anyone should love me." The Doctor looked disappointed, shoved back his chair a little, passed his soft white hand through the long brown hair that fell back from his forehead, and after a moment's

pause, said : "What a pity! I am very sorry." He rose, walked across the room and came back, drew his chair again near to Miss Raymond, and taking her hand, felt her pulse.
"Do not be offended, Miss Raymond," said the Doctor, "I am acting only professionally and conscientiously." Are you in

" I think so." "A little agitated now," said the foc-

tor. "Is there anyone who would be li I "I shall never have it in my power to be

health?"

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

object to your making this engagement?" he continued. wiser to require as little labor of the mind as possible. For will find her so much of a deal of apirit. There were tears of indignation in her eyes on account of the questions in her eyes on account of the questions asked. And I intend to remain so." restraint upon her will, It was her will the The Doctor looked at Min Beauvais, and hodded his head two or three times a game a notice of your will usually very attropolities asker.

aske" Not naturally. It has been made so." Ah! Eh?" replied the Doctor, who read volumes in these short answers with the aid or ner general appearance.

"No, very unhappy."
"Can you hide your tremble?" "I do not know. I will try." " Could you bear solitude?"

vais.

"c " I would like it." Have you ever lived alone, that is, as you must live here with Miss Beauvais?"

" Do you think it would make you sad?" Fire I can't be sadder than I am. "It is absolutely necessary that Miss Beauvais should have a person who can amuse and please her," said Mr. Beau-

I think I could. I would try, and if I cannot, I could leave," said Angelina. "There is the trouble Miss Raymond. Several changes of companions have already injured the child; and it is very important now that it should not occur again," replied

the Doctor. Angelina made no reply; the gentlemen looked at one another significantly. After a pause, Mr. Beauvais said :

"Miss Raymond, I thank you for the kindness you have shown in allowing the Doctor to ask you these questions."

"I did not like them. I had no choice. was compelled to answer, and I do not see what right he had to ask them," said Ange-

lina, with dignity, but not anger. "It was the right of necessity, Miss Ray-mond. Isabelle is my only child, she is not well, she is headstrong, and undisciplined. The Doctor requires that the greatest care should be taken in the management of her temper. He has ordered seclusion for a period. But her companion must have it in

er the power to make the child happy." "I have engaged to come," said Angelina.

"I shall try. "Miss Raymond, please wait a moments in the reception room," said Mr. Beauvais, "I shall then introduce you to my

daughter.' Augelina followed Mr. Beauvais to the adjoining room, and then he returned to the library to speak to the doctor alone. "What do you think, Doctor?"

"Splendid character! Handsome woman! Some one has broken that woman's heart,' replied the Doctor. "I could murder such villians, and know that I was doing a good The Doctor grew greatly agitated. deed." The Doctor grew greatly agitated. "If I had a daughter like her, I'd follow the rascal to the end of the earth to find him. He should not live !"

"Do you really think she is brokenhearted

"Think so!" exclaimed the Doctor, in a loud tone of voice. "Do I think so? If you saw a lamb with a knife wound through its breast, and it looked piteously into your eyes for help, would you ask if it was fatally wounded? That woman so looked into my face; but she did not know it."

The Doctor took his handkerchief from his pocket, shock it, and turned to the window. "Shall I do well to keep my engagement th her ?" asked Mr. Beauvais; " or should I break it?"

You couldn't fling the stricken lamb back again into the thorns and brambles, could you? I tell you, Beauvais, you are as bound in the sight of heaven to save her as you are to save your own child; and what a divine privilege it is! Would to God I were a married man, and had a home to offer her nat she could come to !"

"You ought to marry, Doctor.' "I was never so convinced of it as I am

"You think I had better make the trial?"

"I think you are hound to shelter that woman from sin and harm. I see the like of her going down to despair by hundreds for the need of a helping hand like yours."
"You think that she is a good woman?"

"That woman is pure as the light of dawn, and you are bound to keep her

"I'll expect you occasionally to look in up on her and Isabelle, and see how they get along together. Isabelle is so excited when she sees me, that I must go very seldom to see her. She thinks I am absent from home now, and whenever I stay away." "I'll do so, as usual. Isabelle expects

me once a week, every Saturday," replied the Doctor.

The Doctor said good morning, and went off to pay his round of visits to his sick in the city. We need not say that he was a favorcity. We need not say that he was a ravorite. But no one who saw him in the houses of his other patients could discover that he cared for one more than another. There was no special kindness shown, no flattering words bestowed, that could be misinterpreted or found objectionable by the most reserved invalid. A general manner of fatherly interest and sympathy made Dr. Fleury the most beloved and respected physician in Havre. When Mr. Beauvais returned to the recep-

tion-room he said: "We shall go to your apartments, Miss Raymond; but allow me first to say a few words to prepare you for the life you must lead here. Isabelle is my only child, and is heiress to two large estates, her mother's and my own. Her death would give me only a life estate in the property, and it would then be divided among relations named in the wills that gave these estates to me and my wife. Isabelle is now fifteen years of age. Up to this time, till six months ago, she has been allowed her own way in every respect, and, as you may suppose, is wayward and capricious, as well as extremely delicate in health. It has been Dr. Fleury's advice to take the means I have adopted as the only remedy for restoration to health, and for past nature differently, and prepare her for a

"I am afraid I am not competent to take such a responsibility," said Angelina, frightened at the prospect, and dreading failure in what was so important to the child.

future of usefulness and happiness.

"I shall be grateful if you will make the attempt," said Mr. Beauvais.
"I shall try," said Angelina. "You will please feel bound to ask no

questions of Labelle, or of the servants who attend you, about anything that has transpired in my house before you came here, and, so far as you can, to prevent any conversation from them on this subject."

"Certainly. It does not belong to me to now more than that I am in a house of moun respectability," answered Angelina,
"I can assure you, Miss Raymond, that in rance no family is in higher estimation than ny own has been for many generations ; and

have not yet dishonored the name."
"Have you any rules to make respecting
y authority over your daughter?" asked

need not, be forced upon her; that is, it is in the result of leaving her without any restraint upon her will, it was her will, the companion told me, to be indolent stubborn, and self indulgent. I have reason to believe that these are not her natural qualities. "I hope that she will not dulike me," said

Angelina, simust afraid to remain.

They had passed across a wide hall, and stood at a door in the centre of the long building.

"This entire side of the house will belong to you and Isabelle," said Mr. Beauvais. "I wish that neither she nor you should ever street from your apartments where, every afternoon at three o'clock, the carriage will atand ready to take you to drive. The driver has orders to lock you in the carriage, and see you both inside the Hall on your return. You can drive or not, as you wish. I wish you never to leave Isabelle alone. Always keep the keys of your doors in your own pocket. When you need anything order it from the servents. Three are always in the ante-room of your apartments."

Mr. Beauvais unlocked the door and opened it. A young girl of medium height and graceful figure was at the other side of the room sitting on the floor, looking over a basket full of ribbons and flowers that lay all before I was guilty, but now I am guilty. I sround her in confusion. Her silken jet-blame D. K. Hawley, a boot and shoe traveller. black hair fell in tangled strands over her shoulders and down on her forehead, almost into her large, gazelle black eyes. Her face was marble white; a dark shade under her eyelids gave her a gypsy-like expression. She shook back her hair, threw the ribbons off her lap, and sprang up with a shriek. In a moment she was before her father on her knees, clinging to him. Tears rolled down her cheeks, and she cried piteously.

1" Paps, let me out. I will do as you wish. Oh, papa, let me out!"
"Child, child, Isabelle!" said Mr. Beauvais, trying to open her tightly clasped hands upon his clother. "Isabelle, dear, I have brought a nice lady to keep you com-

"Papa, papa let me out! Miss Nanny is cruel to me-let me out, do, dear papa !"

Angelina wept and could not look upon such a scene. A dark, ill-nutured-looking woman, who was sitting at the window when they came in, rose hastily and left the

Isabelle looked after her with wild fear. "Papa, papa, if you had not come, Nanny would have killed me soon!"
"Isabelle, dear Isabelle,' said Mr. Beau-

vais, lifting her up, "listen to me now." She hid her face on his breast, and clung with both arms around him. "Isabelle, Miss Nanny is going away to-day, and this good ady-look at her-will take her place. "I do not want anyone! I will go out,

papa." She raised her head from his shoulder, and, parting his cheek, cried:

"Papi, dear papa, do, let me out!" "Isabelle, this lady has come to visit you ; go with her to your room, and let her lay side her hat and shawl. She is tired, and you must treat her kindly. When you are well you shall go out, my child."

A transient ray of joy brightened her face for an instant only, and faded out again.

"Oh papa! You will not keep your promise, papa; I know that you will not !" She burst into violent weeping and sobbing.

Angelina came over to the poor girl and

"Miss Beauvais, will you be kind enough to tell me where to find my room?" Isabelle loosed her hold of her father.

"If you tell me the truth, papa, that old ugly, cross Miss Nanny, is going away, I'll go with this lady." "My dear, she has gone now-she shall

not come into this room again." Isabelle, who had so often seen how usels it was to persevere when her father did not yield to her entreaties to be free, clapped her hands, and cried : "Joy, joy! I hate her! Come Miss-what?"

"Call me Angelina," said Miss Raymond, already feeling a sympathy for the poor child, who evidently was in trouble, and, perhaps, in greater even than had befallen her. 'Call you Angelina? Then I need not

mind you?" "No, I will mind you!" "Will you, really?"

said, in a gentle voice :

"Yes, unless you tell me to do what is not right."

"Well, now, that is queer." Looking at her father, she said: "Do you hear that, papa? I am going to do just what I like

(To be continued.)

Ayer r Cherry Pectoral is recommended by physicians of the greatest eminence on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most reliaale remedy for colds and coughs, and all pulmorary disorders. It affords prompt relief in every case. No family should ever be with-

TRIUMPH AND DEATH.

A HUNGARIAN SINGER MAKES A SUC-CESSFUL DEBUT AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 1 .- A tragedy in real life has cast a gloom over the theatrical circles of this city. A few days ago Fraulein Aranka Sziklai, a young and romantic girl, came to Buda Pesth with a sister to study for the operatic stage. She was gifted with a charming voice and beautiful face, and soon obtained an engagement. A few nights ago she made a brilliant debut at the Klausenburg Theatre in "Lalla Rookh." During the evening she was overwhelmed with compliments and bouquets, for which she had not Miss Minnie Hauk's aversion. Her triumph seemed to have turned her head, for, after the performance, she forced a quarrel upon a well known engineer, to whom she was engaged, because he had declared himself unable to neglect his neglect, in order to train and cultivate her business to accompany her on a visit to her sister. The misunderstanding, however, was smoothed over, and the betrothed couple had kissed and made friends, when, as the engineer was on his way to the station with a friend, Fraulein Aranka rushed after him, crying, "Come back! Come back! If you won't go to my sister's with me I'll kill you" And then she ran back to her house. Knowing she had three times already attempted suicide, her lover at once hastened after her. He burst open the door of her bedroom and found Fraulein Aranka already stretched on the floor in convulsions. Noticing a strong smell of oyanic acid, he despatched his officing to the doctor's and administered, antidotes. Inca few minutes the unhappy girl rallied sufficiently to explain that she had possened herself with the contents of a bottle of the acid stolen from the laboratory of a chemist in but relief had come too late, and after several hours of dreadful agony, she died in her lover's arms. The whole city is mourning

the loss of this promising queen of opera.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

Group uniberent THE SAD ENDING OF A SARNIA GIRL AT TORONTO INQUIRED INTO-THE DE-CEASED'S CONFESSION.

TORONTO, Jan. 1 .- The inquest on the body of Adelaide Davis, who committed saicide yesterday by awallowing a dose of carbolic acid in the rooms of John Sutherland, commenced this morning. John Davis, of Sarnis, the deceased's father, identified the body, and several letters found in the room where the girl suicided were identified by him as in her handwriting. Sutherland testified to meeting the girl for the first time on Monday night come to this side of the house, or have this last. She told him she had some trouble door unlocked. There is a door into the with her friends and was ashamed to go home. with her friends and was ashamed to go home, and asked to stay with him till Saturday. She stayed till yesterday at noon, when she left to go to her brother's house. Witness shortly afterwards left his room, and on returning between five and six found the deceased there. She told him she had poisoned herself. He ran for medical assistance, hut before anything could be lone she expired. The inquest was adjourned till to morrow night after the coroner had read the letters left by the deceased. One addressed to her father is as follows :--

"Thursday .- DEAR FATHER .- I have just His home is on University street. He will be held responsible for my poor soul, and what will my friends think when this has been divulged. I cannot live. Hell itself will not be half so bad as I am enduring at present. I have been a course of trouble to you, but it is all at an end. You must excuse this scribble, for I am just about dead. My poor sisters! I am glad that I am the one who has been led astray, instead of any of them, for they will see by my ways that sin has ruined me body and soul. I cannot live, for I know you are in search of me and I don't want to see any one.

"P.S.-I did not yield to Hawley's wishes, but he took advantage of me and forced me to do so nearly two years ago. My trunk and clothes are at 37 Carleton street, and I am here breathing my last. Don't blame the one whose room I am in, for he has been a friend.

"Good-bye,

"ADDIE."

BURNED TO DEATH. AN OLD MAN AND HIS WIPE CREMATED IN

THEIR OWN HOUSE. PERTH, Ont., Jan. 1 .- A dreadful occurrence took place here about half-past twelve o'clock this morning. An old man named Robert Nallan, and his wife, who lived in a hovel near the eastern limits of the town. were burned to a crisp, their dwelling having caught fire from the inside. The couple were very old and helpl:88, and it is supposed were smothered by the moke before they could give the alarm or help themselves. The firemen turned out, but too late to accomplish

anything. The few bones left were removed to the lockup to await proper burial. Mr. Nalian was over ninety years of age and had persistently refused to be removed to the county jail for safe keeping.

INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES TO BET-TER ONE'S LOT.

With a constant desire to oblige its numerous patrons everywhere, the renowned Louisiana State Lottery Co. has increased its opportunities to acquire great wealth at little cost by having The Extraordinary Grand Drawing of \$522,500 take place Quarterly in in March, June September and December. The Grand Capital is \$150,000; tickets \$10, Orleans, La. Let every man hus seek easity

MONSIGNOR EXPLAINS.

THE TRUE MEANING OF HIS LATE MANDEMENT, It having come to the knowledge of Mgr. Fabre that certain misconceptions had been made as to the true meaning of his late mande-ment. His Lordship has addressed the following

circular to his clergy:—
"Since the publication of my mandement of the 15th instant, I have been informed from different sources that a wrong interpretation had been given to my words. So that none of you

may be deluded by these exaggerations, I here declare:— "I had not the intention of discussing the political object of agitations against which I warned the population; I do not at all enter tne political arena. I deplore those methods of

tumultuous demands having a revolutionary aspect.
The scenes which were enacted in Montreal on the subject of vaccination and what followed therefrom; and other scenes, which Montreal and several places in the country witnessed, and in which efficy burning was practised on a large scale, all of these spectacles are of those which we must deplore. This is what I have done, without attempting to enter into the political significance which wirepullers wished

NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bilious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

to give them.

BREVITIES.

Ordinary army signalling, by waving flags or torches, can transmit only ten words or so a minute, spelled out by letters; but an adaptation of the Morse telegraphic alphabet, now generally employed, has much more than doubled this rate of speed.

An object of public curiosity, near New Philadelphia, Ohio, is a man who never shears the wool from his sheep or plucks his goese, or "rings" his swine. He says it is sinful to interfers with nature. His own hair and beard are never shorn, nor are his nails cut. Every utensil about the farm is home made.

The Sheriff of Monroe, Ga., last week attached the animals in a circus for a debt of \$10,000. An elephant, monkeys, a sea lion, etc., were quietly handed over to him, and he has since been in a quandary. He cannot handle or do anything with the animals, and the circus men simply stand off and enjoy his discomfiture.

All employés of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad whose duties require them to observe signals, have recently been examined for color blindness, and about 4 per cent were found to have defective sight. One of the oldest and most lucky passenger engineers was found totally blind to any difference between red and green.

Print - Alak -A FORTUNATE DISCIPLE OF FRANK. LIN IN BOSTON. The Viet Park

costing him \$1. He is single, about 22 years of age, lives with his parents, and this prizemoney will enable him to extend his business. ngelind:

I wish you to have all the authority you divorce case at Laurens, Ga., lately, was will make good use of his wealth. Boston old, whose financial rescurous would be sadly strained by yourself, and by her consent. I, strained by the enormous expenses of another to be a mother to be

WHY JEWS LIVE SO LONG.

The New England Medical Monthly comments very favorably on the proverbial long and healthful lives of the Jews. Dr. Picard holds that this superiority is due to their stringent health laws. The Mosaic, like the older Egyptian code, is very stringent regarding the caing of flesh and other articles of food. Of the animals examined, a large proportion are always condemned as unfit for food. People who eat meat indiscriminately are very prone to disorders of the blood and of the kidneys, for meat is composed of nitro gen, which the kidneys have to remove from the bleed, and of course they cannot do this successfully except by the aid of Warner's safe cure, the best kidney strengthener, unless it is temperately partaken of and only the very liest meat is used. Jews also use alco holic liquors very sparingly and thus keep up good digestion, and then again they are a holiday loving and Sabbath-observing class. -- Housekeener.

THE REGENCY OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 30 .- Queen Christina was sworn as regent before the Cortes to day. The streets through which the royal pageant passed were lined with troops. The populace were very cordial in the reception of Her Majesty. The members of the Cortes cheered as the widowed Queen entered the chamber and several ladies in Her Majesty's suite began to weep.

THE ERIE CANAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The question of in creasing the carrying capacity of the Erie canal was discussed at a meeting of canal boatmen this afternoon. Resolutions were adopted declaring that it was the duty of the state to improve the Erie canal without waiting for aid from the general Government, denouncing extortions levied on canal commerce at New York and Buffalo in the shape of excessive elevator, wharfage and insurance charges, which placed the Erie canal at a vast disadvantage with all competitors, and calling on the Legislature to enact laws to suppress these excessive charges.

A SWINDLER IN FEMALE ATTIRE

St. Louis, Dec. 30.-Wm. E. Page is locked up at police headquarters and cuts a sorry figure as he paces his cell in female at Page was the railroad and express agent at Golden City, Mo., and Monday he stole a money package containing \$6,000, addressed to the bank of Golden City. He stole two other packages containing \$1,000 each and then locked up the office and went home. He took a complete outfit of his wife's clothes, and, going to the wood, rigged himself out as a woman in deep mourning. Then he boarded a train for St. Louis. Some trainmen noticed that he was very masculine in gait and appearance, and word was sent to St. Louis by wire and detectives met the train at the Union Depot and nabbed Page. He cursed himself for not stealing more money and going West

A GREAT WAR PREDICTED.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Mr. Charles Williams, the special correspondent, who has just returned from the Bulkans, where he represent ed the Central News, as he did in the Soudan, and who was the only Englishman with Prince Alexander's forces, relates a conversation which he had with General Lew Wallace, who stated that the Sultan was full of gloomy forebodings as to the outcome of the Eastern problem and the fate of his place of semi-annually, as hitherto—to be empire in Europe. He said a general Euro-in March, June September and December. pean war would probably occur as soon as the

EARL COWPER HAS HIS SAY.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- Earl Cowper, who was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from May 5th, 1880, until April 28th, 1882, under Mr. Gladstone's administration, has written to the Times in regard to the Irish question. Earl Cowper says : Home Rule for its own sake is not deserved by the Irish. Anyone can see by a perusal of the Irish newspapers pubblished during my own term of office in Ireland that they do not reveal a single mention of a Home Rule scheme, but are solely involved in discussing the question of rents. The late Isaac Butt, who may be called the originator of the National and Home Rule movement, and William Shaw, ex-member of Parliament for the city of Limerick, who was member of the Home Rule league, but withdrew from that body in December, 1881, failed to attach the Irish people to their schemes and Mr. Parnell will meet with the same fate, except in an appeal to their pockets. The strike against the payment of rents will soon be a bigger difficulty for the government to deal with than was ever the Home Rule question and must eventually interfere with Imperial interests.

CREATING ANTI-IRISH FEELING.

LONDON, Dec. 30,-Prominence is given in the morning papers to a report that the police. under orders from the Home Office, have revived the special precautions against dynamitards which were initiated when the last explosions occurred, several weeks ago. Your correspondent, however, has learned upon undoubted authority that these precautions have never been relaxed An explosion just now would be a God-send to certain unscrupulous partizans, as it would doubtless fan into a blaze the anti-Irish sentiment which is spreading. The Tory managers are proceeding in a very systematic way to arouse and to intensify this sentiment. They have nearly completed plans for holding a great series of anti-Home Rule meetings simultaneously throughout Great Britain, as soon as Mr. Gladstone has formulated the Liberal scheme. It is expected that these demonstrations will show that the people of England and Wales at least are practically a unit in opposing Home Rule, and thus convince wavering members of the new Parliament that they will challenge the wrath of their constituents if they vote with Mr. Gladstone. The plan is an ingenious one in view of the strong probability that Parliament will soon be dissolved, and that the members will again have to ask the suffrages of the people to retain their seats. Many of them who are now in Parliament or who have been returned for other seats than those they formerly occupied, do not yet know the temper of their constitu-A Boston job printer, Mr. M. B. Nelson, ints, and might well fear to go back to them into 76 Mercipac St., held one fifth of Ticket with an unpopular record. If, however, No. 46,799 in the November Drawing of The Louisians State Lottery, which drew \$75,000, costing him \$1. He is single, about 22 years of age, lives with his parents, and this prize money will enable him to extend his business. Government with the present Parliament. THE TARIFF QUESTION.

well are to Man the to Day on a core of

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT CONTEMPLAT-

says the cabinet have reached a decision on the tariff question. A bill is to be prepared for introduction into Parliament authorizing he imposition of duty on imports into Great Britain from countries imposing duties on imports from threat Britain. The measure will be founded on the report of Lord iddesleigh's commission on trade, which finds :- First, that English trade depression is due primarily to foreign competition, and disposes of the previously accepted doctrine of exceptional causes, such as temporary overstocking; second, that successful foreign competition results from a fiscal policy prohibitive of imports of English products; third, that the rise of rents and necessaries is proportionately greater than that of wages, the standard of wages being kept low by the effect on British industries of foreign competition; fourth, that wide distress prevails in manufacturing districts resulting from dearth of employment and inadequate wages for those who are employed. The Government recognize the fact that a scheme of purely protective duties will not be sanctioned by public opinion, but a cautious rearrangement of the import tariff with the view of compelling producing countries to concede favorable treatment to British products is demanded by the powerful and growing commercial element, by the middle classes generally and more largely than is generally supposed by the masses. There is little expectation that the measure can be proceeded with before Parliament has disposed of the Irish question, but its introduction in some form or other is certain. Tariff adjustment is now fully recognized as the third best card in the hands of the ministry, and probably best of all for the electoral campaign. If the bill should become law the treasury or Privy Council will probably be intrusted with its execution, being allowed discretion as to the countries to which it is to be applied much on the lines as the Contagious Diseases of Cattle bill. Numerous I have been troubled for years with dyspepsis; meetings are being held, and resolutions passed in all parts of the country strengthen—

of the Densit I have received from Seigel soyrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsis; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite ing the hands of the Government in introducing legislation for better terms for the exportation of British goods to foreign countries. The Cabinet consists mainly of professed free traders, but the ground taken is that the present fiscal system gives free trade to pro-ducing countries selling their goods to Great Britain and denies free trade to British products entering those countries. This is not tree trade but a refusal of free trade fraught with mischief to England's most important material interests. The ministry believe that they are working in the true interest of trade, home and abroad, in adopting as their definite policy a readjustment of the fiscal system of the country.

THE FIGHT IN EGYPT.

A THREE HOURS BATTLE RESULTS IN A BRITISH VICTORY - ADDEL PASHA'S ADVICE TO ENGLAND.

CAIRO, Dec. 30 .- A despatch from Kosch

says: Gen. Stevenson, commander of the

British forces in Egypt, who recently arrived here with large reinforcements, attacked the rebels who had been menacing the garrison for several weeks. Three hours fight ensued, resulting in the British troops capturing Ginnis, a village near Koseh; the rebels were completely routed. The cavalry weather moderates sufficiently next spring to is pursuing the enemy. Two guns and twenty or tenths \$1 each. All information will be make it suitable for campaigning. In that banners were captured. The English lost one given on application to M. A. Dauphin, New case he believed Turkey would inevitably officer killed and 21 men wounded. The suffer greatly. Regarding the decision of Egyptian allies of the British lost six killed the powers in favor of Bulgarian upion, he and 13 wounded. A recent report states that remarked that every slice of territory taken the Arabs at Ginnis Abai numbered 7,000, from Turkey diminished her fighting strength, of whom 1,100 were riflemen. They had six and at the same time reinforced her enemies. retire on Assouan and if on Assouan then on Cairo. Every pace in advance gives the English a hundred friends. Every pace in retiring gives them two hundred enemies, half in front and half in rear. England may gain victory after victory, but if they are tollowed by retreat the English Government has uselessly wasted blood. There is not one in ten who will not believe in England's defeat. I say that a retirement now would be fatal." When asked whether the question was insoluble he replied, " No, it requires two things, first, a fixed policy to crush the rebellion, secondly, money. Let England attack the enemy in force, and after the latter's defeat, open negotiations with native emissaries and money. England could detach the soldiers, who are now the

long run."

backbone of the rebellion, and also some

tribes who are always jealous of each other."

When asked what sum would be required the

minister said, " Perhaps two million pounds,

but their policy would be the cheapest in the

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS. The reason why Hagyard's Yellow Oil is so popular with the people as a household remedy for pain, is in the fact that while many liniments only relieve, Yellow Oil both relieves and cures Rheumatism and all aches. pains, soreness and lameness.

THE FRENCH CABINET HAND IN THEIR RESIGNATIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 30 .- After a short session of the Cabinet yesterday, Premier Brisson called upon President Grevy and tendered the resignation of the whole Cabinet. M. Brisson, replying to M. Grevy, said he desired to retire from political life for a year in order to take a much needed rest. The Government's majority on the Tonquin credit was too small, he said, for a stable Government, and the result of the Paris elections was a further reason for resigning, President Grevy again summoned M. Brisson and strongly urged him to continue in but M. Brisson was obdurate. The President then requested M. de Freycinet to form a cabinet and the latter promised to give a definite reply to morrow. It is thought probable that de Freyomet will accept the premiership and that he will hold also the foreign and colonial portfolios and will organize a protectorate over Madagascar and Tonquin. M. Ferry had a long conference to day with M. Grevy. In the balloting for president yesterday M. Brisson received 68 years M. day M. Ferry M. Brisson received 68 years M. day M. Ferry M. votes, M. de Freyonot 14 and M. Ferry 2. at least one, if not more will die. The least one, if not more will die. The political life is only temporary, and that he retires for the present with the object of increasing eventually his chances for the presidency. The session of narliament will

Salar I Ellergen San

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.

10 M March 200 W.

The American Ambassador at Vienna, M. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth. AGAINST BRITISH GOODS.

New York, Dec. 29.—A London special ays the cabinet have reached a decision on the tariff question. A bill is to be prepared or introduction into Parliament authorizing the imposition of duty on imports into Great The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attenued with formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with formed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable d stress 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 morning, accompanied by an unpleasant tasts. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eves are sunken, tipped with yelfeeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yelow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky -a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired al 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 forelodings. When rising suddenly from a recum' bent position there is a dizziness, a whistiing sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, tue skin dry and hot at times: the blood becoming think and strength and does not circulate. ing thick and stagnant, and does not circulat properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after enting, 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 sumply 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 tegetable 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. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881 Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup.

I am, Sir, yours truly, site. William Brent.

Mr. A. J. White. William Disc. September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syru teadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one cus, tomer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic

pople." Inlways recommend it with confidence.
Paithfully yours,
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,
Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White.
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,--Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending tifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it. The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, line, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup the demand is so constant and the satis-

fact on so great. I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) W. Bowker

To A. J. White, Esq. West Indies, Oct. 24,

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months are I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather scoptical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In tow were placed in the earthworks and the line or three days I felt considerably better, and now of fire was direct on the Nile, so as to oppose at the end of twelve months (having continued the passage of a steamer. Abdel Kader Pasha, Minister of War, formerly Governor of the Soudan, in a recent conversation on the Egyptian question, said: "If the Egyptian question, said: "If the come as a boon and a blessing to men; the the truthfuness of the steament I can truly say however. the Egyptian question, said: "If the and I have no reason to controlly say, however, English retire on Wady Halfa, they must of the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seirel's Syrun has come as a "boon and a that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance with my own. Gratitude for the benefit I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited testimonial,

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
Esq. Baptist Missionary.

(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respect fully, (Signed) John H. Lightfoot.
A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal Montreal Montreal
For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White
L'd.), 67 St. James street City.

THE BEST COUGH CURE.

The best remedy for Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles, is one that loosens and dislodges the tough mucuous, clears the bronchial tubes, and allays irritation. This is what Hagyard's Poetsral Balsam does in every case.

THE HYDROPHOBIA CRAZE.

NEWARK, N.J., Dec. 30. -- Voterinary Surgeon Runge received from New York State a body of a dog which was killed while suffering from rabies, also four live cats which were bitten by the dog. He will endeavor to start a laboratory here. A post mortem examination of the dog's body was made at which Dr. Velson, of Bellevue Hospital, and other physicians were present. A rubbit was in-oculated with the virus. This operation is said to be the first of the kind ever performed in this country.

THE CANKEL WORM OF THE BLOOD is Serofula, that gnaws upon the vitals and con-sumes the body. Consumption is but Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blood Bitters is one of the best known combinations to cure Scrofula.

SMALLPOX AT CHICAGO. CHICAGO, Dec. 30 .- Ratio Hankes, 11 years old, died yesterday at the smallpox hospital. She is the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Hankes, of No. 2,513 South Halsted street, who has died of the dreaded discuss inside of as many days. Three other children lie sick at their parent's home, and it is expected that

ms.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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THERE is an increase of twenty-three Catholics in the personnel of the British House of Commons. In the last Parliament there were but sixty Catholics. In the one about to open there are four score and three. That is a very material and promising increase. We suppose the only religious Daily will attribute this to the "British flag."

THE TORY ORGANS AND MGR. FABRE.

THE Ministerial organs, French and English, are violating the formal instructions use his mandement as a political weapon; and we have proved it. against the movement which has been constitutionally set on foot to overthrow Sir John Macdonell. The organs, while disobeying and laughing at the express wishes and orders of His Lordship, are engaged in calling on the people of Canada to obey the instructions of the Pope and of Bishop Fabre, according to their Orange-Yory interpretation. We have it directly from His Lordship himself that his mandement was not directed against the constitutional movement which is being carried on against Sie John Mucdonald's administration, and that the conduct of the papers which are using his utterances to serve their own political ends meets with his disapprobation, and if they continue that His Lordship will be compelled to publicly put a stop

NINE LIES IN ONE PARAGRAPH.

It is astonishing the amount of nonsense and tasehood the only religious daily can cram into one of its editorial paragraphs. For instance, the Daily Witness says "the Roman Catholic Church has thrown itself equarely across the track of the Riel movement."

That is false, as can be proved by Archbishop Taché's manifesto, in which His Grace says that it is the duty and the right of every citizen, whether in Parliament or at the polls, to vote on the question as conscience dictates; and by Mgr. Fabre's warning not to use his Mandement against the move- exile, but to an exile and military glory. ment.

So much for lie No. I.

The Dai y Witness next says, "the Riel movement is a distinctly anti-British movement."

That is false. "British" or "anti-British" has nothing to do with the mevement. Nobody but a malicious and deliberate deceiver, such as the Witness, ever mentions the word British. Nobody ever dreams of it. Consequently, that is lie No. II.

The Daily Witness says "Riel is regarded as a hero because he raised a standard of revolt among a people more or less French."

That is false also. Riel is regarded as a here because he represented and championed the cause of right and justice against misgovernment and oppression, and because he died for that cause with the courage and fortitude of a hero. The Witness' opposition to these facts constitutes lie No. III.

The Daily Witness on the heel of lie No. III asks the very foolish question if the Church is British in its feelings, and gives the very wise answer that the Church is far from being British. To hear the Witness talk one would imagine that "British" was Foye. the only thing in this wide world.

But where the only religious daily surpasses its previous efforts in the art of lying is when it says that "Roman Catholicism wastes away in the United States."

That is an awful whopper, and it is a wonder it did not choke our contemporary. handful of believers, churches few and far between, and poor at that. Today there are seventy-two or three archbishops and bishops, about 8,000 priests. innumerable convents, colleges, monasteries, universities, schools, asylums, cathedrals, makes up lie No. IV.

The Daily Wilness continues to say that officer who commanded the fleet which prospect of relief. It is noteworthy changed hands; fanaticism and rancor have

** Oatholicism flourish as under the British a MacNamars, and the 28th June gaw the protection in England are themselves theoret. Reformers are no longer what they used to

That is also false, Catholicism has flourished not under but in spice of the British Irish Brigade in the streets of Montreal. He of the John Bright school. To them the Rule for Ireland. The Reform Legislature flag, especially in an island called Ireland. fought the British at Lake George Fort Lie No. V. for the only religious Daily.

The Daily Witness adds, that "it was for Church opposed the National movement in "Ireland as long as they could."

That is false, too. Neither the higher nor ployed to attain the end, but they were the exception, and that proves the rule, as well

The Daily Witness says if "French Canada were divorced from England, this province would soon be a minority, one homan

Catholic attached to fifty Protestant states." That is false, for the very simple reason that in the American Republic there are no Protestant states. The constitution prowides against any such thing; consequently there could be no linking of one Roman Catholic to fifty Protestant states. Lie No.

The Daily Witness mays "that so long as it can the Church of Rome will maintain the English connection." That is equally false.

A person cannot maintain a connection which he has not got; but the Church of Rome has no English connection: therefore it cannot maintain the alleged connection; The only religious daily shows the cloven foot in the concluding lie of its brief editorial WEDNESDAYJANUARY 6, 1866 | paragraph when it says: "We are mistaken, however, if it (the Church) can long resist this nationality movement, the elements of which it has, as in Ireland, untiringly nursed."

In this the Wilness adds cowardly slander to falsehood and betrays the secret of its nature-blind and bitter hatred of the Catholic Church. The Daily Witness starts out by saying that the Church has thrown itself squarely across the truck of the Riel movement, but, mongrel fashion, it winds up | Mansion House to the City Hall and back by saying that the Church is nursing the elements of the movement. Well, we started out by saying that the only religious daily was not telling the truth, and we wind up by given by His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, not to saying that it has fulsified all along the line

THE FRENCH AND IRISH RECORD.

THE French-Canadians and the Irish are natural allies. They are one in race, one in religion, and one in traditional antagonism to "perfidious Albion." When France was humiliated, Ireland mourned; when Ireland struggled for independence, France held forth a helping hand to save her. From 1690 to 1790, according to the records of the French war office, over 500,000 Irish soldiers died in the French army, and three different times French fleets sailed for Ireland to help the struggling people to "carve their way to freedom." France can never forget Fontenoy, Blenheim, Ramallies, and the long bead roll of victories which she placed on her banners from "Dunkirke to Belgrade," when her land was encircled in a blaze of war; and Ireland can never torget the efforts of de Couflous, Bantry Bay and Ballinamuch. For one hundred years French and Irish troops fought side by side in Flauders, Italy, Germany, the Penincula, in the West Indies, in the United States, at Savanah, and here, too, in Old France, when this country was under the drapeau blanc. Side by side they defended the bridge at Limerick, when Schomberg's cannon were battering the old historic walls; side by side they saw the sun of Irish liberty sink on the atal field of Aughrim, and side by side they left the Shannon, one to return to their native land and the other to They were triends in the Old World and they were friends in the New. It was a French king who said the Irish were "always and everywhere faithful;" it was to France Ireland looked during the dark days of the persecution of Elizabeth, the butcheries of Cromwell, the military executions of Corhampton and the brief struggle of '98. When the great Catinet saw the Irish Brigade go jauntingly to the charge on the allied lines at Marsaglid, he said: "The exiles of Limerick showed on that day, under the standard of France, a valor that distinguished them among many thousands of brave men." While friend and foe for that one hundred years, De Villiers, Prince Eugene, Cumberland, Frederick the Great. d'Argenson, "Bonny Prince Charlie," and every great military leader of the day, bore testimony to the devotion and the valor of the Irish soldiers in the service of France. And even here in Canada, here where Howe, Abercrombie, Amherst and Wolfe, for the English, fought Montcalm, d'Aubrey and Bourlemagne, the Irish Brigade in the service of France was still doing good service on the Plains of Abraham, at Ticonderoga and Ste.

For five years during these stormy days the Irish Brigade in the service of France served in this country. O'Callaghan proves this beyond the shadow of a doubt. The letters of the French Minister of War of that day, Count d'Argenson, leaves no doubt about it, and all students of O'Callaghan know that Wasting away! Fifty years ago there were the Irish Brigade were present at the capture a few bishops, a small number of prests, a of Oswego, where two British regiments, Shirley's and l'epperel's, lowered their banners and surrendered their arms to the Franco-Irish soldiers, who reduced the place to submission and made "Oswego" the Fontency of this land, Who commanded has a wonderful power of conversion, and the Port de Chartes when British cannons were adverse principles of so-called free trade have right, the situation was made to undergo a churches, chapels and between ten and twelve battering its shaky walls? Who but that been brought home with such force to the change. The Reformers began to throw million Catholics. And that is what the intrepid soldier "de Maerte." So M. de English and have touched their pockets aside the badge of intolerance. This change Witness calls wasting away, but this is what Vaudreuil tells us in his despatches so hardly that they are now ready may have been gradual, but it has been ure.

France-Irish colors fluttering over Quebec, William Henry, Carillon and the her hts of Sillery and Ste. Foy. The imperant . Montthis reason that the higher powers of the calm did not await the arriv of Bougainville and the seasoned Irish diers who formed the greater part of his command, and it was because of that that the the lower powers of the church opposed the French colors went down a blaze of glory national movement in Ireland. Some of the in this country for ever. Where do all the bishops did oppose some of the means em | Sylvains (Sullivans), Onella (O'Neils), De Gannos (Duggan), Colonne (Curtain), Rougemont (Redmond), Haimond (Edmonds), De it confounds the Witness and forms lie No. | 14 Haye (Leahy), Dalais (Daly), Péné (Penny), Simon (Fitzimmons), Châté (Shallow)where, we ask, do all these come from but served here in the old days, and whose descendants are now scattered over the province and abscribed in the French Canadian element old friends. They were among the pioneers of human liberty in Europe; when one destroyed the feudal system and the Bastile, the other declared for Home Rule-"or else." They fought for principle in the old land, let them do it in the new. They are, we repeat, natural allies, and, when the interests of the country demand it, there should be no great difficulty in getting them to work hand in

DUBLIN RECLAIMED.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, is to be re claimed to-morrow from the garrison and from West Britonism. It is fitting that the author of the Irish National Anthem, "God Save Ireland," Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., should be the man on whom should fall the glorious work of wiping out the baneful influence of that alien element-West Britonism and Orangeism-which have been such a curse to the nation. Up to the present it has been customary for the Lord Mayor of Dublin to request the military and police authorities to grant a military band and mounted escort to accompany the inaugural processiors from the again. But all that is to be changed henceforth. Mr. Sullivan, the Lord Mayor elect, doing honor to the national spirit and aspirations of the people, will have neither the Lord Lieutenant nor any other representative of West Britonism at the inauguration, in the procession, or at the great civic banquet. Instead of the military and police, the Lord Mayor will have as his guard of honor a body of young Irishmen carying the historic pike, the trades and other popular associations. New Year's Day, 1886, will, in consequence, be a proud as well as a happy one for Ireland.

ORANGEISM IN NEWFOUNDLAND. ORANGEISM in Newfoundland is vicious, and, when it gets the chance, brutal. It is especially so since the appointment of Sir Ambrose Shea, an Irish Catholic, to the they don't know when they are insulted and blue-moulding in the pigec despised. Sir Ambrose left his party and holes.' went over to the opposition last year, when . This was the way in which the officials her statesmen recompense him for his manly control public affairs by making him the the insurrection. chief magistrate of the country. This bears out our contention, that British statesmen take no stock in the loud-mouthed loyalty of lif. like the Indians, they had been numerous

We said that Orangemen were brutal when despatch from St. Johns this morning tells be a virtue." that an Orange mob attacked two of the released River Head prisoners, who had been kept in jail by the Orange Attorney-General, Mr. Winter, for two years unconvicted; the

Another despatch brings the news that the Orange processions were prevented by the Executive, which would not be calculated to increase the docility or peacefulness of the boys in yellow. We are told that "serious apprehensions were entertained last week at Conception Bay that the bloody scenes enacted on St. Stephen's Day two years since would be revived to day. Judge partizan pen. Bennott, of Harbor Grace, took all precautions to secure the Orange society from moestation in its march through Harhor Grace and in addition to the ordinary infantry police 150 leading citizens were subpansed to act as special constables. The latter refused to act as a body guard for the Orangemen and sent a strong protest to the Judge, calling upon him to invoke the aid of the Executive to carry out the Party Processions act passed the previous year. The Judge had no alternative. He communicated with the Executive and proclamations were instantly issued forbidding the Orangemen to walk and virtually incarcerating them in their lodges for the day.

TRADE IN ENGLAND.

be rudely shaken before they will institute reforms of the most necessary character. | Canada was synonomous with "Know Noth-Free trade has been with them a superstition | inglsm" in the United States. That was in so long that it is little short of a marvel that a change should be thought of. But adversity to the French King. The naval to swallow anything that promises a George Brown is dead; the Globs has

ically free traders. The suggestion must be be. The Globe and its many Reform satellites and the 9th July heard the tramp of the gall and wormwood to the ultra free traders have become elequent champions of Home persons who so much as venture to sugges an argument is deemed wasteful and ridicupreachers of free trade the feeling has been just. The clumsiest intellect can see that if a country sends its manufactures to England, and they are admitted free while everything going the other way are heavily taxed there must be something wrong and out f joint. But it is, perhaps, wiser for the English Ministry not to use the word protection directly, but to educate the working from the remnant of the Irish Brigade that classes into the idea of a discriminating tariff. The readjustment of the tariff will be a work of some difficulty, and the scheme is one which, if properly around them. Yes, those two peoples are conducted, will be a means probably It took the French vote with the Reform vote of keeping the present administration to kill it. in power for some time. There will be in certain sections much opposition to the measure, but as the idea of protection is abroad and working well in England, there is little likelihood of its accomplishment being in any way checked by the sophistries of Free Traders. The return to the principle of pro tection by England is a sign of the times, and shows that changes must be made in matters of trade to suit the exigencies of circumstances.

THE MAIL'S ADMISSION OF MIS-GOVERNMENT.

We invite the special attention of the public o the subjoined indictment drawn up by the Toronto Mail against Sir John Macdonald's Government for their mal-administration of the North-West and for their oppression of the half-breeds. It is well worth perusal and careful consideration. The Mail says :-

"It has never been denied by the Mail that the Metis had good ground for grievances.

"By the passage of the Manitoba Act of 1870 old Canada had formally and frankly recognized the rights of the Half-breeds of that Province to share in the Indian title. and it follows as a matter of course that if they had rights in the soil of Manitoba, those of them dwelling in the regions beyond had rights in the soil there.

"This admitted of no dispute.

"It must have been quite well understood by Parliament in 1870; at all events the records show that the Government of the day recognized the point, though a settlement was not then asked for.

"In spite of this recognition, however, and of the manifest and unanswerable logic of the half-breed case, the Department for years and years steadily refused to move in the matter.

"It was a tangled question; it would involve the appointment of a commission and no end of trouble; St. Albert and St. Lau-Governor-Generalship of the Island. Eng | rent were far distant dependencies without land, by appointing Sir Ambrose, gave political influence; it was a claim that Orangemen a stinging slap in the face, but would be none the worse for

the Tory administration were bending to treated the just demand of the Metis, and we London, the Tribune, of Toronto, the Orange influence. And to day England and agree with Mr. Blake, that their negli- Freeman's Journal, of Kingston, the gence was gross and inexcusable, Daily Telegraph, of Quebec, The Post and protest against Orangeism being allowed to and contributed to bring about TRUE WITNESS, of Montreal? By what right,

"Had they had votes, like white men, or the Orange brethren. Would to God we enough to command respect and overawe red could say the same of our Canadian states. | tape, without doubt the wheels of the office would have revolved for them; but being only Halfbreeds, they were put off with an they got the chance, and so they are. A eternal promise, until patience ceased to

"We repeat again that the departmental system under which such callous and cruel neglect of the rights of a portion of the community was mob fell on the two men and wounded them possible, was wrong, and should ment that committed that judicial be censured."

> No opponent of the Government has spoken severity, or with warmer indignation against their unhallowed and cruel administration of when a so one knows, but yet it boldly says, affairs in the North-West than the Mail has done in the above article, which a momentary sease of justice, truth and of frankness snatched from its purchased, slavish and

As murder will out, so must the truth prevail and justice be done.

REFORMERS AND CONSERVATIVES.

There was a time in the political history of this country when no honest Irish Catholic could be a Reformer. The shadow of the Globe forbade it. No self-respecting member of our race or creed could walk side by side with the denouncers of our religion and our nationality. Those among us who do not remember those days have heard about them. The recollection lived after the reality had long passed away. We shrunk from alliances, with Catholic

haters, and when the Reformers changed their sentiments and their policy, the Irish The English people are prone to cling to Catholics still remembered the vituperation cherished traditions very closely, and have to that was heaped upon them, when George Brown was a young man and "Reform" in the comparatively long ago.

Then, owing to the opposition of the Irish Catholics, more than to the desiretto do

"in no country, Catholic or Protestant, does left France for Canada in 1755 was that the present projectors of a measure of given way to religion and justice, and the of Ontario has reinsed to yield to Orange protection are merely "fools," and with such clamor for incorporation. The members of its Ministry to a man voted against it. Hon Catholics of Ontario, has done justice to bi gaining strength rapidly that the "ing co-religionists in the gifts of public offices. handle" arrangement is not quite agreeable or Hon. Mr. Mowat, the one time antagoniat of our people has become their friend.

In the Dominion House of Commons, Edward Blake, the Reformer, denounces Orangeism; Sir John A. Macdonald, the Conservative, favors it and votes for its incor poration. Alexander Mackenzie, the Scotch Presbyterian and Reformer, plumps against the very first reading of the Orange Bill. The rank and file of the reform party follow Blake and Mackenzie against Orangeism. Bowell and Pope and White and Campbell and the Conservatives almost to a man support it.

The change is complete. The old Reformers are dead and buried, and in the present party, led by Mr. Blake, "Fair play for all " is the principle that has taken the place of intelerance and ascendancy. And the Conservatives have changed too. Whatever they did for the people they did reluctantly, and only with a view to their own consolidation in office and power. They keep us out of all the offices and places of trust they can. Orange ism is their stronghold, and they dare not yield to Catholic influences. They may vote a gift to Ireland for political effect and to prevent Edward Blake and the Bleus from doing so without Orange Tory aid. They may take Irish Catholics into the Cabinet and allow them to exercise no influence. They hang men for political offences to appease Orange wrath. We count for nothing with them now-a-days, while the Orangemen count for

The alliance was at best an unholy one. Irish Catholics and Orangemen can never work in harmony. It is mere hypocrisy to pretend that they can. The rupture must have come sooner or later, and it has come with a vengeance—and it has come to stay.

Orangemen will change nothing and learn nothing. It is we who were beginning to yield, not they. But that has passed. We do not want their alliance. Their enmity is preferable to their friendship. They do not like us; we do not like them, and the sooner the Irish Catholics of Canada look these facts atraight in the face, the better it will be for them. Our friends and our advantages are

THE ANTI-FRENCH FRENCH CANA-

The Minerve has undertaken to speak in the name of the Irish people. It says that the Irish Catholics are not in harmony with the movement which has for its object the punishment of Sir John A. Macdonald for hanging Riel. It thinks when one Irish Catholic M.P. speaks that all the Irish Catholics in Canada must be dumb. Now, instance, in our name? Who gave it authority to speak for the Catholic Record, of we may ask, does the Minerve assume that those Irish Catholic papers do not represent Irish Catholic public opinion? Even the Irish Canadian, Government organ as it is, yet even the Irish Ca adian does not defend the policy of the Government in the Riel issue, i's utterances are neutral and heaitating. Where, then, does the Minerve get its inspiration? All the Irish Catholic papers in Canada, red and blue, but one, have clearly, boldly, and emphatically said that the hanging of Riel was an outrage on modern civilization. They have united to do their best to punish the governmurder. The one paper that still hesitates will be lost in the estimation n more unmistakable terms, with greater of its people, if it too does not fall into line. And yet the Minerve, inspired from in ace of all these facts, that the Catholics are not in harmony with the French Cynadians on this, the burning question of the hour. Now, we tell the Minerve that we know the Irish Catholics of Canada better than it does, and that it is mistaken. We have suffered too much in the old land by similar persecutions not to look with slarm at their introduction in the new home. We do not forget the military executions of Carhampton, the unholy hangings of Hepinstall, the murdered Orrs of past decades, or the Allens, Larkins and O'Briens of our own day. We know too, and we remember, that there were in Ireland in those days anti-Irishmen who burned their fellow countrymen on the spot, as there are French Canadians now anathematizing the name of Riel. We know all about "the Pale" in Ireland, where the anti-Irish Irishmen made their home, and we are learning that history repeats itself, for here in Canada we see the anti-French Canadian Frenchmen clustering in little groups around us. But it won't do. Riel may not have been the highest type of man, but he was high enough to risk, and give, his life for his compatricts, and that is. surfeited as our people have been with political martyrs in their cause, sufficient to make us throw our lot in with the people who think a wrong was done to humanity. Above all people living none should, and none do, more than the Irish, shed a sympathetic tear for the few who-

> "Whether on the scaffold high Or in the battle's van, The noblest place for man to die Is where he dies for man."

WANTED TO KNOW. we wonder if we shall ever hear the trne

history of the rebellion in the North-West. We do not mean the causes of the revolt, for these will no doubt be all found out when Parliament meets, but what we want to get a let a history of the regulations of the soutr ctors, the alleged incapacity of General lous excess. But in spite of these great Mr. Fraser, that fearless friend of the Irich, M aleton, the blunder at Fish Creek, the tooting, or worse, at Betoche, the defeat of the Queen's Own at Cut Knife, and the reason why Lord Melgand left his post in front of the enemy? True, it is now a little late inthe day, but it would be interesting even still to know the resson why Middleton, with 800 men and some pieces of artillery, retired before 40 or 50 half-breeds and Indians on the 24th of April; it would, too, be equally interesting to know if the officers as well as the men looted the stores when Batoche was "carried by storm:" there would still be some interest taken in a. graphic description of the fight at Cut Knife. where Poundmaker claims to have made his men cease firing "out of pity" for theretiring Queen's Own; and all Canada would listen for an answer if Lord Melgund undertook to reply to the question, "Were you sent to bring up a battalion of regulars to carry Batoche, fearing that the Canadian. militiamen were not equal to the task? Then this pony that General Middleton is charged with having stolen. Surely that story canno be true. Even if it were proved that the men looted furs, few people could be induced to believe that General Middleton would be guilty of plundering a gallant enemy. We are prepared to believe that the women and children were well treated, and all honor to the Canadian militiamen for their conduct towards the weak and helpless. We think that fact has been established, and we are proud of the men who in their triumph respected virtue, even if they loved women and golden store. But there is yet much, very much, to learn about the campaign. Why did Irvine remain at Prince Albert Who shared with the Bell Farm the profi of the \$10 a day paid to the teams; or who were the financial gainers and aho were the financial lesers by the campaign? The people of Canada have an interest in knowing all these things. Did Middleton order the at tack at Batoche, or was it done without his knowledge, while he was sipping coffee off a bread box? Or how is it up to the present bour that no one has been rewarded with emoluments or honors but the General, who is charged with doing those things he ought not to have done in the North-West campaign? Who shall answer?

THE HON. JOHN COSTIGAN.

The Hon. John Costigan makes a very big mistake if he thinks that we are personally hostile to him. We do not forget, nor are we likely to forget, that, as a private member of the House of Commons, he did good service for our people. If he never did anything but fight the New Brunswick School Question and introduce the Home Rule Resolutions, they would be enough to make us treat him with a gentle hand. But he knows, as well as we do, that since he breame a member of the Government his hands have been tied, and he is not now the John Costigan he was four or five years ago. He is not now as he was then, free to fight the battles of his people. He has been forced to become the slave of a party, and not, as he was, the champion of a people's principles. It would have been better, far cetter, for the Irish Catholics of Canada if John Costigan had not entered the Cabinet at all. He knows that he dare not do what he would unhesitatingly do when he was not in the Cabinet. The position he occupies, without influence or without patronage, must be humiliating to himself as it is injurious to the people he represents. We do not forget the case of the late John Grey when John Costigan was forced to yield to Orange clamor. We knows too, of other cases less public but equally humiliating to the Minister of Icland Revenue And it is not because we have any special love for the individuals who were wronged, but there is a principle involved, a principle which affects every Irish Catholic in Canada, and one that John Costigan, as their repre sentative, should have continued to uphold. He is above all others supposed to be the man who should stand up for the rights of the Irish people, and it is our duty to con. sider the people first and the man afterwards. We could name many cases in which John Costigan was obliged to give way before Orange oppression, but to mention names would involve men who still hold government appointments. We repeat that it is with no pleasure that we are forced to say this, but the interests of our people demand it. John Costigan would do his duty it he dared, but to dare means resignation. Whatever appointments he has made have been petty ones. That " he means well" is on everybody's lips, and we believe it. But from a man in his position it is acts, not intentions, we want. Let him insist on a fair share of the emoluments of office for the Irish Catholics of Canada; let him no longer consent to be made a party to a public deception on the people he represents; let him tell Sir John A. Macdonald that this thing of holding a portfolio, without the power and the patronage it bestows, must come to an end; let him do this and insist on a change, or let him resign and become, as he will, the strongest and the most popular Irish Catholic in the Dominion. Let him do for our people in his own sphere what Christy Fraser does in his, and then, but not till then, will be receive the confidence, the admiration and the thanks which we would all like to bestow on him if we conscientiously could. But John Costigan may as well know that the Irish Catholics of Canada are coming, slowly but surely, to the painful conclusion that his position in the Cabinet is only of

benefit to himself, his family and a tew, and a very few at that, of the least present.

able of this political tangers on. While we trickery another honest man is being led astray, and what promised to be a brilliant fature is, we fear, becoming dimmed for ever.

THE REASON WHY.

Some of our contemporaries having oriticized the course taken by THE POST, it would, perhaps, be well'to show that our action is the only consistent one open to us in fulfilling speaking people in my county get on harour duty to the people we represent. This paper is not, and never has been, a party organ, nor isit bound by any occult influence to defend or assail the measures of politicians; therefore, in condemning the policy of the Government in the Northwest, we have simply extended to Canadian affairs the same principles and ideas which have never ceased to apply the discussion of Irish affairs. There is a somewhat close analogy between people, and every independent minded Irishthe way in which our North-West has been misgoverned, and the way in which Ireland has been oppressed and made miserable. I friendship of any men who can coolly stigma-Dewdney answers well to the role of Buck-litize as "designing politicians" the million shot Forster, and the horde of Orange officials, and three quarters of French Canadian and land-grabbers and jumpers form a striking like people who stood between Riel and the counterpart to the rapscallions employed by shadow of the grave. Those words "design-Dublin Castle. As it was the interest of Irish ing politicians " sound too much akin to the officialism to suppress the truth and misrepresent the condition of the country, so has: it been the interest of so called Canadian officials in the North-west to do likewise. They had their little game to play, and set about feathering their nests with a hungry eagerness that would be little short of astonishing were they brigands in a captured village. We have conversed with men of character and responsibility, all of whom assured us that it would be impossible to overrate the rapacity and overbearing insolence of many of these officials. The fellow who informed the half-breeds before the fight at Duck Lake that bullets would be the answer the Government would send to their petitions is a good | the fiery Mitchel, the heroic Meagher, the | citizens of St Johns and other inhabitants of ndication of the spirit manifested. It is an aziom of the Government that grievances should never be permitted to exist, when such can be removed by equitable concessions, even should they involve some sacrifice. But when we see a cotonial government untrammelled by such influences as have brought Ireland to its present condition, deliberately liberties for gold. Look over the history of going to work, in the face of English experience in Ireland, to create the very worst liberty that was ever won in the cause of characteristics - landlordism, irresponsible officialism, encouragement of factionsof Irish misrale, what man who loves his country, what Irishman who deplores the miseries of his native land, but would protest against it by every means in his power. If, therefore, Irishmen are right in opposing misrule in Ireland, Canadians, especially Irish Canadians, are doubly right in uniting with their French fellow citizens in resisting a policy so fraught with danger to the peace and welfare of the country as that adopted by Sir John Macdonald. The Premier is an astute politician, and it may be asked why, giving him credit for that character, he should invoke disaster and will John Costigan say "designing poliby so dangerous a course? He is, however. a politician who makes his own retention of power a supreme object. Like other men who have become intoxicated with the same ambition, he regards all opposition to his scheme. or even etiticisms of his conduct, as a capital crime. There is no doubt in the world that | cord and strife. The Grange spirit is one of he hanged Riel, not because the rebel de served hanging, but because he was in his way. Give Sir John a fair excuse, and he would hang any other man for the same reason, just I been more than abundantly demonstrated in as many a poor Irishman has been hanged in the record of affairs in Ireland; it was our

interests involved, the stability of confedera tion, the liberties of minorities, the future happiness and prosperity of the country, we feel that no effort is too great, no language too strong, wherewith to resist and denounce the action of the Government. It is the theory on which our institutions are based that Ministers should carry out the will of the neople, not that they should exercise their delegated power in strengthening their own position. In despotic countries it is otherwise, and though the despotic spirit may seek exercise in a free country, it is the duty of the press and the people to check its manifestation whenever it appears. No one can deny that were a proper policy pursued towards the Half Breed, we would not have had to doplore two rebellions in fifteen years, a vast waste of treasure, and the loss of many valuable lives, but the experience we have gone through will indeed have been thrown away, if we do not apply its lessons now. The threats of the Tory press to reconquer Que. bec express the fear of a contingency which seems to be regarded less with dis satisfaction than with pleasurable anticipation by those who, in the conquest of the halfbreeds by bayonets and gatlings, see a prediction of similar exploits directed against the French-Canadians. The leading Tory organ would not have dared to use such threats were it not sure of Sir John's approval. He has not disavowed those that Sir John Macdonald has decided to shape his course hereafter on grounds of religion and nationality. French-Canadians and Catholics, according to this new programme, must prostrate themselves under the Tory Orange drum, or accept the alternative of civil war. Une should imagine that after the late George Brown's ignominious failure in riding the Protestant horse, that Sir John would not repeat his folly, but he is doing so, and must be prepared to meet the same fate as its former rider. These considerations we deam sufficiently patent to more than justify the course taken by THE POST, and we shall not rest till the dangers which

When we consider the magnitude of the

threaten us are overcome, and all classes of in possession of any dogree of civil and reliregoiced at his personal success we cannot be the Canadian people are again placed on an good freedom, the time had come to take blind to the fact that his people have not equal footing, and relieved from the fear of conce ted and organized action to meet benefited by his elevation. By Sir John's oppression and civil war with which Sir Orangeism face to face and bring it to terms. John Macdonald now menaces the country.

"DESIGNING POLITICIANS."

The Hon. John Coatigan was in town the other day, and he was interviewed by a reporter from the Star. During that interview, John Costigan is alleged to have made use of the following language: " The French moniously with their English speaking neighbors, and there are no designing politicians to try and fan up an agitation." If John Costigan used the language attributed to him by the Star, it proves that he has lost the noblest attributes in a public man-the independence and honesty of character. We do not believe the Irish-Cazadian people would want to rank among the list of their friends a man who can call all the French-Canadian man in Canada, "designing politicians."

We can well afford to do without the language of a Norbestry or a Keogh, and re street, and are unworthy of a man representing our nationality and our creed No Irish natriot ever vet bearded the English lion in its den but was, in the language of his enemies, a "designing politician." No man in any land ever risked life or limb to emanciown people to coil the rope around his nock or call him a "dengaing politician." It is the language English insolence used to the Emancipator - O Connell; it is the language English effrontery directed against the meck and gentle Martin. Parnell of our own. In similar words the U. E. Loyalists stigmatised the patriots of '37, when Papineau gallantly fought for responsiguage of the "loyalenatives" in all lands. Men who would sell their country and its the world and point, if you can, to a single General of this colony human treedom but had its foundation in the ed "designing politicians" by the ansanctified depths from which it springs. seris of office. Every trish "felon" that ever suffered for our land; every "rebel" who fell a victim to "de rieux brûlot," as the French Canadions called Sir John Colborne, were all liable to be called "designing politicians" by the office holders of the day. Look over the French Canadian victims to the cause of liberty : Decoigne, Robert, the two Sanguinettes, Pipsonnealt, Hamelin, De Lorimier, Hendenlong, Narbonne, Daunais, and many others, and then giance over the "felons" of our own land-God bless themticians" to them all? We shall see.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S VICTORY.

Wherever U angejam gets the upper hand, there are we sure to find the elements of disascendancy and of the blackest bigotry; it is antagonistic to social concord, religious freedom and national union and peace. That has Ireland as a untiter of Dublin Castle con lown experience for some time in this Province of Quebec until we crushed the Orange demon and drove him from the light of day; Ontario is still under its baneful influence, but we will help the sister province to get rid of it at the first opportunity. But it is in Newfoundland where Orangeism during the past two or three years nailed its flag to the mast and by an unusual display of brutality seized the ship of state and attempted to es tablish its supremacy.

> Two years ago the Orangemen of Harbor persons and property. Catholic churches were escrilegiously wrecked, Catholic cometeries were shamefully desecrated. All this vandalism was in preparation for the crowning event which was to mark the inanguration of the Orange regime-the procession on St. Stephen's Jay, 1884. The effrontery of the Orangemen was equal to their brutality. and nothing would do them but to march through the Catholic district. They were requested not to do so, but their great love for civil and religious liberty required that insult be added to injury and they started to invade the Catholic homes with cries of "Croppies lie down," and "To h-ll with the Pope." That was the end of the Orange drocession.

The Catholic population of Harbor Grace rose as one man against the demon of intolerance, and said, "Thou hast gone far enough." There was a riot and bloodshed. The administration of the law being in the hands of the Orangemen or their sympathisers, the lodges had a most favored field for operations. threats, therefore we may accept as a finality Catholics were arrested, tried, but could not be found guilty; they were kept illegally in prison for two years. Encouraged by the sympathy shown them, the Orangemen continued to perpetuate outrages on individuals, the most notable being their attempt to force the Redemptorist Fathers O'Brien and McGivern, so well known to the people of St. Aun's Parish in Montreal. to pass to the Catholic Church under Orange arches and banners, and the attack made on their lives. In these disreputable proceedings the Orangemen had the protection of their Grand Master, who is Attorney-General.

> It had now become clear to the Catholics of Newfoundland that if they wanted to remain

The Catholics held public meetings and passed resolutions asking the Imperial Government to protect them against the lawless insolence of the Orange administration of justice and its supporters, and so to maintain peace and harmony throughout the island, Their memorials were forwarded to Downing street, and they had immediate effect, for English statesmen know better than anybody else what a mockery and fraud Orangeism is. The Executive of Newfoundland issued a proclamation forbidding Grange processions; the Catholic prisoners who had been detained in prison by the Orange Attorney-General were liberated (two of them were attacked and fatally wounded by an Orange mob), and finally, Sir Ambrose Shea, an Irish Catholic, was duly appointed Governor-General of the Island by the British Government.

These are most satisfactory and gratifying results of the constitutional protest entered by the Catholics against Orange escendancy. But their efforts are not to stop there. The Orange Attorney-General, James S. Winter must be " fired" out of the Government. The people have also passed resolutions to be submitted to the Queen regarding that Minister of the Crown. They read as follows :-

Whereas certain persons of this colony are now charged before the Supreme Court with mind us too well of the atmosphere of Green the misdemeasor of an assault upon a procession of the Orange Society in Harbor Grace on the 26th day of December, 1883,

Whereas Atty. Gen. James S. Winter is Grand Master of the above named Orange Association, and as such is sworn by a secret and illegal oath to the said Society, by which he is bound in such a manner to uphold the pate his race, but found plenty among interests of that Society as to shake our confidence in his impartiality and honesty;

> Whereas he (Mr. Winter), as Grand Master of the Orange Association, has published ac address over his own signature in which he calls for "Vengeance" rguinst those same prisoners whom he is now prosecuting;

That we, a representative meeting of the learned Butt, of past decades, or the stolid this colony, here lawfully assembled, while expressing our unswerving loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and car dutiful submission to the laws of this country, de, for the above reasons, solemnly protest ble government in this land. It is the lan. and declare our entire want of confidence in the said Mr. James S Winter, and respectfully demand of His Excellency the Adminis trator of the Government the dismissal of Mr. Winter from the office of Attorney-

Sir Ambrese Shea, backed by the Queen, ought to be atrong enough to give this partbrains, and actions, of men who could be call- ing kick to Grangelam and drive it to the

IMPERIAL APPCINTMENTS.

THE Quebec Chronicle says: "We would be sorry to see a native Canadian Governor of Canada," and it adds. "the Governor-General of Canada, like the commander of our forces, ought to remain Imperial appointments." set the example of revolt in 1774. Even the Province of Georgia was than loyal to the Crown, and we all know plenty of residents in the American provinces who would say that they would be sorry to ses a native American governor of "the colony," The Chronisle may have echoed the very words spoken in those days. We can Irishman Montgomery or the other Irishman, Sullivan. The loyalists of those days who lived across the line did not want such men as Benjamin Franklin and Charles Carrol and Samuel Chase. It is the old story repeated here, and the Chronicle is telling history anew. But it tries our credulity too much when it says " Men of the highest emineuce are sent to Grace inaugurated their reign of terror by us," Now this is a little to much. Where committing the most wanton outrages on did Lord Lausdowne win his "eminence?" Is he distinguished in literature, in science, in art, or in oratory? We always looked on him as an inane person, and we have yet to learn that he was ever " eminent" in the arts of peace, or in any art at all. And General Middleton, the commander of our forces, when did he become "eminent? We never knew that a "Frenchy Midaleton" was thought anything about by military men. Ask the men who served even in that petty North-West campaign; ask them if they think Middleton an "eminent" coldier? But he is " foreign;" he is "loyal;" he is English, and, of course, there are men who bend the supple hinges of their knees to fawn on place and power here as there have been, and will be, all the world over. We do not want Lansdownes or Middletons in this country. We can get on very well without them, and the time is not far distant when they will, as Canadian officials, be given their walking papers for

T. D. SULLIVAN INAUGURATED. DUBLIN, Jan. 1 .- T. D. Sullivan, the new Lord Mayor, was formally installed in office with much ceremony to-day. The populace was very enthusiastic, and turned out en masse in honor of the event. An immense procession, composed of artisans and laborers, carrying green banners and other emblems, was one of the features of the celebration. Thirty bands were interspersed throughout the procession. Good order prevailed. No soldiers were seen on the streets during the demonstration. Lord Randolph Churchill witnessed the demonstration on foot. He was not molested.

In Mexico articles of agreement have to be signed before a notary in entering a horse for CORRESPONDENCE.

A LESSON WORTH REMEMBERING [Written for THE POST and THUR WITNESS]

A few years ago the Witness used to be

very much more "anti-Papist" than it is today. It is bad enough still, but a few years ago it was worse. Even during the last few months it has modified its tones, and now and again an odd kind sentence creeps into the papers, which makes one wonder. What is the cause of this? Just look back a little. Within the last few years the French-Canadians have become more aggressive than they were. Some time ago they used to take their beatings somewhat quietly. The City Council was in the hands of the English speaking people, and the English in the townships were holding their own. Commercially, Montreal was almost ruled by English and Scotch merchants, and the French Canadians, with their quiet wave and nonaggressive character, did not count for much in the estimation of the Witness. But of late there has been an awakening. The French-Canadians have been rubbing the dust out of their eyes. They are driving the English speaking people out of the townships. They have with the half-breed question. The appoint-taken Hochelaga, St. Cunegonde, and they ment of Mr. Machar and myself, the are about to take St. Jean Baptiste village into the city. Montreal has, in its civic to us, the result of our work in the Province capacity, passed under their control. Com- of Manitoba, and finally my mission to the mercially too, they are pushing their way. Their merchants are prospering. Many new papers have been started by them to push Mr. Mills, admitting that such occurred, can their fortunes and advocate their views. They invalidate, or even weaken. And now, what have opened their eyes and they have come was the act of the Minister which the Tories to the conclusion that they must fight for what is due to them. They have become aggressive and now they give blow for blow. And the Witness, why the Witness realizes the situation and accepts it. It no longer indulges in the vulgar tirades in which it wallowed some years ago. It has still much to learn, but it is being taught by commercial necessity, not altered by a change of views. It now fears the elements it before affected to despise. The growing power of the French Canadiana has stunned it And this is exactly our position. If we remain passive we get nothing but abuse; forwarded to Ottawa, together with Mr. we become active and aggressive, we are Codd's own opinion that "a printed notice strong enough to command respect and in in English and French, posted at the fluence. God helps those who help them points usually frequented by them, to selves If the Irish Catholics mean to ever hold the position they are entitled to in the agent of Dominion lands at Winnipeg, Canada, they can only do so by an aggressive are still authorized to receive proof in the policy, that is, aggressive in demanding fair usual manner, ought to be deemed sufficient play and justice. Give us a few independent effort on the part of the Government to secure able I rishmen in the Kouse of Commons who to the half-breeds the benefits intended for will adopt this policy, and a change would them by law." It is not impossible that the soon be made in our position in the Dominion. then Deputy Minister, Colonel Denis,—a At present we neither have leaders, influence | still more pronounced Conservative than or power in proportion to our numbers | Mr. Codd, who had large influence, and There is something wrong, and that some thing, we believe, is that we have been too curred with this view, and that Mr. submissive. We have been too easily handled Mills was thus led to write the somewhat by political thimble riggers. We have alcurt decision, "It is not necessary to look lowed Sir John and his icutenants to play up parties, &c.," now so triumphantly quoted by political thimble riggers. We have altrick of the loop with us until he has come to thy Mesers, Macdonald and White. That Mr. look on us as fools, and unless we open our Mills was mistaken in this matter, he subseyes and change our tune we shall deserve the quently admitted, by authorizing the land

IRISH CANADIAN. Montreal, Dec. 31, 1885.

MAKING INDIANS ORANGEMEN

THE MICEL MOVEMENT AND THE IRISH PROPER -THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

my letter in your issue of the 29th. The present the Dominion should take a firm and consistent stand in relation to the two political parti-s. So long as they remain divid d in hostile camps, their legitimate influence in the national coun-This is just the kind of language that the cile wasted. Divide and govern is an old Loyalists used when old Massachusetts motto, which applies to the Irish of Canada teday as it did to the trish of Ireland in former times. Now, since Mr, Parnell has taught the wisdom of unity, and made the government of the empire impossible without counselling and deferring to Irish interests, our duty is how the fathers of the U. E. Loyalists stood plain. A ministerial crisis is impend-by the Cross of St. George. There were men ing, and the Losh hold the bal-ance of power if they but act together. impend-Then Irieh unity in Canada is ne essary. have the casting vote between parties in every constituency in Ontario, and in many constitueasily fancy the Loyalists before the revolu-tion saying "the governor like the commander of our forces, ought to remain imperial appointments." They would rather have had Braddock, or Gage, or Cornwallis, than the Virginian militiaman Washington, or Generals like Schuyler. Benedict Arnold may be described as the arch-priest and was, in their eyes, a better man than the pediar of outlandish degrees in connexion with various secret societies, has been commissioned, in accordance with the Indian enfranchisement, to establish Orange lodges Royal Arch Purple Chapters and Royal Black Knights, among the Indians. The oddity and absurdity of making a lot of savages Orangemen are evident on the face of He commenced with the civilized Indians of Brant and organized several lodges into the mysteries of the "glorious, pious and immortal" Datchman institution; the inclusion of the tribal hordes in the Orange fold is profoundly, if not villaniously suggestive. By proper manipulation, the Children of the Plains, depending, as they are, on the government, will readily take to the mysteries suitable to their superstitious natures, and calculated to make them formidable in their own estimation. Orangeism has a two fold object in Canada, first, to secure the continuance of Tory government, and incultate hatred of Catholicism. Sir John, dieading the los of Catholic support, has set to work to callist the most savage creatures in you have taken since the execution the country to counteract the defection of the of the unfortunate patriot Riel must, Bleus. In view of this e-tablished fact, the and I believe does, meet the approval mouthings of the Tor nto Mail about civil war of every Irish Catholic. It is true there are may be understood in their true meaning. If Catholics will not support Sir John's baleful policy, he is prepared to use any engine, however destructive of national welfare, to punish and degrade them. These are the points, Sir which every Irishman and Catholic must take into the most serious consideration. Feventy thou-and savages, in Orange war paint, is a magnificent spectacle of the extent to which the Premier is prepared to go. The Mephistophelian idea of total deprayity would go no further. Therefore, let Irishmen cast aside the shackles of party, and defend, with a united front, the attempt that is being made to rob them of their political rights, as I place them at the mercy of a power than which Ulster Orangeiem, in the darkest and boodiest period of its history, was celestial midness. Already, I am glad to see the ideas I have traced above have found expression, more or less emphatic, in the columns of the Irish press. Should THE POST take the hint, and act upon it, it will become a power, as great ir Canada as the Irish World in the United States or the Dublin Freeman in Ireland. is no time for paltering, and I trust that an immediate movement will take place that an immediate movement with take place throughout the country looking to the formation of an Irish Union by maintaining their proper influence by joining with the French, in casting their votes to meet this corrupt and savage movement of Sir John A's through his land agents, who are nearly all Orangemen. Commencing at Calgarry with Rowe the bosom friend of McKenzie Bowell they are to be found at every station of the O.P.R. down to Winnipeg, a distance of 800 miles. Walsh and Stephenson were the first

warding the sale of public land. Then at Regina there are to be found Dewdney, the celebrated Flood Davin, who undertakes all the fat jobs; then Richardson, McLeod, and a host of worthless and corrupt employees at every point. I will try and get a list of them

A LOVER OF JUSTICE, Ottawa, Dec. 31st, 1885.

HON. THOS. WHITE.

Sir,-I see by several newspaper reports that the Hon. Thomas White is continuing the contemptible by play, commenced by Sir John A. Macdonald, of endeavoring to discredit the policy of the Mackenzie government towards the half breeds by citing certain telegrams and writings of mine, as commissioner in 1877-78,—these communications, as Messrs. Macdonald and White allege, showing that I understood what was necessary to be done at the time, desired to do it, but was prevented from so doing by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Mills. In my letter of the 25th of last month it established by unquestioned facts that the Administration of 1877 earnestly desired to deal thoroughly ment of Mr. Machar and myself, the clear and argent instructions addressed remote North-West, constitute proof which no error in a matter of detail on the part of tell us, at this late hour, interfered so much with my duties, and was therefore so injurious in its results to the best interests of the halfbreeds.

I had requested to be allowed "to make special efforts in their (the half-breeds) behalf, by going to Lac Qu'Appelle, the Scotch settlement of Prince Albert, the French of St. Laurent and so on." Sessional papers. No. 116. This letter was addressed from Swan River to Mr. Codd, then the land agent in Winnipeg, who, by the way, was, and is, a respectable Conservative, and was the effect that Mr. Ryan at Swan River, and It is not impossible that the much control in the Department-conagent, Mr. Duff, to act at Prince Albert as I had intended to do. It is easy to understand Sir John A. Macdonald's desire to asperse the Commission referred to. He disliked it from the beginning, partly for personal reasons, as shewn by his ill-tempered and most unjust speech, but mainly because the census rolls of Governor Archibald's time were set aside, and " a new enumeration of claimants" ordered. Of the correct ness of these rolls, and their fitness for the emphatically a time when the Irish people of } purpose of adjudicating, Sir John knew about as much as he does of constitutional law: but Colonel Dennis, of whom he speaks as "my respected, worthy and able deputy," and who was Mr. Laird's deputy at the time I write of, knew all about their value, and in his instructions to the Commissioners .- for practically he directed the Commission

throughout,-thus speaks of them : "It is assumed that the ro will be a numbe of persons whose names will appear on the published lists, who will not be entitled to able for sins of omission and commission, and yet Sir John objected to " a new enumeration

of claimants! Mr. White is now fittingly engaged in repeating Sir John, -ex animo, no doubt, for he so likes " political exigencies." But, withal, he must be ill at case. On the morn of the battle of Shrewsbury Palstaff sighed forth : "Would it were evening, Hal, and all were well."

A battle is not far distant in which all will not be well with Sir John and his Co-Admistrators. It is registered against them that for six long years they neglected duty ; ignored law, even their own enactments

scorned advice; robbed and insulted the

weak and the poor. David discovered that

temporal punishment is due to sin Even

after he repented his child should die, MATTHEW RYAN. Winnipeg, 24th Dec. 1885.

LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN. DEAR SIR, -Although my name does not appear on your subscription list, I am a subscriber to The Post, through your agent, since it first started, and I take this opportunity to express my admiration of it from the first, but especially the last six weeks. The stand and I believe does, meet the approval some whom (like the Cabinet Minister's wife) your open and fearless stand may affect and thus meet their hostility, but, as I said before, I don't think there is a person who loves liberty, no matter what his religion, polities or nationality, who does not the government who, through their carelessness and monopoly, creates a retellion, and then, to satisfy the bigotry of a faction, hang the man who had courage to try to obtain the rights of his people. There has lately been a good deal said about Catholic representation in the Cabinet. What is the use of representatives if they don't represent the views of their constituents? And who will say that any of the six Catholic Ministers in the case of Riel represents the views of the people who they are sup-posed to represent? Of the three Englishspeaking Catholics now, only Costigan counts for anything, as Frank Smith is not dependent on the votes of the people, and Thompson, all know, was taken in. not as a representative. but to throw dust in our eyes. People who said all along that Riel would not be hung changed their mind not whenever it was aunounced that Thompson was taken into the ministry. As for Costigan, there never was a Catholic in parliament in whom I had more faith than he : but I must say I lost considerable of my faith in him before the last session of the Dominion Parliament was over, when I saw the name of John Costigan among those who voted for

one nationality, but the weak and downtrodden of any race, creed or color. Some apologists of the Government say the Irish Catholics have no right to go hand in hand with the French Canadians, because the French. have not on all occasions went hand in hand with the Irish. Well, Mr. Editor, I don't understand you to ask your readers to sympathize with the Metis because they are or have French blood in them; what I do understand from the position taken by THE Post is that every Irishman, or every lover of justice, of whatever nationality, should join to overthrow and punish the Government that by its incapacity created the rebellion and think they had cleared themselves of all responsibility because they had hung its unfortunate leader. I see, since I commenced this communication, a windy letter in the Irish Canadian, by J. L. P. O'Hanly. Giving his motives for publishing a former letter, he gives as one of them, "to point out the folly, If not treachery, of a paper (THE POST) that pretends to speak authoritatively in your name." J. L. P. will find out when the day of reckoning comes, that is, in the general election, who speaks authoritatively-whether it is THE Post or hangers on to the government such as he, who pick all their crumbs from the government table. Hoping you will always maintain the fearless, independent course you have taken,

I am yours, etc., MAG.

Almonte, Jan. 1, 1886.

ILL-TREATING THE INDIANS

SIR.-Whoever remembers the Manitoulia Island affair, and has followed the course of events since that time, will readily admit that, though politics, nationality and religion have got mixed with North-West troubles, yet the land question underlies the whole affair. Unquestionably, when a large tract of arable land is held by persons who will not cultivate it, or have it cultivated, the Government has the right to step in and sell the land to thuse that will put it to useful purposes, but, of course, the owners must be indemnified for their property. There are men occupying very respectable social positions who say the Indians are incorrigible and irreclaimable savages, to whom it would be a crime to give money. I cannot discuss this point at present. but I have observed when the Indians had valuable lands they were always said to be great rascals -- but, when they had no land to tempt the capidity of white men, they were usually regarded as harmless, poor creatures. However, most men will think if the Govern. ment sells the land for one dollar an acre the Indians eight to get twenty five per cent of the money. Our Government has made what is facetiously spoken of as treaties with the Indians, by virtue of which some tribes have been removed to reserves, and police barracks built near them, ostensibly to preserve order, but practically to confine the Indiana to a small area, to give them rations of rotten pork, and to spread. venereal disease amongst them. of The Post are aware that the half-breeds or Metis claimed a share in the land, to which they were entitled by the Indian laws, but the Government ignored their claun during fifteen years. The apologists of the Government stoutly maintain that this was all done through a philanthropic love for the Metis; that if these got the land they might sell it and squander the money. But the acts of the Government and its agents do not always correspond with their professions. The Metis settlement on the South Saskatchewan existed before the Dominion got possession of the country. The land was divided into narrow strips, so that the houses might be near each other, and the people in a position to defend homselves against predatory Indians. Land outside of the homesteads was set apart for grazing purposes, and for hay and wood lots. The Government took away the grazing land and the hay and wood lands and left them the homesteads; that is, the land they had reclaimed, built upon, fenced, cultivated, and share. On the other hand it is quite possible lived upon for years, was offered them on that there my be claimants in each class have pre-emption at the rate of two dollars per ing a right to share whose names may have lacre. The French Metis parish of St. Louis. been inadvertantly left off the census rolls,] in which thirty five Metis families resided, encies in the other provinces. It is our right to and your notices should be framed in such a tex-recise it for our own beacht, and for the furtherance of our principles. If this advice be not taken, disaster will follow to the Canadian is here shown that these rolls were remarkieve all this was done through a philanthrepic

concern for the Metia? I have referred to some dealings of the Government with the natures of the North West for the purpose of showing the connection of the land question with the troubles and rebellion that have occurred. That the Government acted unjustly is but too evident, that its policy was bad and hurtful to the Dominion is equally clear. The Government of Canada entered the western country more like conquerors than fellow-subjects coming to extend the blessings of a regular Govern ment and civilization throghout the terri tories. Their arrogance and injustice has alienated the friendship of the aborigines, provoked disturbance and rebellion, necessitated the maintenan o of an army of policemen, spread strite and a bad feeling through the Dominion and increased the public debt by several millions of dollars. Ask what good the Government has accomplished, and, excepting officials or persons that have profited by public plunder, nobody seems to know. The white inhabitants are anything but satisfied ; the farmers are continually complaining and petitioning, and the immigrants find nearly all the good land in the hands of monopolists, who have raised the price on actual settlers.

SASKATCHEWAN.

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-

A club for deaf and dumb people has been formed in Paris. It is called the "Club of the Silent," and nobody who is not deaf and dumb can be a member. The waiters and other servants are also deaf mutes. There are over fifty members, all wealthy, and all great whist players

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, etc., guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. Ore pill a dose. 25 cents. tts

The cow of Mr. Norton, of Hudson, Mich., gorged herself with oats and was dying, when Norton cut a hole in her side, took out two bushels of cats, and saved her life.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remady for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it-known to such as may need it. The Recipat will be sent FREE with full directions for preappointments at Winnipeg; now there are numbers of Stephensons, sons and cousins, Bakers, Rodgers, etc. More of their time has been devoted to establishing Orange lodges than for CORRESPONDENCE.

THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS.

SIR,—The rich Irishmen of Montreal cannot be in earnest on the Home Rule question. The paltry sums which are fixed opposite to the names on the subscription books for the Irish Parliamentary Fund prove that their hearts are not in the cause. What does their \$10 or their \$25 amount to when some of them can count their dollars by the half million. What is a blade of grass taken from a clover field; a straw from a hay rack? The laborer who gives his 25 cents or 50 cents from the scanty labor of a week, the girl who gives her mite from the pittance of her wages, does, in proportion to his or her means, a thousand times more than the Irishman of wealth, who, with stingy months ago he was denouncing as obstacles has the result of hesitation, drops a few small bills to help nation's cause. Here is Ireland struggling as perhaps she never struggled before. In that struggle a nation's life may be at stake. To stint her in the sinews of war may be to strangle her forever. She has men but she wants the money, not for a mere party warfare, but for a National Cause, yet there are Irishmen in this city, wealthy Irishmen, who dole out their \$10 and \$25 as if they were giving something to the call of a beggar for charity. Ask them for money for the Conservative or Reform candidate at election time here to go to the strain and expense of and these same men will dive into their pocket and write a cheque for hundreds—thousands if necessary. Tell them that Sir John A. Macdonald or Mr. Blake will carry the next elections if they are well provided with means. Let party be the cry, and then! ah then these same gentlemen will do all that party demands. But ask them for Ireland, and that too at a time when money is all, yes all, that is required to restore this land to its legitimate position in the world, and they give a pauper's mite and think that they have done their duty. There are a few Irishmen in this city who could ea- give \$1,000 each to the Irish Parliameasily Fund; there are a dozen that could give \$500; there are scores who could giv. \$100, and when Senatorships are vacant and offices are fought for, it will be well for the Irish or ple to remember the men who give according to their means and those who do AN IRISHMAN.

FRENCH CANADIANS AND IRISH.

Sin: I congratulate you. Go on; do what you can to bring the French Canadians and the Irish together. Heal up their differences and heip them to go hand in hand all over the Dominion. They have a common enemy— Ora geism-to fight. It is to their interests to meet it and put it down, as it can be put down only by combination and power.

Gram Sir, go on. If the Brench
Conditions and the Irish minunderstood each other in the past, that is all the more reason that they should understand and agree We do not want another falling out, as we had in '37. The majority of our people were on the wrong side then. Let us not repeat that error. Times have changed. A new generation has sprung up. Events have been for years tending to unite the two peoples. Whatever happened in '37 is the dean past. Let it be buried for ever. Let us no forget what the French-Canadians did fort. in 77 and 78. Let us remember how they flooded the streets of Montreal with men who were with us and against our enemies. The troubles of those days are not yet over. The French-Canadians now see that Orangeism is their enemy as well as ours. They see as we see, that Orangeism is still rampant. They have felt its power as we told them they would teel it some day. We cautioned them about it and they have found that we spoke truly. We told them that Orangeism would vet bring tears to their eyes, their people, and the moaning mother, wife and ildren on the banks of the Red

liver attest the truth of all we said. Their eyes bave been opened in time. The cause of the struggle which took place in the city still exists. The scene of conflict has been re moved-that is all. There is no use in closing our eyes to it, for come it must in some shape. One day we had to put Orangeism down in our streets, the next we may have to put its influence down in the House of Commons. The French-Canadians and the Irish Catholics of Ontario now number over 300,000 souls. United they become a power. They are strong enough already to teach Orangeism a lesson in many of its strongholds. In a few years they will if they pull together, be able to politically annihilate it. Orangeism may live, for fanaticism dies hard in all lands, but preach tie policy Union and it cannot be long be ore the French Canadians and Irish will cat y the day.

B. M. R.

CITIZENSHIP IN CANADA.

SIR,-There is no citizenship in this country. That is, there is no citizenship as understood in the republic to the south of us. Outside of the French you can hardly find a man in the Dominion who can, without some reserve, say "I am a Canadian." He and his father may have been born here. All his commercial interests may be bound up in the success or failure of whatever trade policy the country may adopt, he may take an active part in political affairs, and yet ask him what is his nationality, and he will say-"I am a Canadianthat is, I am an Irish Canadian or a English Canadian, or a Scotch Canadian," always answering with a reservation. New men in this country, no matter how long their people | National Convention of the League, as the have lived here, can honestly say: "Yes, Canada has my first allegiance." Would the Irish light to put the red above the green? No. Would the English rebel against the Crown? No. Would the Scotch trail the thistle in the dust and place the Muple Leaf or the Beaver on their summer? No. Would the Germans strike at the fatherland for Canada? Not at all. Would even the French-Canadians say that they were loyal to the Dominion first and their province afterwards?' You know they would not, and none of those nationalities ever will become "Canadians" in its broader sense until this country becomes a nation when no power on earth will have the right to veto laws passed by the Commons and the Senate of the people. In the United States the immigrant of yesterday becomes the Mr. Parnell, says, "I am inclined to think it citizen of to day, and the Stars and Stripes best to postpone the convention until after becomes to him the symbol of freedom and prosperity; in Canada the immigrant of yesterday never becomes a citizen so proud of his adopted land as to be willing to face the hostility of an angry world in upholding the dignity and honor of her name. Of course this will be denied, but of the man whom we are all so anxious to of course we know what the denial amounts to-nothing. To make citizens, that is race—we deem it our duty to postpone the citizens who will stand by the country in its convention to a time to be hereafter detersorrow as well as its joy, you must order your "High Commissioner" home from London and send an "Ambassador," if necessary, in his place. You must abolish the power of veto by the Crown. You must abolish of one delegate from each state and territory of

the way, and the only way, by which you can: ever make the people of this country one in national sentiment; and make the immigrants and their descendants citizens in that broad sense which its honored name implies. THE SON OF AN IRISH IMMIGRANT.

Montreal, Dec. 29th, 1885.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CHURCHILL ORDERING A DISSOLUTION ON THE CRY THAT THE EMPIRE IS IN

New York, Dec. 30.—The Times' London special says: In Irish affairs and in the affairs of Parliament in general big things are to the party. He has persuaded Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and some others to agree to dissolve immediately if they cannot carry a vote of confidence on non possumus to home rule. Lord Salisbury has not decided to dissolve, but he is drifting that way, the more he considers Lord Randolph Churchill's argument that with the cry "The Empire is in danger," and with the disorganized state of the Liberals, he could this time get a majority. Moreover as a partisan argument, perhaps the threat of dissolution will be enough to frighten lots of Liberals, who are indisposed Salisbury in all this is the safety of the House of Lords as looked at from the point of view of mere politics. If Mr. Gladstone should be allowed to take office, consolidate his party and send a home rule bill up to the Lords, and, if it were rejected, the immediate merits of the bill would be obscured by the Liberals in their protests against a hereditary chamber, particularly if the bill were rejected more than once, and this is just what Salisbury is anxious to avert. The Irish have decided upon withing in regard to their course. It is not known whether they will move an amend-ment on the address. Until a caucus is held, a day or two before the session, all reports of their intentions are rubbish. Lord Randolph Churchill has notified Mr. Gladstone that when his home rule scheme is introduced he will go to Ulster and raise the Orangemen in arms against it. Among the few in Dublin who know it, this threat is treated as huncombe, but it serves to illustrate Churchill's methods. The fact that he will be in command of Tory strategy insures lively work.

AN APPEAU FOR UNITY. LONDON, Dec. 30.-Edwin Stanhope, vice president of the council, in a speech to day said : -" Englishmen will not allow Irishmen to dictate what policy is best for the welfare and interests of the nation. Many persons are anxious to promote the discussion of the Irish question with the view of securing an alteration of the constitution, root and brase w but it is to be heped that the wisdom of the members of the House of Commons will pre-

vent their designs from being accomplished. LONDON, Dec. 30.- Geo. O. Trevelyin, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Stratford this evening, said that there could be no balf way between complete separation of Ireland and absolute loop rial control, unless it was intended to keep the case of law and order in the hands of the Central Government it would be better to repeal the Union act. He condemued the proposition to give Ireland a parliament, and at the same time allow the Irish members in the English Parliament. Mr. Trevelyau said he was willing that a fairly elected Irish council be given the control of education, public works and the poor laws, and that additional money be raised by taxation, if more than the exchequer supplies should be required.

LONDON, Dec. 30 .- The Archbishop of Canterbury has imparted to the pishops of the Church of England a scheme for church reforms. Lord Salisbury will approve the measure if the bishops approve it after considering it in private sittings. The Archbishop will then be authorized to introduce the measure in Parliament.

HELP FOR IRELAND'S CAUSE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A private carriage rattled up to the entrance of the Hoffman House last night, and two Irish-Americans stepped up and helped out a totally blind man, who was bundled up in a great-coat and muffler. The wealthy Irish-Americans who belong to the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association applauded with great enthusiasm when the blind man was led into the private

parlor where they were in session.
"Here's Daniel Murphy," said Committee man Joseph J. O'Dononue, slapping the blind man on the back. "He was a Hancock elector, and he put up a great monument in Calvary Cemetery, which he said was to outlast the British empire."

The blind visitor was led up to Banker Eugene Kelly. "God bless you, sir," he cried, "and prosper the good cause of Ireland." Then he laid a check for \$200 on the table, and was led away to his carriage again.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

ENECUTIVE OFFICE, IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE or America, Lincoln, Nebraska, Dec.,

To the officers and members of branches. In compliance with the instructions of the National Committee of the League, held in Chicago in August last, the Executive, after full consultation with Mr. Parnell, fixed the 20th January, 1886, for the holding of the time most suitable to the convenience of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues. It

is now ascertained that owing to the momentous result of the general election just completed, which places the balance of power between the two English parties in the hands of the National representatives of Ireland, and which has brought. at one bound, the question of the restoration of our native Parliament directly "within the range of practical politics," it will not be possible for Mr. Parnell to absent himself from the post of duty at home for a sufficient-

ly long time to enable him to attend the convention. Mr. Harrington, MP., Secretary of the National League in Ireland, cabling on this subject, on behalf of the meeting of Parliament in February. Taking into consideration this suggestion, the unfavorable time of the year for persons be obliged to travel long distances, and the disappointment that would be occusioned to delegates by the absence from the convention greet-the great and gifted leader of our

give Canada the right of making her own and from Canada), to assemble in Chicago on reliever, is safe and reliable for all aches and

enable the committee to definitely fix a time

for the convention. We have to congratulate you most heartily on the splendid success which has already crowned the efforts of our brothers in Ireland. At the last general election they returned eighty-five Nationalists out of one hundred and three members from Ireland, and thus manifested unmistakably to the world the unquenchable desire of the people of Ireland for home government. Mr. Parnell himself has stated that this important result was largely owing to the aid which the League, through your generous co operation, was enabled to send him during the past three months.

The critical time in this mighty struggle has now arrived. The coming year, or two years at most, will give us, once again, a Parliament in College Green. We appeal to you, then, to relax not your labors in support of the men who are carrying on this gailant fight for freedom. Emulate our brothers at home in unity, in harmony, and in devoted perseverance in the holy cause of our motherland. Let each Branch redouble its exertions. Let every man and woman of Irish birth or blood enroll himself or herself under the banner of the League, and let us determine that nothing shall be left undone on our part to hasten the long looked for day, which now seems so close at hand, the day of Ireland's national legislative independence.

PATRICK EGAN, President. CHARLES O'REILLY, Treasurer. ROGER WALSH, Secretary.

IMPURE BLOOD.—Boils, blotches, pimples and testering sores are indications of impure blood that should never be neglected, or ill: health and perhaps incurable disease may result. Burdock Blood Bitters purifies the blood by acting on the cardinal points of health-the Stomach, Bowels. Liver and Blood.

BERTHIER'S VERDICT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

ANOTHER GREAT MASS MEETING ADOPTS THE CHAMP DE MARS RESOLUTIONS AND A STRONG PRONOUNCEMENT BY MR. CUTHBERT AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. (Special to THE POST.)

BERTHIER, Dec. 30.—There has been no vidence up to date that the movement inaugurated to smash Orangeism in Canada, and overthrow its government at Ottawa would be a mere flash in the par. County after county is placing itself on record against sic John and his government. Yesterday is was the turn of the great and flourishing county of Berthier which had the floor. It spake out in no uncertain tone. Over 2,000 of its well to do and intelligent farmers as sembled on the market square of the town of Berthier to hear the charges and the evidence that was brought against the Orange Tory administration to pass judgment upon it. Their verdice was a unanimous one of 'guilty," and their two representatives, Mr Cathbert, M.P., and Mr. Robibard, M. P.P., accepted the verdict and made public declaration that they would pose the Government to the end. Mr. Cutlibert, who saw and felt the lorce of public opinion and gracefully yielding to the wishes of his constituents, publicly declared and promised that he would vote against the government on every vote of want of confidence. This announcement was received amid loud cheers. The meeting was a grand success in every way. It opened at noon sharp and the speeches continued until dark The prefect of the county, Mr. Beausoleil, presiden, and was assisted by Mr. Chenevert, secretary of the committee. The speakers were in the following order: Mr. Cuthbert, M. P., Mr. Robillard, M.P.P. of the county, Senator Bellerose, Senator Paquette, Mr. Desjardins, M.P., Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Hon, Levis, Rosphier, Sapetra Gusergenont, Mr. Mr. Taché, ex.M.P. and Mr. Allard. The room in that arrangement. An elective greatest enthusiasm prevailed and warm re Senate will take its place. It will be the ceptions were accorded to the several speakers. The resolutions of the Champ de imperial Ministry to select a statesman for the Mars and resolutions bearing on the Orango executive chair. The Irish are sick of viceinfluence in the government were unanimous royalty and princelings. All this I said, ly adopted, and the meeting dispersed with judging from what I had heard and seen, the firm purpose of making short work of the from my own study of the nature of things, ministerial candidates at the next elections, and from my way of reading the signs of the

REGULARITY is the main spring of life, and regularity of the bowels is one of the most essential laws of health. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels in a natural manner, curing Constipation and preventing serious disease.

THE GRAND BAZAAR FOR 1886.

A circular has been issued to the members of the clergy and religious communities interested in the grand bazaar, in aid of St. Peter's cathedral, requesting them to lend their aid to render the bazaar a success. All the parishes are invited to form committees of adies with a president, secretary and treasurer. Besides these committees there will be county committees, composed of a priest and the presidents of the different parish commit-The cures and presidents will form together with the county committee a general committee, which will hold a meeting at the bishop's palace under the presidency of Mgr. Fabre, in order to form an executive committec and different sub committees. The parish committees, immediately after their formation, will immediately commence to procure articles for rallle, and all articles of a greater value than 5 cents will be received. The general committee will meet the executive committee in June, in order to inform that body of the number and value of the articles which each parish has donated and to decide upon the distribution of articles in the bazaar. The list of all these articles will be conserved in a record which will remain as a memorial of the bazaar. All articles should bear the name of the parish from which they are sent, and the executive committee will look after the assorting of them. The parish committees will be notified as to how the articles are disposed of, and will be furnished with lottery or raille tickets, which they are requested to sell as quickly as possible. The receipts of each parish will be kept separately. The bazaar will be opened on Aug. 23, 1886, and will remain open, Sundays excepted, till September 11th. The parish committees will be permitted to continue filling up their raffle lists after the bazaar has commenced, but to do so must notify the executive committee.

WORMS often destroy children, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the

General J. H. Van Allen lives in the same louse with his horses. He lives in a very fine house, the stables being under the roof of the mausion in Flemish fashion.

mmercial treaties, and let her own flag 20th January next, and by that time we hope pains, and can be swell as socialism. At any rate, between the upper utter in the breeze. That, or annexation, is to have information from Ireland that will applied

DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER.

RELAND IN ITALY—THE MISSIONARY WORK OF FATHER O'REILLY IN ROME AND AMONG THE ITALIANS.

ROME, Dec. 14. -It is hard for most men here in Rome, who have not thoroughly studied the Irish question, to be made to understand that the end pursued by Parnell and the Nationalist party is one totally distinct and widely different from that sought to be attained by the founders of the Fenian organization. I am endeavoring to make influential persons have as deavoring to make influential persons here see that neither the Irish clergy nor the Parliamentary party, nor the great body of Irish Catholics who are banded together under their joint leadership, mean, in demanding home rule, to sever all political connection with Great Britain, or to set up either an in dependent monarchy or a republic. They are astonished to learn that the home rule sought for is simply the restoration of the Constitu-tion abolished by the Act of Union.

One, better read and more fully informed on Irish matters than the others, pointed out to me extracts from speeches delivered in the United States by representative Irishmen, in which the speakers and the audience in sympathy with them declared that Ireland would be satisfied with nothing less than a republican form of government, such as obtained in our own country. I explained that such declarations were often merely uttered to gratify the popular sentiment, but that no enlightened American who understood the possibilities of the case would entertain seriously the notion either that England would allow Ireland to establish at her very door an independent nationality, or that same Irishmen dreamed of attempting to do so in the face of England.

"But would not the United States help Ireland to achieve such independence?" I was asked. "Is not this the meaning of the threats so often uttered by the Irish-American press, and even by prominent American stutesmen ?

I replied that the only help demanded for Ireland by her leaders at home and her noblest sons abroad in the present struggle was that of a sympathetic public opinion, and the generous pecuniary aid absolutely neces-sary to enable Mr. Parnell and his associates to carry their electioneering campaign to a successful issue, and then to make the new and increased Parliamentary party independent during the momentous struggle in Westminster. No man in his senses, I said, thought or talked of taking up arms against England to recover for Ireland the rights to self government. Self-government, in a fuller or less measure, was sure to be granted by the next Parliament. The first concession was equally sure to be followed in succession by others till Ire land was really able to legislate for herself and take care of her own allairs.

in conversation this very morning with one of the most eminent personages in Rome it was asked if the Lord Lieutenancy was not going to be abolished and a resident member of the royal family to be substituted as Viceroy in permanence. T_0 I could only answer that both Lib erals and Torics seemed to agree on the necessity of doing away with Dublia Castle, which had been, with landlordism. the chronic curse of Ireland. As to a permanent residence for a junior member of the royal family, that was now out of the question. Sixty years ago, when the Dublin rabble could unharness the horses from George IV.'s carriage and drag the royal re probate in triumph through the streets, some such idea wou'd have been palatable. Not so now. The Irish people mean to govern themselves. And their representatives in business of both the Irish Government and the

To explain still further the position and tendency of parties in Ireland, I laid a copy of my letter of October 20 before one of the best friends of Ireland in Italy. So, you see, that we need here the light of your admirable paper. We need it not only on things relating to Ireland, but on American affairs. It is painful, pitiful to see how little intelligence an American can get about his own country in columns of the most liberal and advanced Italian newspapers such, for instance, as La Gazetta d'Italia, which merely serves its readers with the details of some murder, outrage, or railroad disaster as the current staple

of American social life. The financial straits to which the Italian Government is reduced to support a great standing army and to create and increase an ironelad navy able to compete on the Mediterranean and Adriatic with any adversary are beginning to be manifest in the lassitude and despair of the people and in the resistance of their representatives in Parliament. The Chamber of Deputies is now formally divided into two sections, representing respectively northern and southern Italy, which hold separate sittings, deliberate on the interests of their constituents, and then communicate to each other their views on all sectional matters. Yesterday the Mioistry, for the first time, were made to feel, in voting for a Vice President of the Chamber and for chairman of committees, that a new power, exceedingly like separation, has made its appearance in Italian politics and the Italian legislature.

It would be very hard to exaggerate the dire distress to which the agricultural, the industrial, and laboring classes are reduced in Italy by the enormous taxation, the death of industry and commerce, and the exorbitant prices one has to pay for all the necessaries of life. Rome and Milan are the only two cities where there seems to be anything doing. In Rome they are building enormously, and building with almost as little regard to safety and solidity as in New York itself. So masons, bricklayers, carpenters and house painters would seem to have a golden season of it. But they have not. They can barely live, so dear are all the necessaries of life. Bread, milk, butter and cheese cost nearly double what they do in Dublin. There is but little variety in vegetables to choose from, and all are dear, very dear.

The Radicals just now are appealing to the country proprietors against the payment of the war taxes which are still levied long after war has ceased, and in violation of the promises often repeated by the Ministry. The Government reproach the Radicals with appealing to socialistic passions. But it is the very men who are in the Government who, by a wholesale system of confiscation, and by a reckless change in the laws regulating the holding and transmission of property, opened the way to the worst of theories and practices of

people see their wheat so well ground that little of the flour is brought home in their

These Latin races, in trying to copy our system of self-government, forget that our republication is a government of the people. by the people, and for the people. The expenses of M. Gravy's yearly administration in France are 88,000,000 fraues in excess of that of Napoleon III. at his most extravagant period. What they are here I do not dare to

The fact is that constitutional government go through the most in the south of Europe is only feudalism transformed, and retaining many of its most oppressive features.

BERNARD O'RELLY, D.D. in N.Y. Sun.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FA-VORS RECIPROCITY AND A JOINT FISHERY COMMISSION.

Boston, Dec. 29.—The amber of Commerce has adopted the foll sing resolutions tavoring the appointment of commissioners for a settlement of the fishery question and for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada:—
Whereas, the President in his message to

Congress has recommended the appointment of commissioners charged with the consideration and settlement of the fisheries question and other questions dependent upon contiguity and intercourse; and

Whereas, the volume and profits of the trade with the Dominion of Canada and province of Newfoundland have been decreased and hampered by the duties on food products exacted by either country;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce earnestly favors the appointment of such commissioners, both for the settlement of the fishing rights and for the negotiation of an equitable treaty of reciprocity with the Do minion of Canada and the province of Newfoundland, to the end that profitable relations with our nearest neighbors may be estab lished, and for the general advantage of the commercial interests of the country.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the senators and representatives to Congress from this state, asking them to use their influence to promote the appointment of the commissioners, as recommended by the President.

MIDNIGHT MASS AT ST. ANICET'S

The Christmas festival was ushered in with great solemnity and pomp at St. Anicet's. As an early hour a large concourse of people had assembled in the parish church, which had been artistically decorated by the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph. Much praise is due to these good belies for the exquisite taste exhibited in the choice of the inscriptions which ornamented the walls of the sacred edifice. The High Mass was chanted by the Rev. Father Kelly, who has lately been appointed curate of St. Anicet's. The choir, under the able direction of Rev. Father Beaubien, pastor, executed some very grand selections suitable to the sublime feast of Christmas. After the gospel, the reverend pastor ascended the pulpit and announced the nomination of of Rev. Father Kelly as assistant. Then, taking his text from the gospel of the day, he delivered a scholarly sermon in both languages on the hirth of Christ.—Com.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

THE AWFUL PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON A RRUTAL NEGRO FOR KILLING A WRITE GIPL-HIS CRIES FOR MERCY UNHEEDED BY HIS STERN EXECU-TIONERS.

boat for Alobile, to spend the holidays with her relatives. On arriving at the steamboat landing the discovered that she had forgotten something, and started to return home, which was about a mile distant. While on her way she was brutally assaulted by a powerful and repulsive looking negro, who found himself thwarted by the bravery of the young lady, who stoutly resisted the attack. The scoundrel, unable to effect his purpose, pulled out a pistol and shot his victim through the head and then ran off. She lived only two hours after the

The intelligence of the outrage and murder spread rapidly. In a short time nearly all the men in Clarke county were out searching for the ruffian who had committed the deed. The excitement was intense, and from the threats of the pursuers it was certain that if the negro was the pursuers it was certain that it the negro was caught he would be summarily and terribly dealt with. The young lady did not recognize her assailant and could give no particulars likely to lead to his identification. This rendered his capture extremely difficult. Clew after clew was followed, but each ended in failure. The search, however, was not relaxed, but proved unavailing for several days.

CAPTURED. On Sunday a negro named Dick Reed was arrested on suspicion by a white man and two negroes. At the time of his arrest Reed, who was many miles away from the scene of the crime, carried with him a gun, from which the lock was missing. This led to his arrest, as near the dead body of Miss Boyer a gun lock had been picked up. The captors carried Reed back to Gainestown, where the lock was little to the gun and was found to match it perfectly. Con-fronted with this evidence of his guilt, and charged with the crime, the scoundrel admitted that he had attempted to outrage Miss Boyer and then murdered her. The news of his capture had spread, and at

this time over two hundred men had assembled in the hamlet. Reed's confession sealed his fate. It was decided that he should die at once. The majority insisted that he should be burned at the stake. The decision was carried into effect without delay. The wretch was firmly bound to a post near by. Eager hands brought wood and shavings well saturated with kerosene. A blazing fire was soon kindled around the trembling negro, whose screams for mercy produced no effect upon the stern men surround-ing him. After he had roasted a while the fire was scattered and he was allowed while the fire was scattered and he was anowed to feel the full agony of burning. Then a new fire was built, and this in turn, after burning some time, was taken away. This process was repeated three times. Reed made no outery, but his contortions showed that he suffered terribly. His judges and executioners were determined to avenge his crime and the fuel was heaped on the fire and the forked flames played around Reed's body until it was entirely consumed, nothing remaining but a few charred fragments, which will, it is hoped, serve as a

terrible warning to others.

This is the second case of the kind at the same place within the last ten years. The other victim was a negro preacher who murdered an old lady and a boy and then outraged a young girl. was arrested in a church preaching to his congregation, and his congregation helped to roast him.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.-Cleanse the Scr p with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphi: Soap. A delightful medi-cated soap for the Toilet

"It is absolutely impossible," said Lord Roseberry in a recent address in Scotland, One Experience of Many:

Laving experienced a great deal of "Trouble!" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my 🕟 😘 🍇 😘 😘 Life! of the property of the sea type.

My trouble always came after eating any food---

For two or three hours at a time I had to Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I ever got" "Relief!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains that

I had to go through, until "At last?" I was taken! "So that for three weeks

I lay in bed and Could eat nothing !!!

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain.

Their efforts were no good to me. At last I heard a good deal

"About your Hop Bitters! And determined to try them.

Got a bottle-in four hours I took the ontents of

Next day I was out of bed, and have not seen a "Sick!"

Hour, from the same cause, since.

1 have recommended it to hundreds of thers. You have no such

"Advocate as I am." GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to With sickness when it can be prevented nd cured so easily

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

FOUND IN THE DISSECTING ROOM.

HOW AN OLD SOLDIER'S BODY WAS SOLD FOR DIESECTION

About the commencement of last summer a soldier named Wilham Hamilton was engaged for active service in the West Indies. Having done duty for some time the received leave of absence and decided to come to Montreal and seek employment. His actions and future motives were all unknown to his family, who still believed him to be in the ranks. On his journcy hither be remained over for a few days at Pondicheray, and while stopping there he was sunstruck. Since that period until two months ago, during which time he arrived in the city, he was subject to attacks of insanity. He was finally arrested and brought before the Re-corder. His Honor committed him for medi. alexamination, and in the meantime he was removed to the common jail. While confined in the jail he had a severe attack of cold, which gradually degenerated into congestion of the lungs, from the effects of which he succumbed. Mr. Payette, of the jail, made every effort to find out the family of deceased, and not succeeding, notified Mr. Lamirande, of St. Gabriel street, agent of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the Province of the Manual Functions of the street, and the control of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the Province of the Street, and the street of the college of Medicine and Surgery of the Control of the Street of the Province of Quebec, of Hamilton's death together with the details. Mr. Larimande retained the body for the specified period of forty-eight hours, and as it still remained un-claimed or unidentified, it was sold to the Victoria University for dissection. How-ever, Mr. Hamilton's brother, who lives in On-tario, heard of his sad demise and immediately M. P., Mr. Robillard, M.P.P. of the county, Senator Bellerose, Senator Paquette, Mr. Desjardine, M.P., Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Hon. Louis Beaubien, Senator Guevrement, Mr. the executive department in Louis Beaubien, Senator Guevrement, Mr. the government of the kingdom A. Ala, went down to the river to take the boat for Mobile, to spend the holidays with Mr. Tachbi, ex. M.P. and Mr. Allard, The room in that arrangement, An elective of the holy possession of it. The body was afterwards interred in Mount Royal Cemetery.

> Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites, Is Remarkable as a Flesh Producer

The increase of flesh and strength is perceptible immediately after commencing to use the Emulsion. The Cod Liver Oil emulsified with the Hypophosphites is most remarkable for its healing, strengthening and flesh producing qualities.

THE JESUITS ADHERE. ROME, Dec. 30 .-- The Rev. Father Anderley, acting general of the Jesuits, has given his official adherence to the principles embodied in the recent encyclical of the Pope.

Holloway's Pills. - Epidemic Diseases - The alarming increase of death from cholera and diarrhose should be a warning to every one to subdue at once any irregularity tending towards disease. Holloway's Pills should now be in every bousehold to rectify all impure states of the blood, to remedy weakness, and to overcome impaired general health. Nothing can be simpler than the instruction for taking this corrective medicine, nothing more effective than its cleansing powers, nothing more harmless than its vegetable ingredients. Holloway's is the best physic during the summer season, when decaying fruits and unwholesome vegetables are frequently de-ranging the bowels, and daily exposing thousands, through their negligence in per-mitting disordered action, to the dangers of diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

A BOYCOTTED FARMER SHOT. DUBLIN, Dec. 30 .- A report has reached here that a boycotted farmer named Ragan

has been shot at Drimalogue and is dying

from the effects of his wounds.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Refrigerant Drink in Fevers. Dr. C. H. S. DAVIS, Meriden, Conn., says:

"I have used it as a pleasant and cooling drink in fevers, and have been very much pleased with it.'

A New Haven boy recently "for fun," inserted an advertisement in a local paper for a husband. A Western farmer answered it, and the young man wrote at length, describing himself as a handsome, middle aged woman with a long bank account. The granger came on last week to see the woman. He is now after the young man with a suit for fraud and loss of time and money.

Health is impossible when the blood is impure, thick and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Such conditions give rise to boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgis, rheumatism, and other disorders. Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and vitalzing.

An inmate of the Akron, O., County In firmery, who died on Friday at the age of 54 "that in the future war could ever take years, is declared to have taken 32 gallons of place between the United States and Eng. laudanum within the eight years preceding his death.

MARRIED AS IN POLAND.

THE WEDDING CEREMONY OF MME. MODJESKA'S SON AND NIECE.

THE GROOM LED BY TWO UNMARRIED GIRLS AND THE BRIDE BY TWO BACHE-LORS-ST. STANISLAUS GUARDS HOLD-ING LIGHTED CANDLES.

New York, Dec. 30 .- A little church stands on the southeast corner of Stunton and Forsyth streets, in a neighborhood not usually considered very attractive, even to to those who inhabit it. It is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Stanislaus, the only Polish church in the city. Because it is the only Polish church, thither yesterday morning came people seldom to be seen in that neighborhood except when daubling in charity, and others whose faces are more familiar when seen across the footlights than when seen in the daylight of a winter morning. With residents of the neighborhood, who rattled off complicated processions of consonants with an air that proved them Poles, the strangers poured into the little church until it was crowded to see performed the marriage ceremony of Ralph Modjeska, only son of Mme. Modjeska, the well-known Polish actress, and Felicie Benda, his cousin.

An awning extended from the narrow door of the church to the edge of the sidewalk. The passage way it made was lined on either side by members of the Society of St. Stanislaus, each wearing a broad red and white scarf and holding a lighted candle of yellow wax. In the vestibule stood eight of the St. Stanislans Guards in full uniform, with drawn swords. To the Christmas decorations within the church others had been added even more in keeping with the occasion. In the vestibule, over the middle aisle, was the word "Welcome," and between the lamps on either side of the gate into the sanctuary hung a marriage bell in white flowers. White flowers were on the altar, and wreaths of smilax covered the rail.

Shortly after halt past eleven o'clock the wedding party drove up to the church, and to the wedding march from "Lohengrin" the procession up the aisle began. First marched four guardsmen in their scarlet uniforms and fur-trimmed caps. The bridegroom followed, escorted by two young ladies, Miss Thurston | tains the following paragraph :and Miss Nellie Thurston, in accordance with the Polish custom, which prescribes that the groom shall be led by two unmarried ladies and the bride by two unmarried men. Miss Benda was led by Measrs. Joseph Gilder and E. G. Nadal, and was followed by the Count and Countess Bozenta Chlapowski. The rear of the procession was brought up by two more guardsmen. Miss Thurston was dressed in blue, Miss Nellie Thurston in pink, and each carried a bouquet of hyacinths, lilies of the valley, and camellias. The bride were white silk, the front of the skirt covered with pearl embroidery. Orange flowers were looped upon the dress, and on her head was a tulle veil. She wore no jewels. Mme. Modjeska was in a walking dress of salmon colored silk, with bonnet to match, and wore diamonds.

The leading guardsmen took position on white scattered flowers before the bridal party as they took their seats, the groom with his wholesale lying of paid immigration agents as they took their seats, the groom with his escorts on the left, the bride with hers on the are as much to be pitied as the workingmen right of the entrance, while the Count and Countees Bozenta sat in the gateway. Then and whom these aggrandizers wish to reduce from the sacristy came his Grace Archbishop to an Asiatic level. The bloated autocrats Corrigan, attended by the Rev. Dr. McDonnell, his secretary; the Rev. Father Klimecski, pas- wait for an election in order to do it. torof St. Stanislaus's, and Fathers Gramlewicz, Belcher, and Marcinkowski. The Archbishop took his seat on the left of the sanctuary, and Father Klimcoski began the marriage service. On a silver dish he carried to the Archbishop the two riugs which Mms. Modjeska had laid | leave New York and other Eistern cities to upon it to be blessed by the prelate. Then | displace Chinamen in the San Francisco fache repeated the words of union, and the newly married couple returned to their former scars, while the priests retired to the sacris y to prepare for the mass which was to follow. After Mr. Harvey, of St. Ann's done by people who are thoroughly in ear-Church, had sung Mercadante's "O Salunest. They have set an example to Canadian taris Hostia," the Archbishop from his workingmen which ought to weigh them and throne addressed the young couple. His Grace said that he was glad to grant the re-quest which Father Klimecski had made to him, not only because of the interest he took in them personally, but also because of the firm stand their native country had ever taken in behalf of the faith. He pointed out the sacredness of the ties they had assumed, and closed with the solemn words, " Whom God hath joined, them let no man put

The Mass was celebrated by Father Klimecski, with Father Gramiewicz as descon and Father Belcher as sub-deacon. The music was by the Polish composer Kalliwoda, and was sung by the choir of the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer. After the Mass, while Mendelssohn's wedding march was played, the bridal party advanced to the table on which the marriage register lay opened, and stood by while Charles Bozenta Chlapowski and Prescott Hall Butler signed the record. Then, preceded by the six guardsmen, they passed down the aisle under the crimson banner of the St. Stanislaus Society through the crowdcd vestibule, and down the passage lined by torch bearers to their carriages, in which they were whirled away to the breakfast at Del-

In the church were Mrs. John Bigelow, the Countess Topor, Henry E. Dixey, Alexander Lambert, the planist, Mme. Felix Cramer of Steinway's, Mr. Henry Watterson, Mr. Isane H. Bairey, ex Collector of the Port, and many of the members of Mme. Modjeska's com-

Thirty people sat down to the breakfast at Delmonico's, among them, besides the bridal party, being Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor of the Century, with his wite, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Cholmeley Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mr. Henry E. Abbey, Mr. Daniel Frohman, and Dr. Zol-

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free 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 Manhood, and all kindred troubles Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co. Mar-

DUBLIN'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

DUBLIN, Dec. 30.—Dublin is all ablaze with preparations for the inauguration of Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., author of the Irish national anthem, "God Save Ireland!" as the Nationalist Lord Mayor. The most enthusiastic popular demonstration in fifty years will be witnessed in the streets of Dublin. All the trades will join in procession. It is significant of the Irish attitude to-day that Mr. Sullivan refuses to invite the Lord Lieutenant or any other representative of English power to the Lord Mayor's banquet. No military or police will be allowed in the procession, a body of young Irishmen with imi. leg's candidature having been definitely set tation pikes acting as escort.

or danger by the condition of your blood, with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, there need be as shown in pimples, blotches, boils, or no fear of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neutheir functions. If you suffer from

Rheumatism.

or Neuralgia, a few bottles of Ayer's Sar- but Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected a permasaparilla will relieve and cure you. Alice nent cure. Seven years ago my wife was Kendall, 218 Tremont st., Boston, Mass., troubled with Goitre: two bottles of writes: "I have been troubled with Neu- Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured her, and she has ralgia, pain in the side, and weakness, and | never had any return of the disease.. I rehave found greater relief from Ayer's gard this preparation as the best medicine Sarsaparilla than from any other remedy." in use for the blood." B. Barnard Wair, J. C. Tolman, 336 Merrimack st., Lowell, 75 Adams st., Lynn, Mass., writes: "For Mass., writes: "In no other remedy have | many years I suffered terribly from Indi-I ever found such a happy relief from gestion, Dyspepsia, and Scrofula. Almost

Ayer's Sar saparilla

saparilla." It instils new life into the and am a well man to-day." Be sure and blood, and imparts vitality and strength. get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the most thorough Being highly concentrated, it is the most and effective blood purifier. The best is economical blood purifier.

the cheapest.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

LABOR NOTES.

THE PAUPER LABOR QUESTION - THE QUESTIONS-A WARNING.

The report of the Legislative Committee of

"Your committee is pleased in drawing the attention of your body, as well as that of the City Council of Toronto, to the com-mendable action of Hamilton City Council, which, at a meeting recently, adopted a strongly worded resolution condemning the present Dominion Government system of granting assisted passages to immigrants from the British Isles, and requesting the co-operation of sister bodies throughout Canada in calling upon the Government to discontinue the same."

ing municipality in (anada take up this question, as nothing but cruel and cool brutality could take money from the people in the way of internal revenue for the purpose of importing cheap foreign labor, in order to sink to a lower level the working people of this already over-glutted labor market, and in order to secure cheaper laeither side of the altar, and six little girls in bor for our manufacturing task-masters. of Canada they are brought here to supplant, must be taught a lesson, even if we have to

The anti-Chinese agitation in California has been carried on to some purpose. Several hundred white eight makers belonging to the International Union are preparing to. tories. The determination with which the Labor Reformers of the Pacific slope have waged a war against Chinese labor is worthy of all praise. The result shows what can be arouse a like resolute spirit in grappling with the evils which we have to contend against.

The remarkable growth of the Order of the Knights of Labor in New England and the power they have attained in politics are beginning to attract general attention. A despatch states that the Connecticut Legislature contains 70 members who owe their election to the Knights and are pledged to carry out their views; in Massachusetts 25 members of Assembly and 3 Senators belong to the Order. In Ontario-but we guess its

hibiting Chinese immigration?

and telegraph lines? Will you oppose granting any more public land to speculators, colonization companies,

settlers upon any pretence whatever? Are you in favor of legislation making eight hours a day's Labor, establishing a national currency and forbidding usury!

ment of a factory act? who will not answer these questions at least, in the affirmative, ought to get the vote of any wage-worker.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—The German press hail with pleasure the announcement of President Grévy's re-election, which they regard as an assurance of peace between France and Germany.

A CONVICT RELEASED. Rome, Dec. 30. - Signor S. Barbaro, who was elected member of the Chamber of Daputies for l'avia, and who has been undergoing a sentence of seven years imprisonment for threatening the Ministry, was released from prison to-day.

THE CONGO STATE. LONDON, Dec. 31. - A Berlin correspondent says M. Janssen will be appointed Governor of the Congo state, Henry M. Stan-

Forearmed

discolorations of the skin; or by a feeling raigia, Salt Rheum, Tetter. Eczema, of languor, induced, perhaps, by inactivity Catarrh, Liver troubles, or any of the of the stomach, liver, and kidneys, you diseases arising from Scrofulous taints in should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It will the blood. Geo. Garwood, Big Springs, renew and invigorate your blood, and Ohio, writes: "Aver's Sarsaparilla has cause the vital organs to properly perform been used in my family for a number of years. I was a constant sufferer from

Dyspepsia,

hopeless, I took Ayer's Sar-

For sale by all druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

ANTI-CHINESE AGITATION-SUGGESTIVE

the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, sub mitted on the evening of the 17th inst., con-

We hope to see the councils of every lead-

as well not to pursue the subject any further.
In view of the near approach of the general elections for the Dominion, here are a few suggestive questions which may be asked of candidates when they appeal for the support

of workingmen:
Will you vote against all appropriations for assisting, soliciting, or in any way encouraging immigration?
Will you favor a measure absolutely pro-

Are you in favor of the government assum the ownership and management of all railroad

railroad companies or any one but actual

Will you insist on the passage and enforce The list might be extended, but no man

HAILING GREVY'S RE-ELECTION.

UPROAR IN THE FRENCH DEPUTIES. PARIS, Dec. 30 .- President Grevy has accepted the resignation of the ministry. There was a lively scene last night in the Chamber of Deputies. Several members charged that an inaccurate record had been kept of the votes on the Tonquin credit. Shouts of "liar," 'swindler," were raised in all parts of the Chamber. Eventually the official record was voted to be correct. The uproar was repeated in the lobbies, and at least two duels are likely to result from the controversy.

SARAH'S NEW CHARACTER. PARIS, Dec 30 -Sarah Bernhardt achieved

only a moderate success in the revival of Marion de Lorme this evening. Among the spectators were the grandchildren of Victor Hugo, author of the work. FRANCE AND CHINA.

PARIS, Dec. 30 .- The French Government will send an euroy to China to investigate and report on the resources of the country and try to obtain a concession from the Chinese Government for radways and other works. GLADSTONE'S DAUGHTER ENGAGED.

London, Dec. 30. -It is aurounced that Miss Mary Gladstone, daughter of William E. Gladstone, is to be married to Ray. Harry Drew, a curate of the Church of Eighand-at Hawarden.

THE PANAMA LOTTERY.

Paris, Dec. 30.-Wr. de Lesseps, who has been lobbying in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in connection with his lottery scheme in aid of the Panama Canal, has been assured that the majority of the members will vote in favor of authorizing the lottery.

BISMARCK ILL AGAIN. Berlin, Dec. 30 - Bismarck is again pros trated by a severe attack of neuralgie. He is compelled to maintain a recumbent position while at work.



The separate solutions and the spatem, such as Dize and News and the system, such as Dize at the News at the sailing, which is not to the sailing, so the sailing spatem and the sailing spatem and sailing spatements.

We absence of the control of all ter Pais are equally belliable to done pation, curing and preventing bits autopit grounds while they also correct still disorders of the stouchet, atmulate the liver seed regulate the bowe s. Even if they only cured

ache they wand be a most proceess to those who after from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who back try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do washout them. But after all sick head

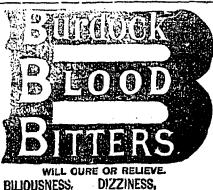
Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and catter's hittle taver fine are very small and very easy to take. One of two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or verge, but by their gentle action please all who eacthers. In value at 25 cents 'dre for \$1. Bold by druggists sterywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO. New York City,



FREEMAN'S worm powders.

Ato pleasant to take. Contain their own Purentive. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Gestrorer of worms in Children or Adulta.



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OF THE HEART. ACYCITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. 3. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

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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 convenient. ong period.

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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 1206.
Dame Onesime Hugueron, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Augusto Daignault, trader, of the same ciace, duly authorized a evier enjustice, Plaintiff vs. the said Augusto Daignault, Defendant. An action for separation as to 'properly has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, December 4, 1885 DUHAMEL. RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court No. 1214.

Dame Flavie La-igno, of the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Pierre Rodier, machinist, of the same p acc, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Pierre Rodier, Defendant. An action for separation as to proporty has been instituted in this causo. Montreal, December 4th, 1885.

DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DAME JEANNE MELANIE RAYNAL, of the City and District of The City and Di of the City and District of Montreal, had instituted on this 21st December, 1885, an action for separation as to property against her husband. Jeau Bertrand Sugazan, of the same place. CALINTE LEBEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A Beautiful Present for a Lady.

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17-tf

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Cabinet de Lecture Parsissial, "(Opposite the Montreal Semmary.) WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10: 1886- AT 2 P.M. Secure Tickets at Once.

FIRST SEBIES...... \$1.00 The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 16th February to all applicants on receipt of a 3c stamp.

Send 5 cent stamps for mailing and registering the Tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.) To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary,

S. R. LEFEBVRE, No. 19 St. James Street, {13} mMontreal. Oct. 30. The second of the second secon

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS McCornick Blook, Onioaco Ill.

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Under Contract with the Government of Canada and New foundland for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Kasis.

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

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| Parisian | 5.400 | Captain | James Wylle. | | | |
| Polynesian | 4.100 | 11 | J. Ritchie. | | | |
| Sarmatian | 3.600 | " | John Graham. | | | |
| Circassian | 4.000 | 64 | W. Richaruson. | | | |
| Peruvian | 3.400 | ** | R. H. Hughes. | | | |
| Nova Scotian | 3.300 | 22 | Hugh Wylle. | | | |
| Carthagonian | 4.000 | | A. Macnicol. | | | |
| Siberlan | 4.600 | ££ . | R. P. Moore. | | | |
| Norwegian | 3.631 | 44 | J. G. Stephon | | | |
| Hlbernlan | 3.440 | • | John Brown. | | | |
| Austrian | 2.700 | 66 | J. Ambury. | | | |
| Nestorian | | 64 | W. Dalzieli. | | | |
| Prussian | 3,000 | 44 | Alex. McDouga | | | |
| Scandinavian | 3.000 | 14 | John Park. | | | |
| Buenos Ayrean | 3.800 | 44 | James Scott. | | | |
| Corean | 4,000 | 14 | C. J. Menzies. | | | |
| Grecian | 1.800 | 64 | C. E. LeGallais. | | | |
| Manitoban | | 44 | R. Carruthera | | | |
| Canadian | | | John Kerr. | | | |
| Phonician | | 68 | D. McKillon. | | | |
| Waldensian | 9,600 | , | D. J. James. | | | |
| Lucerne | 5,000 | 4 2 | W. B. Main. | | | |
| | | | C. Mylins. | | | |
| Newfoundland | 4,566 | - 11 | F. McGrath. | | | |
| Acadia | | Lieut | W.H.Smith.R.N | | | |
| Sardinian | 2000 | Diane | R. Barrett, | | | |
| Caspian | 3,20T | | The marriaged | | | |
| | | | | | | |

THE STEAMERS OF THE

Liverpool Mail Line Salling from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on TRURSDAYS, and from Halifax on BATURDAYS, call-ing at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Malls and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are untended to be despatched.

FROM HALIFAX: Circassian Saturday, Nov.
Sardinian Saturday, Dec.
Sarmatian Saturday, Dec.
Parisian Saturday, Jan.
Polynesian Saturday, Jan. At TWO o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the intercolonial Railway Train from the West. FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL VIA HALIFAN

Circassian. Inureday, Nov. 26
Sardinian. Thursday, Dec. 10
Sarmatian. Thursday, Dec. 24
Parisian. Tiursday, Dec. 31
Polynesian. Thursday, Jan. 7 At ONE o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West,

Rates of passage from Montreal, via Halifax:—Cabin, \$62, \$65, \$78 and \$88 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$30; Steerage at lowest rates Rates of Passage from Montreal, via Portland: -Cabin \$57.50, \$77.50 and \$87.50 (according to accommodation); intermediate, \$35.50; Steorage, 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 despatched FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian Monday, Dec. 7 Siberian Monday, Dec. 21 Peruvian Monday, Jan. 4

Rates of passage between Halifax and St. Johns &-Cabin, \$20.00; Intermediate, \$15.00; Steerage, \$6. Glasgow Line.

ouring the season of Winter Navication, a steame will be despatched fortnightly from Glassow for Boston (via Halifax when occasion requires) and fortnightly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows: FROM BOSTON: Carthaginian About Nov. 99
Prussian. About Dec. 12
Hibernian. About Bec. 27

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phila-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Clasgow. FROM PHILADELPHIA: Austrian. About Nov. 26
Scandinavian. About Dec. 10
Norwegian. About Dec. 24

Norwegian.

About Icc. 19
Norwegian.

About Icc. 19
Norwegian.

About Icc. 21
Through Bills of Lading granted at Liverpool and Glassow, and at all Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the Trifted States, to Liverpool and Grangow, via Boston, Portland or Hallfax.

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways in Hallfax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany. New York Central and Great Western Ruilways (Merchants' Despatch), via Boston, and by Grand Trunk Railway Company via Portland.

Through Rates and Throngh Bills of Lading for Eastbound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above maned Railways.

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Qual d'Orteans, Havre; Alexander Bunter, 1 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Hichard Berns, Antwerp; Riys & Co., Rotterlam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bord-aux; Fischer & Belmer, Schusschorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 36 Grace-church street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 76 Great Clyde street, Glassow Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rao & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 La Salle street, Chango; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Thos. Cook & Son, 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1362 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

H. & A. Allan,

H. & A. ALLAN, Ind 1. Portland, SO State Street, Boston, and 25 Common Street Montres).

November 21, 1885. DR. J. L. LEPROHON

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St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Collorne street. EALTH FO ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Bousehold Medicine Renks Amongst the Bonding Novessa-ries at Life

These Famous Pi Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAI 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.

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Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers! It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rub bed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas, Gout, Rheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, it has never

FOR THE CURE OF

Both x 12 and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1hd., 2s. cd., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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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; page. 75 cents; cloth, \$1 25 Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.

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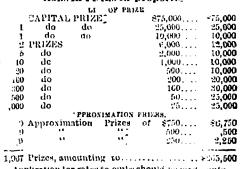
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which govern the operations of digestion and retion, and by a careful application of the line prties of well-selected Coccas, Mr. Epps has provour breakfast tables with a delicately flavored;
crage which may save us many heavy doctor's I
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These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY. until each and overy bond s redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond MUST draw one of the following premiums, as there

are no blanks. Reichsmarks

69 7.27,100 Together 7,700 p.comiums, amounting to 600,495 REICHSMARKS. The next Redemption takes place on the

FIRST OF NOVEMBER. And every Bond bought of us on or before the 1-t of November, until 6 p.m., is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date.

Out-of-town orders sent in Registered

LETTERS, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance sayable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other informa-INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

260 Fulton St., cor, Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874. ETThe above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United



"GAT," HOWARD AND "THE POST."

E CHARGE AGAINST HIM OF TAKING A CALP VERIFIED - WHAT THE NEW YORK STIN" BAVE.

n reference to the charge which we made these columns last week against " Gatling un" Howard for having scalped a dead French half-breed,

THE NEW YORK "SUN" SAYS:

"The Montreal Post of the 26th inst. charged Capt. Howard, the American who was in command of the Gatling guns during the late half-breed rebellion in the North-West, with having scalped the dead after the fight at Fish Creek, which took place at the latter end of May last. The Montreal Gazette of the following morning denied the charge, and reminded THE POST that Captain Howard was not at Fish Creek, and that he did not arrive there until several days after the fight. Captain Howard was, said the Gazette, on board the ateamer Northcote, which was stuck in the Saskatchewan, 150 miles from Fish Creek, at the time that skirmish took place, and if he "scalped the dead at Fish Creek" he must have dug them out of their graves. THE Post of the same evening returned to the charge. It said that it was mistaken in saying that the scalping took place at Fish Creek, but that it could prove it was done at Batoche when the Canadians troops carried that village on June 12.

There are several officers and men who were at Batoche, and to day all of them admit that the latter charge is true. They say that Capt. Howard, in their presence, scalped one dead man after the fight at Batoche, and that he made no secret about it. The scalping, they say, took place the day after the fight, when one of the rebel wounded died. Whether the man scalped by Capt. Howard was a half-breed or an Indian they could not say, as it was often difficult to distinguish one

from the other.

The incident is likely to cause a stir in French Canadian circles, as Capt. Howard is about to start a cartridge factory in the province of Quehec, and his French Canadian neighbors will be furious if they discover that he scalped a half breed, and it is likely to seriously interfere with his business. On the other hand, so far as the public has been able to ascertain, neither Indians nor half threads scalped the dead at any time during he troubles."

HOW HOWARD ADMITS THE CHARGE. The following despatch which has been received in Montreal regarding the above will

serve to bear out THE POST'S charge: New Haven, Conn., Jan. 2.—Lieut. Boward, of Gatling guu fame, when naked to day if it was true that he had scalped a If the cabinet adopts the measure it we dead man after the fight at Batoche, said it presented to Parliament with the scheme was not. What he did do was to cut off as a local government already decided upon trophy the scalp-locks of young White Cap, son of old White Cap, chief of a bend of renegade Sionx who years ago were driven out of Minnesota for being engaged in the great massacre. Howard says other officers also helped themselves to hairy souvenirs from the heads of dead Indians, but no scalping was done or acts of brutality perpetrated. Young White Cap was found with three built holes in his body, every one made by the Gatling gun that Howard worked. The scalp-lock referred to is now exhibited as a trophy in the room of the machine platoon of the State militis, which Lieut. Howard com-

HOW HOWARD DID IT.

mands.

Here "Gat" Howard says "he did not scalp, but simply took off a scalp lock." equivocation; when everybody having the least knowledge of the method of scalping knows that it is not the whole top of the cranium which is taken but simply the "scalp lock " and then the uncivilized Indian only scalps a warrior whom he has met in personal encounter. The scalp of his adversary is taken as an evidence of his victory. No Indian ever scalps dead men, such as was done on the 13th of June by Howard, a supposed Christian and civilized "bummer." Howard, moreover, pretends that the alleged body of White Cap contained three bullet wounds, and that these had been inflicted by his Gatling gun. This does not say much for the efficacy of his gun, as White Cap only died on the 13th, the day after the attack on, and capture of, Batoche, where he had been wounded. The men that Howard scalped died whilst being removed with other wounded prisoners to the steamer Northcote. We have also been informed that on the "scovery of his death, Howard, finding his suife too dull to scalp, borrowed that of a non-commissioned officer of the Midland Battalion to accomplish his cowardly act. Howard also states as an excuse for his deed that other officers helped themselves to hairy convenire from the heads of dead Indians. This is a very serious charge against the honer, humanity, and of our Canadian volunteers, and we defy him to name a single commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who indulged it the barbarous act of scalping the dead.

A MULDER IN TORONTO.

TWO BARBERS QUARREL. WHEN ONE

FATALLY STABS THE OTHER. TORONTO, Jan. 3 .- A mariler was committed last evening in H. Joy s barber shop, Leader lane, arising out of a most trifling circumstance. Joy employed four men, two of them being L. A. McDonald and Wm. A. Hobbs. About 6 last evening both were operating upon customers, when Hobbs, finding the room too warm, opened the door. McDonald objected to the door being left open and shut it; Hobbs again opened it and McDonald shut it. A scuffle ensued between them during which Hobbs threw McDonald against the door, breaking it. Immediately afterwards Hobbs fell to the floor. Nothing was thought of the matter for some minutes when Hebbs being unable to rise it was thought advisable to send for medical assistance. Dr. Kennedy was quickly in attendance, and to him Hobbs complained of pains in the stomach. He was made to swallow some brandy, but as he got weaker it was decided to send him to the hospital. Up to this time the true nature of Hobbs' injuries had not been discovered. The ambulance was procured and he was driven to the hospital. On arriving there it was found that Hobbs was dead. McDonald had stabled him with his scissors between the fifth and sixth rib, the wound being a deep one. Information was given to the police and McDonald ar-rested. He denied his guilt at first, but, on being told that Hobbs was dead, burst into tears and confessed that he had stabbed him with the scissors. All day he has been weeping bitterly in the jail. McDonald is about years of age, is married, and has two children.

It appears that McDonald came here about eight years ago from Lancaster, near Ottawa. After remaining here about two years he knocks ut the weak ones

went to Kingston and started business .- It was there he got married. After remaining there about diffiteen months he came back here. His wife is enclette. Hours was here. about 21 years of age. He comes from Port Hope.

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts for the port of Montreal for the mouth of December were \$476, 956.15, as compared with \$302,084.73 for December, 1884, showing an increase of \$194,-

891.42 for this year, The total returns for 1885 are \$6,682,701.71, against \$6,787,721 99 for 1884, showing a decrease of \$105,020.28 for 1885.

INLAND REVENUE. The receipts from the excise branch of the Inland Revenue office of Montreal for the month of December were \$184,998.87, as compared with \$138,489.04 for December, 1884, showing an increase of \$43,509.83 for this year.

The total receipts for the year 1885 are \$1,609,949.45 against \$1,359,082 98 for the year 1884, showing an increase for 1885 of \$250,866.47.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The reports in this department showed that the receipts for 1885 were \$5,570.75, against \$5,738 86 for 1884, making a decrease for 1885 of \$168.11.

IRISH HOME RULE.

THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL CONSIDERING THE QUESTION-CHURCHILL'S PLANS.

A Cabinet council was held to-day which lasted nearly two hours. It is believed the ministry decided to adhere to the local goverument scheme for Ireland; also, in case of the government being defeated on the queation to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country on the "dismemberment of the Empire" cry. Lord Randolph Churchill, it is said, will draft the new Irish bill, and will have charge of it in the House of Commons. There has been considerable uncertainty as to the course Mr. Gladstone shall decide to pursue on the reassembling of Parliament. Conjectures on the subject are now disposed of by the announcement that the Liberal chief has definitely decided to make no pro-posals to Parliament on the Irish home rule question till the Irish policy of the ministry has been unfolded.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S PLAN. LONDON, Jan. 3 .- Lord Randolph Churchill has submitted to the Cabinet a proposition for the reform of the administration of the government in Ireland. The scheme is supported by Earl Carnaryon and Baron Ash-bourne. The project involves the abolition of the vice royalty and the Castle executive, and the placing of Ireland on the same footing as Scotland, having a secretary in the cabinet
If the cabinet adopts the measure it will be
presented to Parliament with the scheme for

A FENIANS FUNERAL. CORK, January 3-The funeral of the Fenian Buckley took place to day, and was made the occasion of a great public demonstration in which numerous trades' societies and other organizations took part. Several of the newly elected members of Parliament were in attendance. Various associations, headed by bands of music and banners bearing political mottes, were carried in the line. The streets through which the funeral cortage passed were thronged with thousands of citizens, who exhibited their sympathy in a demonstrative manner.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

London, Jan. 4.—Parliament, it is an-Then we would like to know how this nounced, will meet on the 21st instant. It is Howard imagines he can deceive an understood to be settled that the Queen's intelligent public by such criminating Irish bill resolved on by the Cabinet on Saturday. The decision met with strong op-position, the landed element in the ministry being solidly in favor of restricting the bill to an enlargement of the authority of existing local boards. The bill is being drafted and will be ready for presenting early next week. The Queen has approved the principles of the measure. The legislative chambers are to have exclusive authority over the revenue and expenditures of the country. The chambers will have the power to undertake public works, such as the construction of harbors. There is no authority over police, militia, tariff or external rela tions in any shape. Provision is made against the threatened creation of a national volunteer army, through the establishment of rifle clubs, by the retention of the punitive statutes and Imperial control over all moneys raised, whether by rates or loans.

WESTPORT (ONT.) BAZAAR. Ticket holders are respectfully requested to make returns as soon as possible for the drawing of valuable prizes which takes place at Westport on the 16th of January, 1886. Returns received at any date up to 13th of January will be in time. It is carnestly expected that those who have not yet reported results of sales will do so immediately, and thus secure for all tickets they may have disposed of the full number of chances for the numerous and costly prizes to he drawn at the bazsar. Besides this, it is confidently hoped that the meritorious and praiseworthy object for which the bazaar is held will clicit a response from every person to whom tickets have been sent. All communications should be addressed to Bev. M. J. Stanton, Westport, Ont.

Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving way to the gentle action and mild effects of Carter's Little Liver Pills. If you try them, they will certainly please you. tts

A YOUNG IRISHMAN AND FRENCH

LITERATURE. A young frishman of Quebec, Mr. John J Brennan, has just contributed to the columns of Le Canadien, the leading French-Canadian paner of that city, a Christmas story entitled "La Premiere Neige." Speaking of our young debutant, who is only twenty years old, Le Canadien says: "Mr. Brennan is a young Irishman, who promises to do honor to the French language in Canada." Our young friend has already made his mark by several articles published in the Catholic Record, of London, Ont., and it is mainly due to his masterly essay upon the History of the Kuights of St. John that the noble and Catholic order has been brought into public notice in Canada." Conjointly with our esteemed conferers, Le Canadien and L'Electeur, we heartily exhort Mr. Brennan to continue as he has commenced and uphold the honor of the Irish race amongst our French-Canadian co-religionists.

In the Chinese maritime reports it is stated that the Amis savages of South Formosa "harden their children" by bathing. The infant is thrown into a tub of cold water on the day of its birth, and a month afterward is taken to the river or see and allowed to struggle until tired out. The Amis children can swim long before they are able to walk.
It is said the "hardened" ones become strong because they were born so; the treatment

Moore, it may interest the readers of your lors and electors of said county widely circulated journal to know that his by speaking of them in the most harp is now in the possession of George W. vulgar and abusive terms; and, whereas there Childs, Esq. of Philadelphia, Penn., United has been sufficient time since the publication States of America—the worthy proprietor of the Public Ledger newspaper, of that city. Among the thousands of precious gifts, rare, trophies, and priceless relics from all nations, presented to or collected by that great and good man, is Moore's harp, which Mr. Childs preserves in the most conspicuous position in is office, and a large photograph of which that gentleman has been pleased to present to me as the humble author of "Irish Pedigrees" (and which had reached me by this night's post.) In the communication which accompanied the presentation is the following passage :--

The little green harp on the table in the centre of the office has a curiously suggestive history and importance. It belonged to Tom Moore in the days of his greatest triumphs as poet and singer, and went with him to all the homes where he was so heartily welcomed. It was rescued from oblivion and carefully preserved by the S C Halls, and was part of their gift to Mr. Childs of their wealth of literary

At the top of the harp is the maker's name and address, "J. Egan, 30 Dawson street, Dublin;" at the base the words, "The poet Moore's Irish harp; at foot of the photograph the words, "Property of George W. Childs, Esq., of Philadelphie, and photographed by his kind permission;" and, next, the following appropriate staura from one of the following appropriate stauza from one of Moore's Irish Melodies:—

"Dear harp of my country in darkness I found thee,
The cold chain of silence had huns o'er thee long,
When, proudly, my own island harp I unbound thee,
And gave all thy chords to light, freedom and song."

The exalted position of Mr. Childs in the estimation of his fellow men is explicable on no hypothesis save that of the transcendent excellence of his heart .- I am, sir, your JOHN O'HART.

ENGLAND AND THE EAST. HOW THE ANNEXATION OF BURMAH IS RE-

CEIVED-RELATIONS WITH CHINA. LONDON, Jan. 2.-The annexation of Burman has come at last, and the country on the whole takes it very calmly. The Tory papers strongly approve it and the Liberal papers are mostly on the fence. The Times says: "The country will not hesitate to sanction this decisive step." The Standard (Tory) says: "It anything can be said by way of reproach, it is that we waited too long." The Daily News (Liberal) says: "We have not at present seen any reason to modify our opinion that it would have been etter to secure the safety and good treatment of British subjects in Burmah without permanently adding to our enormous responsi-bilities in India." The Spectator (Liberal) says : " We cannot feel exultant, but are rather disposed to say, in a humility not wholly Christian, 'God guard England, for the task surpasses the energy of man.'" At the last Cabinet council the question of conceding a portion of Upper Burman to China was discussed. Great Britain does not cede any territory to China, but provision is made for the appointment of a delimitation commission, Great Britain pledging herself to recognize the suzerainty of China over all border states which paid tribute, or to hand over to China suitable compensation in money. China is to reciprocate by important trading concessions, including the opening to the commerce of the world of the markets of Yumen and Bhama.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

WHAT EMINENT PROTESTANT AMERICANS HAVE SAID UPON THE SUBJECT.

Hop. Wm. H. Seward: "Secret societies, air? Before I would place my hand between the hands of other men, in a secret lodge, order, class or council, and, bending on my knee before them, enter into combination with them for any object, personal or political, good or bad, I would pray to God that that hand and that knee might be paralyzed, and that I might become an object of pity, and

even the mockery of my fellowmen. Swear, Bir! I, a man, an American citizen, a Christian, swear to submit myself to the guidance and direction of other men. surrendering my own judgments to their judgments, and my own conscience to their keeping! No, no; sir. I know quite well the fallibility of my own judgment, and my liability to fall into error and temptation, hut my life has been spent in breaking the bonds of the slavery of men, I, therefore, know too well the danger of coafiding power to irresponsible hands, to make myself u willing slave."

This is what Daniel Webster says in a letter dated Boston, November 20, 1831: "All secret associations, the members of which take upon themselves extraordinary obligations to one another, and are bound together by secret oaths, are naturally sources of jealous and just alarm to others; are especially unfavorable to harmony and mutual confidence among men living together under popular institutions, and are dangerous to the general cause of civil liberty and good government. Under the influence of this convicall such obligations should be prohibited by law.

The late Lord Beaconsfield had this to say: "Secret societies are hurrying the civil Governments of the world to the brink of a precipice, over which law and order will ultimately fall and perish together."

In a letter to a friend, January 22nd, 1874. Wendell Phillips opens his mind in this way: "I wish you success most heartily in your efforts to rouse the community to the danger of secret societies. They are a great evil; entirely out of place in a Republic, and no patriarch should join or uphold them.

"Considering the great forces which threaten the welfare of the 'nation' within the next thirty years, and how readily and efficiently they can use any secret organiza-tions, such should not be allowed to exist."

QUEBEC NEWS.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILS CALL ON SIR A. P. CARON FOR AN EXPLANATION.

QUEBEC, Jan. 2.-Caron's chief organ here. the Chronicle, is daily bringing him into worse and worse repute with his constituents. It recently published an article in his defense denouncing more particularly the municipal councils of Quebec county for condemning his conduct in the Riel affair, and characterizing their action as a piece of the grossest impertinence and dictation by a lot of parish politiciaus towards a Crown Minister. The Councils are promptly and vigorously resenting the insult. The principal Caron's great stronghold, led off that night by goods. There has been some deals in cream—Ruskinesque," advertises in the London second daughter of Michael McCarthy, aged 19 annumentary adopting the following resolutions of the country of the cou

of the said article to have repudiated it, it is hereby unsuimously resolved: 'Ibat the Municipal Council of Beauport condemns the said article as abusive, insulting, and a mockery of municipal councils and the electors of Quebec county; that this Council will hold Sir A. P. Caron responsible for the same unless he repudiates each and every paragraph of the said article, and this promptly and over his own signature, and that copies of this resolution be transmitted to Sir A. P. Caron and to the press for pub lication.

A DRUNKARD'S SUICIDE.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT ARTHABASKAVILLE ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

ARTAABASKAVILLE, Que., Dec. 31 .- A man named Joachim Thinaun, who kept a little shop at Warwick, seven miles from here, cut his threat with a razor. At about midnight his clerk heard him crying, "Hurry up! 1 have only a few minutes to live." The clerk hastened and found Thibault lying down in his blood. He went immediately for a priest and physician, but when they arrived Thibault was dead. Thibault was of intemperate habits, and his lamentable end is no doubt due to alcoholism. He leaves a wife and family.

DECORATIONS RECIPROCATED.

BERLIN, Jan. 2.—The Pope has conferred apon Bismarck the decoration of the Order of Christ. Baron Schlozer, the Prussian Minister to the Vatican, has been similarly decorated. The Emperor William has conferred upon Cardinal Jacobini the decoration of the Black Eagle and upon Monsignors Galimberti and Mocini of the Pope's official househo d the decoration of the Red Eagle in recognition of their services in connection with the settlement of the Carolines dispute.

THE PREMIER ON THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

London, January 4.—The St. George's Club of London, gave a banquet this evening to Sir John Macdonald, the Canadian premier. Sir John in his speech referred in terms of warm praise to the present friendly relations existing between Canada, the United States and England. He defended the French Canadians against the charges of disloyalty that had been made against them, saying they were peaceable and orderly citizens, and were averse to the rabid democracy of France. Sir John Macdonald will, it is understood, sail for home on the 9th inst.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

Trade has been very quiet of late, as many of the houses have not opened their doors for the past few days, and it is just as well, as there is a doubt whether any business would be transacted or not.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c .- The demand for pork is still limited, being confined to the city and country jobbing trade. Lard has met with some enquiry. Sales of green hams and flanks have been made at 750. hort cut pork, per to 13 50; Morgan's short cut clear, per brl, \$13 50 to 14 00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 to 14 00; Mess pork, Western, per hrl, \$12 25 to 1275; India mess heef per tee, \$2200 to 2250; Mess beef per bri, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lb, 12c to 13c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 73c to 8; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 91c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per 1b. 90 to 91c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per lb. 51c to 62. DRESSED Hogs.-Receipts are increasing.

So far the demand has come almost exclusively from butchers. Sales of car lots have been made at \$5.60 to \$5.70 for choice hogs suitable for butchers.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

What business transpires is on the basis of easier prices, sales of American Strong Bakers' having taken place at \$5.75. We quote :--Patents Hungarian per bel, \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 50 to 5 00; Strong Bakera', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitoba, \$4 80 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 25 to 4 40; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 25; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$4 10; Fancy, \$3 95 to \$4 00; Spring Extra, \$3 80 to 4 90; Superfine, \$3 60 to 3 70; Fine, \$3 25 to 3 50; \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 to about 19:. Pork, small lots have continued 82 45.

OATMEAL-The market is quiet and prices are irregular. Ordinary brands are quoted at \$3.85 to \$4 in quantities as to quality, and reported; fine selling slowly at \$1.45, and at \$4.10 to \$4.15 in small lots Granu-dairy in 50-lb bags at 40c, Canadian quiet at at \$3.85 to \$4 in quantities as to quanty, and at \$4.10 to \$4.15 in small lots Granu-dairy in 50.16 bags at 40c, Canadian quiet at lated is quoted at \$4.25 to 4.40 Soc per barrel by the car lot and \$5c to 90c Cornmeal at \$2.90 to 3.05 per bbl. for small lots,

Wool.—Searcely any fleece now offered but ment. Under the folluence of this conviction, it is my opinion that the future administration of all such oaths and the formation of pearly \$6.00 to 6.25 per bbl. and pot a few small lots have been sold usually at larger should be prohibited by barley \$4.25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to 3.75 about 21c. Super has changed hands to some per bbl.

MILLIPEED.-The demand drugs, but there is not much change in values, sales of cars having been made at \$13.50, and quotations range from \$13.50 to \$14 for car lots up to \$14.50 to \$15 for smaller quantities.

LEATHER—Is quiet and without change. The movement is confined chiefly to small country orders.

WHEAT.-Prices are quoted nominally as follows:-No. 2 red winter and spring wheat 92c to 95c, and No. 2 92c to 94c. Manitoba wheat is quoted at 98c for No. 1 hard; 94c for No. 2 hard; 90c for No. 2 Northern; 75c for No. 1 frosted; 65c for No. 2 frosted; and 60c for No. 3 frosted. . CORN.—No business is reported in bonded

corn, which is nominally quoted at 51c to PEAS.—There is little change, but if any

thing the market leans to weakness. Prices in this market are quoted at 6Sc to 70c per 60 lbs.

OATS .- The market is quiet and prices still lean in buyers' favor. Prices are quoted at le per lb. Rye nominal at 64c per bushel. Barley—A few lots of malting have changed hands at 58c to 60c, a lot of 400 bushels being delivered at the inside figure. MALT-Montreal malt is steady, and it is claimed that business has been done at slight-

ly improved values. SEEDS—Here prices keep steady at \$6.60 to \$7 for red clover seed and at \$2 to \$2.25 for

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER-There are two prominent features in the butter market; one is the scarcity of

THE PORT MOOKE'S IRISH HARP.

SIM—As millions of the Irish race all the world over of the various shades of politics and religion justly entertain profound respect and venoration for the memory of our distinguished countryman, the immortal Thomas Country, ridiculing and insulting the country for the readers of your close and relegions in the rest the readers of your close and relegions of the various shades of politics and venoration for the memory of our distinguished countryman, the immortal Thomas Country, ridiculing and insulting the council burg, choice, 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c, fair to fine, 13c to 17c, fair to fine, 13c to 17c, fair to fine, 13c to 17c. Service of the purpose:

- "Whereas, The Morning Chronicle, at 11c to 13c, one lot bringing 14g, but it was a fine parcelar Morrishurg rolls in baskets are worth, from 14c to 17c to 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c to 18c; fair to fine, 13c to 17c to 18c; fair to 18c; 16c; Brockville, choice, 16c to 17c; fair to fine, lla to loc; Western, 8c to 14c as to quality. Low grades, 4c to 8c. For jobbing lots our prices are exceeded.

CHEESE,-The market continues to evince a very steady and healthy action. The recent upward turn of values appears to have been the direct out-growth of a steady con-sumptive demand in England. Prices here are quoted as follows :- Western-Fine to finest September and October, 89c to 91c; do August, 8c to 81c. French—Fine to finest September and October, 81c to 83c; do August, 7½ to 8c; earlier makes 6½ to 7c; our prices are exceeded for jobbing lots.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Any small lots of guaranteed new laid stock can be sold all the way up to 30c. Limed eggs are doing a little better with sales of good picked stock at 18c to 19c. Beans -There have been sales of beans in this market at pretty low figures, about 300 bushels of common selling at from 79: to 85c.

We quote 85c to \$1.20 as to quality, the latter price for hand picked. Honey. - Sales in kegs at 90 to 940; cans, 91c to 11c as to quality. Some holders are

asking 12c. Hops -The sale of 18 bales of Western hops has taken place at 50 per lb, claimed to be of very good quality.

HAY AND STRAW.—Although the receipts

f loose hay have been quite full during the past few days they have found a ready sale at from \$9.50 to 12.50 per 100 bundles according to quality. Pressed hay sells fairly well at from \$14.00 to 15.00 per ton in car lots, and at \$15.00 to 16.00 in smaller quantities. sale is mentioned of 2 cars of pressed hay to arrive by Canadian Pacific at \$4.50 to 6.00 per 100 bundles, and pressed straw \$8.00 to 10.00 per ton.

Asnes, -No break has occurred in the dullness of the market, the few small transactions reported having taken place at \$3.45 to 3.50 for first pots.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES -- Several shipments of apples have been made from l'oronto and other Western points during the past week to Liverpool. Here a few round lots of winter fruit have been sold at \$2 to \$2.15 per bbl, choice long keepers being held for \$2.25. Small jobbing lots are quoted at \$2.25 to \$3.

ORANGES-Another sharp advance has taken place in oranges, making a rise of fully \$1.50 per case during the past two weeks, sales of Valencias having been made at \$6

per case and we quote \$5.75 to \$6. CRANBERRIES-Sales are few and far be tween, and prices rule in buyers favor, at 86 to \$7.50 per bbl. as to quality.
VEGETABLES.—Potatoes are firmer with

sales reported of 100 bags Early Rose and Chili at 57 to per bag. Advices from Chicago says the market there has declined. Only on quiet but firm at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl. Carrots \$9.00 to \$10.00 per ton. Turnips are steady at 45c to 50c per bag. Cabbages \$2.00 to \$3 00 per 100.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Business has been of a haif holiday character; no one has been anxious to rush busi-ness, and the feeling all over is one of uncer tainty, out combined with an opinion that people are not likely to lose by holding present prices. HIDES AND SKINS -An active and steady

trade in hides has been done during the week. A good deal of rendered tailow sold in trade lots at 6c, rough unchanged at 3c. DRY GOODS.—Trade has been quiet. The present month has been, however, very satisfactory. Payments also have been such as to give no cause of complaint.

FLOUR AND MEAL. -The demand for flour has shown no improvement through the week. Bran scarce, and wanted at \$11.50. Uatmeal—Cars quiet and easy at \$3.70 to \$3.80, and small lots \$4 to \$4.25. GRAIN.-The market has been very quiet

all over. Wheat has been held steadily and sold very slowly. Barley.-The higher grades have been scarce and wanted, and the lower grades have been abundant but not wanted. Peas quiet and easy at 60c for No. 2 in car lots, but scarcely anything doing.

HARDWARE. The wholesale trade con-

tinues quiet. GROCERIES.—Trade is quiet this week The general situation is featureless. Dried truits are less active but values are firm and unchanged.

Provisions.—There has been no improvement in butter during the week. Medium and interior qualities have been offered truely from the country. Selections of dairy have continued to sell well at 15c to 16c. Rolls have been offered more freely and selling less readily; prices vary from 12c to 14c for good to choice, and 10c for medium. Cheese quiet Middlings, \$3 10 to 3 15; Pollards, \$2 85 to and unchanged at 9e to 9le for choice, and 3 00; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; 7c to 8e for poor to medium in small lots. lo, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95 ; do, superfine, | Eggs seem rather unsettled, closing quiet at to sell slowly at \$13 50.

SALT-Unchanged; Liverpool coarse offered in car lots to arrive at 65c, but no sales

extent at 22c and extra at 26c., at which prices more would have been taken. Pulled combing still inactive.

LEATHER-Is quiet and without change, country orders.

A YEAR'S FAILURES. New York, Dec. 31 .- The annual circular

of Dun, Wiman & Co., report the business failure in Canada during 1885 numbered 1,256, with liabilities of \$8,861,609, as against 1,327 in 1884, with liabilities of over \$19,191,074. The decrease in number of casualties as compared with 1884 is but slight, but the fact that liabilities are less in 1835 by nearly \$11, 000,000 show that the failures are of far less significance and importance. The average amount of liabilities for each failure, which in 1884 was 14,462, in 1885 is but a little over \$7,000. One trader in 56 failed in 1885 as compared with one trader in 50 in 1884. In 1878 one trader in every 33 failed.

In a report on hydrophobia, lately made to the Academie de Medicine of France, attention was called to the fact that the disease increases in proportion to the lax application of the prefectorial laws concerning dogs. In Berlin, where the laws are executed with precision, there was not a case of hydrophobia during the past year.

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DISTRICT OF MONTRE 4L, SUPERIOR COURT.—Datue Charlotte Craven, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alfred Berm, of the same place, agent, has this day instituted an action for separation as to property against her husband. Montreal, Sist Decomber, 1885. GILMAN & OUGHTRED. Attorneys for Plaintiff. 22-5

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MONTREAL. MARRIED.

CLEMENTS—MULLIN—In Boston, at St Francois des Salles Church, by the Rev. Father Egan, on Tuesday, December 29th, George Clements, second son of the late George Clements, to Miss Maggie Mullin, daughter of William Mullen, Esq., both of Montreal. 155-3

DIED.

SULLIVAN—Killed on Saturday, the 2nd inst., Arthur Edward, aged 8 years and 6 months, son of John Sullivan.

DILLON.—In this city on the 2nd of Janu ary inst., Katie Arnott, beloved daughter of John Dillon, aged 22 years,

AUBERTIN.—In this city, on the 29th, George Edward, aged 7 months, infant son of Edward Anbertin.

BRENNAN.—Arthur Daniel. youngest son of Arthur Brennan, aged 2 years, 4 months and

f Arthur Brennan, aged 2 years, 4 months and

of Arthur Brennan, aged 2 years, 4 months and 6 days.

VALE—In this city, on 31st Dec., Alice, youngest daughter of Lawrence Vale, aged 4 years and 7 months.

KELLY—In this city, on the 30th inst., Mary Devine, aged 57 years, a native of Feathered, County Tipperary, Ireland, widow of the late John Kelly.

late John Kelly.