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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1885.

PRICE --- FIVE CENTS

O'DONOVAN ROSSA

SHOT IN THE STREET.

His Assailant a Woman.

New York, February 2 .- At twelve minutes after five o'clock this afternoon Jeremish O'Donovan Rossa, the notorious Irish agitator, was shot by a woman in Chambers street, near Broadway. At that hour the streets were full of people, making their way toward Brooklyn bridge and up town, and the excitement over the shooting, although Rossa was recognized by very few, was intense. The first shot fired took effect in O'Denovan's body and he fell to the sidewalk. The woman continued to shoot until she emptied her five-chambered revolver. Only the first shot took effect. City Marshal James McAuley was present at the time and breaking through the crowd that collected, even before the shooting was over, he seized the woman, who still-held the smoking pistol in one hand, and told her she was under arrest. The woman offered no remonstrance but allowed herself to be pulled through the mass of citizens and taken to the City Hall station house. George W. Barlow. merchant, and Peter Y. Everett, ex-journalist, who witnessed the shooting, accompanied the captor and captured to the station, saving they would be witnesses of the assault. When the woman ceased firing Rossa arose to his feet, and made an effort to find his way back to his office in Chambers street, which he had

" I AM SHOT, trying to place his hand on his back, under his shoulder blade. After a few steps, somebody in the crowd suggested that he should go to the Chambers street hospital A couple of men lent their arms and the Irishman changed his mind turning his steps toward the hospital. He walked all the way there, a distance nearly a quarter of a mile. He hied considerably on the way. Once there he was disrobed and examined by the attending physician. It was found that a bullet had entered his back, directly below the left shoulder blade. The doctor pronounced the wound to be not of a dangerous character and began to probe for the ball. A great crowd had followed the wounded man lown Chambers street and blocked the roadway in front of the hospital after the door was locked behind Rossa and his escorts.

just left. He said

THE WOMAN EXAMINED. Meanwhile the woman had been taken to the station house with another crowd follow. much more enjoyed hospital work abread ing her. She was placed before Sergeant than the nursing she had been doing here. dessed neatly in plain dark clothing, and she paid her board up to last Tueswore eye-glasses. She appeared like a school day. On Tuesday, continued the matwere eye-glasses. She appeared like a school | day. ner was entirely composed, and she answered some of the questions put to her promptly and without embarrasment. To others she simply shook her head, and smiled with a look which said, "I shall only answer questions which I know you have a right to ask."

I have take to the narriedy and said take her latch-key with her for she might desire to return. She went, taking her valise. I never knew of her having a pistol. Last Thursday she returned, coming in in the pleasantest mood possible. She said her properties the properties of th McAuley handed the five-burrelled pistol patient had died. Then she paid me her and said he had seen prisoner shoot a this afternoon she came and said she was min on Chambers street. The volunteer going away again, and if she did not she witnesses asserted to the fact of the shooting. A citizen here asked, "Do you know the man you shot?" "Yes," replied the prisoner coolly with an English accent, "I shot | was shocked to hear she had shot at the min O'Donovan Rossa." Further questioning by the sergeant elicited a statement that the house a hevy of young ladies prisoner's name was Yseult Dudley, aged 25, that she was a nurse, and married, and that week ago Sunday when she read of the exasked why she shot O'Donovan, how long she pleasion in London," said a comely and black-had been in America and other questions, to eyed young woman, "she said America which she returned no answer. She was then should give up Rossa to England, and on lispersed. Mrs. Dudley was subsequently removed to the Oak street station and placed excited. She had a number of copies of in the cell. Her entire demeanor was that of a Rossa's paper, and on Sunday she said she rational person and a cool-headed one at that, had had an interview with Rossa the day

MISFORTUNE MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS. Rossa was placed on a cot in the same ward with Captain Phelan, who was stabbed in Rossa's office three weeks ago. An examination of his wounds showed that the bullet had penetrated the back about half an inch above the left shoulder blade. Sometime after his admission to the hospitul Rossa was removed to another ward. At about six colock he said he thought his condition serious enough to warrant his making

AN ANTE-MORTEM STATEMENT. The following aute mortem statement was made by O'Donovan to night at the hospital before Coroner Kennedy:—"On Saturday, January 31st, about 4 p.m., I received a letter at my office, No 12 Chambers street. The message was in writing and was delivered by a messenger boy. The note stated that a lady wished to see me; that she was interested in the Irish cause and desired to Masist it. She did not care to go my office and remain waiting there until I came. She would enly ask for ten minutes' time. The boy told me the lady was at the telegraph office in the Stewart building, corner of Broadway and Chambers street. I wentwith him and met her. I told her it would be well to go to some hotel as the telegraph office was no place to talk in. We came out and went to Sweeney's hotel. We went into the ladies' parlor and she said she would be able to give considerable money if anything good was done. She then said she would iall on Monday, February 2nd, at 4 o'clock. Roday she sent another measage to my office and I went to the telegraph office and there met the lady. She showed me a paper which I was to sign. She then suggested at we go to some other place. We walked lown Chambers street towards Broadway, then the woman stepped back and fired two r three shots at me. One of the balls en-

maly, but refused to say anything on the know nothing of her.

subject. W. J. Burke, a pronounced dynamiter, shouted: "You can kill Rosss, but you can't kill the idea."

TO A REPORTER ROSSA SAID :

It was a premeditated affair and this woman was simply the engine by which the destardly work was accomplished. She had no private revenge to gratify; no relative of hers had been injured in the English explosions. It is the work of the English Government, whose policy has always been to assassinate men they could not otherwise reach. She is the agent of the British minister or somebody else. This woman came to me and said she was Irish, but that her husband not sympathise with the cause of Ireland. She was rabid in her views on dynamite. She said the London explosions were no good and wanted a horrible sacrifice of life to strike terror to the hearts of Ireland's enemies. I told her I was not engaged in that business, and I received no money for such purposes, but only to help the Irish cause. She reiterated that thousands of lives should be sacrificed in London. She wanted me to sign a receipt for money. The receipt contained the word dynamite and I declined to sign it and put the paper in my pocket, and walked out with her. She is nothing more or less than an agent of the British government employed to assassinate

MRS. DUDLEY'S ANTECEDENTS.

On the 22nd January Mrs, Dudley called at the home for unemployed women, 60 Clinton Place, and secured accommodations, giving as reference Dr. Thomas. The matron of the home was so favorably impressed with the woman that she allowed her to remain, and Mrs. Dudley occupied a room jointly with two young ladies. Her only luggage was a value, which she never unpacked because, as she remarked, she might be called suddenly to attend some patient. She told the matron she had been married and had two children, but that her husband and children had died abroad. Her father, she remarked, had been engaged in the British cavalry service. She had acted as a trained nurse in hospitals in London and Paris, and she said she had diplomas from institutions of that kind, but the matron never examined them, though she showed them to other young adies in the house. "She was a thoroughly accomplished woman," continued the matron. "and her manners and speech betokened a thorough bred English woman of keen mind and bright perceptions. She was an intensey patriotic little lady, and sarcastic and cutting at times when speaking of those who seemed to be making war on her people. She was extremely near-sighted. In telling me of her work abroad, she one day said she iass' desk. She was a good looking woman, | She said she received \$25 a week abroad. teacher, with an intellectual face. Her man- ron, she came to me hurriedly and said calibre to the sergeant, heard up to to-morrow. At three o'clock would send for her valise. She went away between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon and seemed not unduly excited. This evening I Rossa." In the parlor at Mrs. Leggett's

TALKED OF MRS. DUDLEY'S DEED. escorted to a rear room, and the crowd slowly | Sunday last when she heard of the explosion in Grand street she was again very much before and said she had Rossa's word for it that he could get a ton of dynamite in New York, that she heard him say he knew and was in league with those who made it and he did not care if they stopped its exportation or its importation. Then she added that Somebody would get even with O'Donovan Rossa yet. I never knew she had a pistol, but I offered to lend her mine." The black-eyed young woman believed Mrs. Dudley was temporarily inssue on the subject of dynamite as used against her country. The matron of Mrs. Leggett's home did not know who or where Dr. Thomas or Thompson was whom Mrs. Dudley referred to, but investigation proved that she had referred to Dr. T. Gailliard Thomas, who lives on Fifth avenue. At his office it was learned that about four months ago Mrs. Dudley had come from England in company with a Miss Chalmers, who was living in Newark, N.J. They had brought diplomas from foreign hospitals, and Dr. Thomas had sent them both to Dr. Chambers, at Dr. Thomas' private sanitarium, Lexington avenue. Dr. Chambers was found, and stated that Mrs. Dudley and Miss Chalmers came to him from Roosevelt hospital, where they had been employed. They were employed on trial November 21, and showed diplomas from London hospitals. Dr. Chambers was very favorably impressed with Mrs. Budley, but she did not work harmoniously with those in the sanitarium, and at the end of the mouth, without being discharged, Mrs. Dudley left. Miss Chalmers went also because Mrs. Dudley was going. The latter was extremely patriotic, without being disparaging of America. They left about December 21st

THE BRITISH CONSUL. J. Pierrepont Edwards, the British consul. when informed of the details of the shooting, asked for the condition of this wretch (referring to Rossa), and being told he would pro-hably recover, Edwards ejaculated: "Then At 8.30 the wounded man was resting he will become a greater hero than ever." He added, "It is unfortunate that he should have been shot by an English woman, but I have been shot by an English woman, but I ill guarded by a policeman, when informed think the poor lady must be demented. I the particulars of the shooting, smiled never have seen her that I can recall and I

SAID TO BE A CANADIAN. A woman who says she is intimately acquainted with Mrs. Dudley, says the latter is a Canadian, and a native of Montreal, who came to New York eight or nine months ago and was employed as a nurse at the New York hospital. She was considered to be strong minded. Her father holds a govern-ment position of a petty nature in Montreal. Her other relations are prominent in governmental circles. Her cousin, Dr. Van Norman, was physician two years ago to a company which built a large hotel at Rockaway. Another family of relations named McPherson or McPheeters hold influential positions in

PHYSICIANS' BULLETIN issued at I a.m., stated that Rossa was sleep ing quietly and suffering no pain. His con dition was generally favorable. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa left the hospital for home at 11.30.

It is said Consul Edwards telegraphed a prominent lawyer instructing him to defend Mrs. Dudley.

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

London, Feb. 3.—The first intelligence of the shooting of O'Donovan Ressa was posted on the newspaper builtins and sent on the "tickers" to clabs at midnight. The news spread with wonderful rapidity through? out the city and caused the wildest excite ment. Crowds surrounded the bulletin boards, and at almost every street corner was a group of men jubilantly discussing the event. Passing pedestrians who stopped to hear what the excitement was about were told "O'Dono-van Rossa has been shot." The response was invariably a cheer or some other expression of delight. Many men became almost fran tic in the exuberance of their feelings. Strangers embraced each other effusively and shook hands with the fervor of life-long friends. Then they would link arms and rush in squads to the bars of the nearest hotels, shouting as they went, "Rossa is shot. Many thousands of toasts were drank to the health and happinessof Mrs. Dudley.

WHAT PINERTY THINKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Representative Finerty said to-night when he heard of the shooting of Rossa: "I am sorry. Rossa was a true man and a patriot." When asked what would be the result of the assassination of the dynamiter, he said what would be likely to follow would depend upon the motive of the shooting. If it should turn out, he said, the woman who shot Rossa is a lunatic, nothing could be done although all true Irishmen would regret the loss of a brother patriot. But if it should be found that she was a hireling assassin, this would prove to he but the beginning of a vendetta. If Englishmen, he said, thought to frighten the Irish in the United States by assassinating their leading men, they would find the Isishmeet them at their own game.

THE LATEST FROM ALL OVER RELATIVE TO THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 3.-Young Rossa says his father is a poor man. Every fund placed in his hands has been used for the cause for which he has been laboring. No man cared less for personal gain. He neglected his own business and personal interest for the good of the cause. For five years he has made a mere living and has absolutely nothing.

ROSSA'S CONDITION, NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The headquarters of Rossa's paper have been temporarily removed to Chambers street hospital, where its editor still lies with a bullet in his back. The

physicians think Rossa improved during the

THE INVESTIGATION. NEW YORK, Feb. 3.-Mrs. Dudley was urraigned at the Tombs to-slay. Counsellor Butts accompanied the prisoner to the court room, which was crowded, and many were unable to gain admisson. When Mrs. Dudley entered, the gaze of every person in the room was riveted on her face. She walked calmly to the bar between an officer and her lawyer. After looking for a moment into the justices' faces she let her eyes fall to the ground. She looked tired, but her cheeks were still rosy. and her eyes bright. Butts presented the case. He said a dispatch purporting to come from the British Consul asking him to defend Mrs. Dudley was He had not been consulted bogus. by any of Mrs. Dudley's friends and did not know what he should do in the case. Mrs. Dudley had requested him to defend her. While reserving his rights as counsellor to act in the case or withdraw he would endeavor to do what could be done for Mrs. Dudley's best interests. For the present his client would remain mute. She neither pleaded guilty nor not guilty. The court said she would be held to await the result of Rossa's injury and remanded her. When the prisoner turned to leave the room a The surgeon of Chambers street ficer. hospital sent a communication to the court, stating that in the examination of Rossa's wound he found the ball entered over the centre of the left scapula, taking an upward and inward course passing beneath the skin for 4 inches. This morning he was in good condition. Mrs. Dudley was locked up in a cell at the tombs. She refused to say anything to reporters. The British Consul states if Mrs. Dudley claims British protection it will be given her.

A DYNAMITE FUND.

LONDON, Feb. 3.-The Queen has expressed her desire to contribute a sum sufficient supplement and make effective any reward the government may decide to offer for the arrest and conviction of the dynamiters. It is believed the result will be law is banishing its ten for terms of seven the organization of a national fund for the object suggested.

THE CHINESE WAR.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Generals De L'Isle and Negrier are advancing upon Langson from different directions and each has 6,000

SKETCH OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA. HIS CONNECTION WITH THE FENIAN RISING OF 1867.

O'Donovan Rossa, the prominent character

in the startling tragedy and the well-known dynamite chief, was born in the County Cork, Ireland. He is the son of a small farmer residing near Skibbereen, west Cork. O'Donovan received the Scripture name of feremiahat the baptismal font, and is known in hinnative locality as " Jerry" O'Donovan, but as soon as he came into prominence he discarded his baptismal name and assumed the more distingue one of O'Donovan Rossa. Skibbereen is situate in the harony of Ross or Rossa, hence his assumption of the appendage to his surname. O'Donovan was at an early age apprenticed in a small dry goods store in Skibbereen and soon became known as a smart young man and the possessor of more ability and genius than his associates. During the couple of years immediately preccding the Fenian rising of 1867 young O'Donovan became an active Fenian organizer, and the district became a hot-bed of Fenianism. He can lay claim at all events to not shirking the responsibility which in Ireland attaches to any person who engages in the work of secret societies, with the object of treason felony. When the abortive insurrection of '67 was put down, Jeremiah O'Donovan was arrested by the constabulary and tried before aspecial commission in Cork, presided over by Judge Fitzgerald, now Lord Fitzgerald, and sentenced to penal ser-The dynamite warfare was not dreamt of then, and O'Donovan was one of the followers of Stephens, who believed that the way to attain their wishes was to meet Her Majesty's forces in the open field. An onget a certain class in Ireland the Fenian insurrection was popular, although the Church and the clergy denounced it, and O'Donovan, as one of the chief conspirators, became a hero with those who sided with the Fenians. An instance of his popularity may be found in the following doggerel verses, which are yet sung by indigenous ballad singers at fairs and markets in country towns :-

"I robbed no man, I spilt no blood, But they sent me here to jail Because I was O'Donovan Ross

And a son of Granu Waile." O Douovan spent nearly the entire part of his sentence in the convict establishment of Spike Island, in Cork Harbor. While in jail e was elected as member of the English Parliament for an Irish county, but the law is that no person convicted of a felony cau sit in the House of Commons, and the election of O'Donovan was declared in legal parlance, "null and void." A similar thing oc curred recently when Michael Davitt was their leading men, they would find the Irish-cleeted as member for the County Meath. the ire, and as they failed to make the round men feared the lead of the assassin ne more O'Donovan Rossa, after his release, emigrated trip this time they will not get a brass farth than they feared England's rope, they would to the United States, and the rather prominent figure which he has cut since in the social and political history of the past few thousands in inducing Huns and Goths and ed their ardor. General Wilson reports that years down to the tragic occurrence of yesterday, is well known to newspaper readers.

DYNAMITARDS.

THEIR POLICY-PROPOSED CONGRESS-A QUEER STORY.

London, Jan. 30.—The Paris correspondent of the Times says :- A congress of dynamite delegates will soon be held in Paris to endeavor to arrange for affiliation with the regular Fenian organization which has its headquarters in the French capital, where it is still led by ex Hewl Centre Stephens. Stephens' Fenians are opposed to assassination and dynamite outrages; they believe in open warfare aimed direct against the power of the British Government. About the beginning of the dynamite cra Stephens had not nearly so many followers as now, but the terrible horrors and injustices perpetrated by the dynamiters have so diminished their fol lowing that the regular Fenian party is overwhelmingly strong in comparison. It is estimated that to save their organization from utter collapse the dynamiters feel compelled to seek the proposed consolidation with the Stephens faction. They will make any con cessions to attain this. The main proposition to be made to the Fenians as the price of union is that the dynamiters will abandon their policy of attacks upon private property and public buildings if the Fenians will join them in a dynamite war for the destruction of the British navy. Stephens will be invited to attend the congress.

THE DEPOPULATED HIGH-

LANDS. There are few Highland glens that do not coutain traces of the banished population, Lochaber, along the shores of Loch Arkaig, the home of the clan Cameron, the remains of which were once extensive townsmile played upon her face. She walked ships may, yet be seen. The cele-calmly out of the room behind the of brated Glencoe formerly teemed with a hardy population. Famous Glengarry is a sheep walk, and the powerful clan Macdonnell are now in Canada. Round Fort Augustus, and far into the country of the clan Fraser is naught but desolation. In hundreds of straths in Ross-shire the wild heather has not even obliterated the green pastures, and the cultivated fields that once belonged to the MacKenzies and Munroes. and from whence the different battalions of the gallant Ross shire buffs marched to conquer at Maidra, at Scringapatam, at Assave and Argaum.

So late as 1849, when the present prime minister had already obtained political eminence, Hugh Miller attempted, but fruitless.

islands may see perched on every cliff, in the most exposed situations and subject to the fury of Atlantic gales, the wretched hamlets that now contain the remnants of the Highland clans. Probably he will wonder how a population can at all manage to exist under such conditions. But, there they are, elbowed to the very verge of this country.

For large tracts of that country the proprietors even now can show no scrap of locument, their claim to possess resting solely on the fact that it has never been contested, Created and looked upon, like the 2008, as mere vermin that interfere wird sport, discouraged and thwarted in Every direction, these people, individustanding their poverty and the hardships of their lot, have maintained unimpaired the noblest attributes of their race. Orime of any kind is almost unknown among them. Their moral standard is the highest in Britain, contrasting in that respect most remarkably with their lowland neighbors, and not a few of the leading British statosmen, lawyers, divines and soldiers of the past eighty years first saw the light in the crofters' huts. Far behind the strip of inhabited littoral stretch the Blue mountains, the snug and often fertile glens from whence the clans were banished, now turned into silent wilderness, inhabited only by sheep and deer, and an occasional shepherd or keeper. There are the vast tracts rented by the American, Mr. Winans, as a hunting ground, to be visited by that alien for two or three months and abandoned to solitude for the remainder of the year, where not even a native of the soil may plant his feet. - Nineteenth Century.

THE ICE BOAT HORROR!

AN ARCHBISHOP DENOUNCES THE GOVERS MENT'S MAIL ABRANGEMENTS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 1 .- Special despatches to the Halifax Herald from Charlottetown say ten frost-bitten sufferers arrived in that city to-night, each in separate vehicles fitted up with mattresses and heated with oil stoves. Oliddon will lose both hands and feet, and Millet will lose one hand, foot, and his cars. A dozen will lose toes and fingers. The story they tell of their suffering is one of the most thrilling in the annals of Canadian journalism. An official investiga-tion will be held into the conduct of the men. The Catholic Archbishop of Halifax writes a letter to the Herald in which he says ;-"There are no words strong enough to condemn the inhuman meanness of the authori ties or their ignorant flippancy in the Hense of Commons, regarding the winter mail service with Prince Edward Island. The men only get paid \$30 for the round trip over the ice, and as they failed to make the round Tartars to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remonerate Camelians for and niggardly way the mail service is conducted, and argues that railways to both Capes be completed, piers built and powerful tugs on both sides either keep the channel open or meet the small boats at solid ice. He urged the maritime men to stand together and be patriots for once; he says whenever this question has come up in the Commons, whether Mackenzie or McDonald was Premier, it was made a party affair. A tievernment supporter mildly hoped something would be done, an opponent wildly denounced the Government for not doing something, and a wily minister encouraged fighting between the opposing parties. When they had exhausted their strength the manister would rise and make a state pun about 'Isolation' and possibly exhibit his ignorance of the whole nature of the question, and certainly show his contempt for the Is and specifically, and the Maritime Provinces in general. The spirit of party would be evoked and a decile majority like a fleck of Scotch sheep following the bell wether would follow their leader in ignoring the just claims of these Provinces by the sea. The representatives of these provinces forgetting party must unite in demanding that our birthright and our patrimony receive some at least of the care that is so lavishly bestowed upon the

FIGHTING THE DYNAMITE RESO-LUTION.

upper provinces. There are times when

silence on the part of free citizens is equal to

treason. I think the present is such a time,

therefore, I speak."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 - Patrick Ford and O'Meagher Condon, of New York, are here at the head of a large party of Irishmen from New York and other cities. They are fighting any action on the part of the House in the direction of sympathy with England in her dynamite troubles. seems to be settled now that the subject will not be brought up in the House. If it does, it will open up a lively debute, which will have the effect of making Great Britain more unessy than she now is. There is but little sympathy in the House for Great Britain, though there is a sympathy for Ireland; and it is thought the sympathy for Ireland is atrong enough to prevent any condemnation of the dynamiters.

CONDON SPRAKS.

"It is the sheerest nousense," says O'Meagher Condon, "to assert that dynamite is sent from this country to England. ly, to draw the attention of the British public to the work of destruction that was going in large quantities from England, and on. He eloquently proclaimed that "while the hardled in a criminally careless manner. A few weeks since, eighty and fourteen years, the penalty of deep-dyed tons of it were brought over, and a crimes, irresponsible and infatuated power is large quantity of this was in the same cases banishing its themsands for life for no crime | with the detonators used to explode it. The white over." A large number of the de-pressed tenantry were sent to America; in connection with these explosions, and none the remainder settled on the seashore, where should be acknowledged. The British govern-United States has no responsibility whatever the remainder settled on the seasons, where should be somewedged. In strated government can put a stop to them very easily. Let have since lived. The tourist steaming along it recall its armics from Ireland and leave the wild coast of the Western Highlands and her people to themselves."

and the state of the

FIGHTING THE ARABS

Bricish ! FULL GETAILS OF STEWA' SADVANCE

London, Jan. 28.—Gen. Stowart now holds a strongly fortified past at Galar, not far from Metemneh. This place is on the Nile and about half way between Berher and Khartoum. Opposite Gubat is a large island on which penty of forage for the horses and camels can be obtained. So strong is the position at Gubat that it is confidently asserted it can be held by a small garrison against any force the rebels can send against it. The route across the desert from Gubat to Korti is securely held by the English. Col. Buller will be in command of this route. The news of Stewart's movements since the battle of Abou Kles was brought to Korti by Capt. Piggott. He left Gubat with despatches on Saturday, having encountered no serious difficulty. The official despatches leave it uncertain whether Motenmeh has been captured or not. Gen. Wolfeley men-tions that an hospital has been established at Metenmeh, where the wounded are receiving every care and attention possible. Other parts of the despatch indicate that Metemneh is still in the hands of the rebels. It is probable General Wolseley meant that the hospital was near Metemuch. Fuller details of Stewart's advance show that he employed what was left on Sunday, the 17th, and a large part of Sunday in establishing a strong post at Abon Klea. There these who had been seriously wounded in the battle were left with a sufficient garrison, and on the afternoon of the 18th he began a movement toward Metemneh. After passing Shebaca wells the British force moved to the right. This was in accordance with the instructions by General Wolseley, who had ordered that in case Metenmen were found to be occupied by the enemy, General Stewart should make an effort to establish himself at some point on the Nile between Meteumen and Khartoum. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 19th, when the Buttan line was only barely a couple of leagues from the river, the enemy appeared in force some dis-tance in front. A halt was made for breakfast in a strong zerebra. Presently the enemy opened fire while the troops were strengthening their works. The fire was the heaviest that the British has yet been subjected to. It was at this point that tien, Stewart was wounded. The Arabs fought with less determination on the ing for all their peril, toil and suffering. So 19th than they displayed at Abon Klea wil's the government that it can spend their defeat and heavy losses having dampernothing could execed the coolness manifested by the British troops when exposed to the necessary public service. Questions of tire of the rebel sharp-hosters on the more winter communication interests all Calling of the 19th. The same qualities were ada. He bitterly denounces the mean again manifested on the afternoon of the same day when they met the wild charge of the Arab spearmen. Sir Charles speaks in high praise of Colonel Boscawen, who commanded the square that day. On January 21st,

A RECONNAISSANCE OF METEMBER

was made. The place was found to be in a state of defence, the works, which were in fairly good condition, being furnished with loop holes. Colonel Wilson reports that he could have carried Melemneh, but thought it not worth risking the loss of the men its capture might have involved. The following day a reconnaissance was made down the river to Shendy with three steamers, which returned the same day to Gubat. Colonel Wilson deplores the losses the English suffered in crossing from Korti to Gubat, but in other respects he regards the result of the operations as in the highest degree successful. Wolseley telegraphs that two officers were killed and nine wounded during the passage from Abou Kles to the river. Four

STEAMERS FROM KHARTOUM

under Nusri Pacha arrived at Gubat last Wednesday, and it was by these that the latest news from Gen. Gordon was brought. During the reconnaissance of Metemneh Nusri landed and assisted Gen. Stewart's force. Metempeh appears to be occupied by 2,000 men. Half these are regulars under Nurengar. The town is provided with three Krupp guns, but has very little ammunition. The shells from these guns will not explode. At Shendy, on the other side of the river and a short distance north of Metempeh, there is a small Krupp gun, and the town is garri-soned by a small force. Col. Wilson started for Khartoum last Saturday with a detachment of the Sussex regiment.

THE TOTAL BRITISH LOSS

including the loss at Abou Klea was 104 killed and 216 wounded. The enemy's loss was three thousand killed and wounded. Herbert, the special correspondent of the London Post, was formerly secretary to Lord Dufferin when the latter was Governor-General of Canada. He witnessed the buttles of Tel-el-Kebir, El Teb and Tamai, and was severely wounded at the last named.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN SPAIN.

Washington, Jan. 30 .- The United States consul at Malaga reports 50 villages destroyed by the recent earthquakes. 2,000 lives were lost. 30,000 persons have quitted Malaga, and the rest of the population are sleeping in the open air. The death rate from disease has increased to 300 per cent. At Alfunuolas the earth opened, swallowing a church and other buildings. Nothing remains in eight but the weather cook of the church spire. Two hundred bodies already have been taken from the rulus. At Velez-Malaga prison, churches, convents and City Hall have been levelled to the ground. The processions headed by the clergy constantly pass through the streets, rieb and poor alike kneel in mud in the pouring rain crying aloud for mercy.

4 BAGS 20

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

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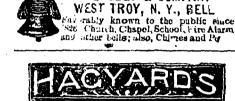
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And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD. T. MULBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

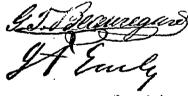


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"We do heroby certify that we supervise the arrange-ments for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in per-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty,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



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

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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endersed by the veople of any State.

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	froms, in	T MALLETTO WAY	Brobotreoff.			
		LIST OF PRIZ	158			
1	CAPITAL	PRIZE		\$75,000		
1	do	do				
1	αo	do		10,000		
2	PRIZES O	F 6000,		12,000		
5	do	2000		10,000		
10	do	1000,		10,000		
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APPROXIMATION PRIZES.						
9	Approxima	tion Prizes of	\$750	8,750		
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				2,500		

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

Section 18

#### VISIT THE ROYAL.

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

New South Wales produced 35,220,640 pounds of sugar last year.

The name of N. H. Downs still lives, al though he has been dead many years. His Elixir for the cure of coughs and colds has already outlived him a quarter of a century, and is still growing in favor with the public.

All those who have used Baxter's Mandrake Bitters speak very strongly in their praise. Twenty-five cents per bottle.

In case of hard cold nothing will relieve the breathing so quickly as to rah Arnica & Oil Liniment on the chest.

#### A FEROCIOUS CAPTAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 29 .- The crew of the barque Wellington, from Havre for New York, mutinied off Cornwall, killed the captain and severely wounded the mate. The captain and mate, in defending themselves, wounded three of the crew. The mutiniers being short of bands and the sea being rough, signalled a passing steamer and were towed into Plymouth, where they were arrested. The barque was commanded by Capt. Armstrong. body was found on board when the barque reached Plymouth. The name of the vessel had been erased from the stern.

Later particulars given by the crew are as follows: -The ship left Havre for New York on January 21st, with Captain Armstrong in command. He had been drinking several days before he left port, and when he got out to sea increased the libations until he brought on an attack of delirium tremens. This culminated on the 25th inst., when the vessel was four hundred miles west of the Scilly Islands in a spirit of ferocity which impelled its victim to imagine that certain members of the crew were in mutiny. On that day he had the boatswain, carpenter and steward put in irons for four hours for some imaginary offence. Next day he assaulted the carpenter, and, placing a revolver at his head, fired. Owing to Captain Armstrong's unsteadinoss the bullet missed its mark and wounded a sea man. The captain, evidently maddened by the failure, swore he would shoot every man abourd and began flourishing his revolver. The crew closed upon him to disarm him. He struggled desperately and was thrown down with such violence that his skull was fractured against the deck and he died four hours afterward. The crew of the Wellington consisted of sixteen men. They were compelled to throw overboard all spirits in the ship to prevent the captain from drinking. The latter fired recklessly about the ship while the crew hurled missles at him in an endeavor to stop his shooting. He was finally captured by the crew making a sudden rush and closing in on him. An inquest will be held.

Three of the crew shot by Armstrong are dying.

#### Young Men !- Road This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT Co., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated Electro-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANcas on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor, and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thir-ty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free. 22G

The farmers of the United States have ted votes to seven of all other occupations.

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

.The rates at public telephones in Paris are ten cents for five minutes conversation.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

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

Paper is taking the place of cedar in the manufacture of lead pencils.

EPPS'S COOOA-GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Eups has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water ormilk. Sold only in packets and tins, (4th at 4 1th) by grocers, invelted, "James Errs & Co., Homesopathic Chemists, London, Errals



# ILL-WON PEERAGES

-OR-

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

CHAPTER XXVIL -Continued.

"Look out, I say! These fellows are com ing again! What can they be about now?"

"To lay their scores on my skin, what else?" growled the blacksmith "An' afther murtherin' my father an' the gossoons, an' left me a ruinated man, I'd as lief they made an ind o' me, only I hope to live to score it again 'em, which I will, plaze God."

Here Mrs. Doyle, who, by one of those paradoxical anomalies—that unexplained enigma of the alchemy by which fear casts out fear, that subtle effluvia, darting through the brain, by which the shock that un-balanced it reacted upon by another, restores its equilibrium, and anneals to solidity the mind, a while since dissolved to the consistency of fluid, operated upon by renewed alarm, burst the husks that had woven a network over reason, and calmly said:

"Mr. Miles, avic, if it's here to defind us you an' the gintlemin is, it ain't the laste use; the sodgers is hint on our ruin, an' it'll only get yez into throuble. Go, lave the place, an' let 'em coome. All I'm sorry for now is that we haven't the pikes - not to fight out for escape, God help us, nor to die wid reviuge in our hands, but by houldin' out to make em shoot and bayonet us off at onet, widout more parsecution. So go, sir, take Miss Effie, an' if so it be needful for ye to purtind ye have no consarn in us, an' to prove it, ye fire yer piatol, we won't think the worse o' ye if ye hit us, knowin' well yor heart wasn't in it. Here they are! Gc, an' God's blessin' be wid ye, an' the Mother o' God look down on us all this day!"

"My good soul," returned Miles, deeply moved by the poor woman's unselfish heroism and generous devotion, and now firmly braced for action, "we shall stay here, and, if need be, all perish together. Come, kinsmen, get out your pistols. Mooney, my fine fellow, what are you at, in which Johnny Doyle, Ned Burke, and Larry are so ably helping you, along with Kitty?"
"Just a few pikes berrid here, yer honor,"

cried Mooney, tugging, with his assistants, to pull away a heap of stones and plaster behind the hob. "They may be useful, an', plaze God, we won't lave it to yer honor, to

take all the blows." Down came a bed of mortar, and in a cavity beneath was seen some score weapons, which were soon dragged forth, and quickly distributed to each claimant, foremost among whom were Kitty, Mrs. Doyle, Nelly, and Euphemia; even Norah Lanigan, roused by the stern crisis of the moment, with newborn energy extended her hand for a weapon which the blacksmith handed, with dreary attempt at mirth, saying :

"More power to ye, Mrs. Lanigan; don't atint 'em wid a taste o' it." Then, with cheeks pale, and some flushed, all formed a semicircle round Miles, as, concealing the pistol in his pocket, he stood at

the door and addressed the colonel: "So, ho, friend! was it but a ruse after all, or has your gallant heart relented, and a sense of soldierly honor impelled you to restore my bonny steed? If so, with all my neart I thank you."

"Now, my good fellow, do you indeed dis-cover any such sign of maudlin sentiment in my countenance? If so, I may quake and tremble for my sanity. No:

I come on another errand. First, my friend Captain Swayn has reminded me that the sentence was not carried out against the blacksmith of five hundred

"Diable! that's a good many. How did he merit such penalty?" said Miles, confidentially.

"By George, what a question! Well, to be courteous, mon ami, the fellow is a United Irishman and a rebel, in proof of which, when a few soldiers were quartered on him, hestinted the rations, confining them to potatoes and bacon—d—d common food—and next he put them in bodily fear of their lives, swearing that if they but made free with one of his wenches he would fell them, as he would an ox, with his sledge hammer; and altogether behaved so vivlent that the defenders of our glorious constitution deemed it more advisa-ble to withdraw from his inhospitable roof and billet themselves on others better disposed. Yes, he merite chastisement. But this is not all; my friend Hunter Gowan, captain of the yeomen, tells me that two of his late recruits have re-cognized here a lad, one Ned Burke, who had been their fellow-apprentice, absconded from Watkins, their muster's employment, after robbing him to a large amount. Moreover, some of Saunders' fellows tell me that one Johnny Doyle, a noted ruffian, and confederate of one De Lacy, a villain well known to Lord Carhampton, whom he had plotted, with others, to assassinate, but who escaped down here, is at this moment within the shed. Fetch them forth, these three malefactors, that we may deal with them according to their deserts."
"Colonel Erskine," returned Miles, stendily, "pardon me if, instead of acceding to

your request to deliver up these victims to wanton malice, I crave your protection for them, till in calmer hour I shall hope to convince you of their innocence, each one, of the guilt imputed to him. I have known them

long and—"
"D—n you, sir," boisterously interrupted Colon-l Erskine, advancing. "Who made you special pleader?—and is this a court of trial?"

Before Miles could reply, a brawny arm, grasping his, dragged him into the hut, the door of which was then shut to, same time Mrs. Doyle, putting her head out of a little casement, cried jeeringly: "Yez want Moll Doyle's son !-which of

em, ye whelps o' Satan? She has a good em." She laughed, vacating her place at the window, as the troops rushed forward, at their officer's command, and began to force

the frail barrier between them and their prey.
"Don't precipitate events," said Miles, calmly, laying his hand upon the arm of Gerald, who was in the act of firing. "Let us reserve ourselves for extremity. Effic and Nelly, keep near me." As he spoke, the door flew open, and the sheiling, invested with armed men, was only yet saved from profanation by the uplifted firearms of the defenders in front and the bristling pikes in the rear. Grimly the besiegers smiled at the small band challenging conflict. Miles, again speaking aloud, said: "You see, Erskine, if you drive us to it, we are resolved to die weapon in hand, not

to be murdered. Choose !"

ous, fidgetty movement on the part of the

vouth. But now Kitty's maternal fears, excited for the safety of her son, sharpened her wit in the crisis of fate to conceive a stratagem that in all probability saved them from destruc

"Forward!" shouted the colonel.

"Force the hut and drag out the culprits, cried Captain Swayn. "Fire and shoot down every man that re siste," commanded Hunter Gowan. "Howld !-jist let me say one word afore

ye begin, avic," screamed Kitty, thrusting herself between Miles and the troopers. In one hand she held a piece of liturf, just snatched from the lighted fire : in the other, a wooden bowl full of forge-dust. "D'ye see that, my brave gossoms?" she yelled at the pitch of her voice. Well, if yez think we'd leifer fall into your marciful hands nor make a clane escape out of 'em, ye take us for greater fools nor we are; so come on. There's the gossoon an Moll Doyle's sons to the fore; an' more betoken, Moll Doyle an' myself, as good as any of 'em, an' we won't hindher ye, only stan' quiet wid our backs agin the wall, an' the childhre at our feet; but I tell yez, on the faith o'a Christian woman, that the momint yez crass the thrashil 1'll put the lighted turf into the bowl, an' thin, begorra, but it's in fine com-pany we'll all go blazin' together into etar-nity—an', ye villans, if I won't up an' tell the Almighty thin, the Masther of us all, what yo done on us to make us do the like. Yerra, what are yez waitin' for?—is it to say yer prayers afore yez go?" And like a wild bacchante she waved, as she spoke, the lighted turf round the bowl of what, to the startled eyes of the soldiers, seemed gunpowder.

"Come along, boys; that she devil is mad as a tailor, an' 'tien't worth while running risk for chaps we can nab as well another time," suggested Lieutenant Heppenstal, moving briskly to the rear.

"Ay, 'tis time we were on the road to join Saunders at Dunlavin, to sit in court-martial upon the prisoners," said Hunter Jowan, following Lieutenant Heppenstal. "We can return to-night and fall upon this nest of hornets. I spied two pretty girls among em. Band, play up 'Croppies lie down.'"

"Byrne, you shall hear more of this business—probably be indicted for high treason, being proved to have borne arms against the King and constitution, and aiding and abetting the insurgents," exclaimed Colonel Ers-

kine, bringing up the rear.
Miles ironically kissed hands to the colonel, and turning smilingly to the yet flustered Kitty, he said : " Did you ever hear of Joan

"Joan of Arklow, is it, yer honor? No; -who is she, an' where's she from in Ark-

"Well, she was a great French soldier; but I deem you quite as good, for, like her, you have routed a host."

"Good-luck to yer honor," grinned Kitty, much pleased with the compliment. "How-andiver, I didn't think they'd ha' been so much afeard o' gunpowdher, which shows they're but poor spalpeens, afther all; an' shure, now that we see the way to cow 'em, we must get more o' the rale stuff.

Miles turned his eyes, still smiling as she spoke, upon the dark, beaming ones of Ned, silently contemplating each with demure attention, and a ray of kindlier intelligence flashed from orb to orb; but themes of sadder interest soon engaged his deeper thoughts as he gazed around the respited group; and Gerald and William drew near him, saying: "What's next to be done? I don't suppose we have come off scot free altogether."

"No," responded Miles, slowly. "We are now committed to our cause, and must stand or fall with it; there is no retracting. Would that Hugh were here, and Effie safe away !" "Oh, no. Miles," exclaimed Effic, who stood near, leaning upon a pike-handle; "I'll stay and see the fun out with you all."

"What! not daunted yet?" he returned. gazing with softened lineaments upon the glowing features of the juvenile heroine, so frankly meeting his. "Well, little sister, I cannot but admire your courage, though, if it come to battle, I do not see what post we shall assign to you and your equally intrepid friend Nelly. Perhaps you would accept the post of drummer. But truce with jest. Our position, Gerald, is one of serious difficulty; at every step we are now beset by peril. What do you counsel?"

"My counsel is, that we decamp forthwith from hence to the fastnesses of the Wicklow hills, and so clude the return of our batcherly assailants, or others of their atrocious league," said Gerald, excitedly. "If we mean to join Dwyer, we cannot encumber our march with women and children; hence the necessity of providing some asylum for them

"How are they to be supported mean-time?" demanded William Byrne; "heather and bare rocks won't yield much sustenance to supply for the means of livelihood, from

which they will be cut off."
"Leave that to Providence," returned Miles. "What, ho!—who comes? Father John, by all that's fortunate!" And he hastened to greet the pastor as he came in, out of breath with rapid walking, and accompanied by Donough O'Brien.

The usually tranquil mien of Father Murthy and the pastor as he is height like average.

phy was agitated, and his bright blue eye emitted unwonted corruscations of burning light, as, grasping the extended hand of Miles, he exclaimed, in accents sonorous and full of emotion, silencing at once the wild outcries surging to every lip, and enchaining every ear with attention to his words:

"I ve but returned within the last couple of hours from Ferns, and heard appalled what has come to pass in my brief absence. I see now but too well the manifest design of Government is not merely to oppress the people by persecution, but to exterminate them by wholesale massacre. Wherefore, not to resist tyranny, but to save life, no medium course is left us. Oh, that I had timely foreseen this! But not too late-not too late! Let every man, woman and child seize pike, many now, anyway, begorra, so come take brand, and weapon, and follow me. Hitherto yer choice. Now, Mr. Miles, Mr. Gerald, I've preached peace to you, my people; now, and the rest o' yez, let fly the little dogs at since such seems to be the Divine will, I lift my voice for war, and a henison on him whose hand shall, in that strife to which we have been goaded, smite the boldest in our holy cruice. God of Jacob! God of Moses! bear witness to our justice, and strengthen our arms! Saints of our blood stained island, hear our suppliant invocation; be with us in battle, and shelter us behind the buckler of your pinious.—Peace! peace!" he shouted, with elevated tone and lifted hand, as, while he spoke, the hurried tramp of many feet was heard. Seized with tumultuous panie, his audience were rushing to the door. Laying hold of a pike, he went before them, and in the gloom of the deepening twilight he discerned a band of about a hundred men or upwards marching steadily towards them. One look, however, sufficed, and he laid down "Pooh! you are a fool, Byrne; and were it not for your kinsman and patron, Bob said, "It is Dwyer," and hastened forth to Byrne, whom I would not disoblige, I'd call meet the guerilla chief, whose cognizance a helmet crested with acrucifix, and green sash girding his waist, even more than his lofty bearing, distinguished his person. In com- them within and without to beati- and mutimous as they were in the days of

point out as a malefactor. Come out, sirrah, pany with Miles he approached the shelling, tude here and hereafter. While aport and give what account of yourself you can. and Father John, at once recognising the in"Don't stir from beside me, Ned; I have dividual whom he had spoken to upon the promised Hugh to care for you, and I will," occasion of the tithe tragedy at Tubber, a said Miles, firmly, and arresting a half-nerve couple of days before, hailed him with enthusiastic welcome:

"Since it is become our duty to combut in to guide and lead with wisdom is our chiefost need, and auspicious in the omen, that of your presence among us in this hour."

"I doubt it not, responded O'Dwyer, tones of solemn pathos, and with heavily clouded brow he continued musingly: "Tis but from the collision of such chaotic and adverse elements we may hope to eliminate a living spirit. Nought else can move the inert mass. Blood, tears, wreck, ruin, in a consuming fire, to burn away the dead flesh and probe to the quick the pulse of life, is all our hope for the resuscitation of the diseased body. You have been in critical strait a while since," he added, turning to Miles, who renlied:

"Tis not an hour since we were invested here by an infamous corps of yoemen and military, and have obtained miraculous respite from summary immolation by a successful stratagem of yonder intrepid heroine. Nevertherless they did not leave us unscuthed; poor, palsey-stricken old Mooney is lying dead where he fell, strangled from the shoulders of the walking gallows, Heppen-

"Yes, I know it all," returned O'Dwyer. 'My scouts, Neil More and De Lacy, fetched me word of what was doing; but as Roden's Foxhunters were accuring round in one local ity, with Carhampton's dragoons burning and pillaging in another, and Kingsborough instructing his North Cork in the practice of that most diabolical invention of his, the pitch-cap torture, not far oft, without rash temerity, I could not head my small band to still the question, "who is he?" now that I am here, what is your plan? I am myself en route to Wexford, where levis are mustering fast."

once, before our march be intercepted. Noth-

the stir and bustle of preparation for a long, toilsome, and perilous march in scattered outlaw and the night marander.
While confounded at the eccentricity of the

position in which, without any previous calculation, and, certainly, contrary to the whole bias of his inclinatins, he now stood the avowed associate and champion of insurthink I shall become a convert to the creed of the predestinarian, and say with him, Who's born is listed.' But yesterday I should have mocked the oracle that told me to-day, jostled out of the even tenor of my dull, monotonous life, ceasing to be a cypher, I should be enrolled for battle it was my studious care to shun. Having come so far, who knows but I am predestined the uncon- cloud that had temporarily dimmed her scious instrument of some notable deed that shall make men gape and set me on a pedestal, a hero wonder to be stared at and shining forth in his refulgent glory. Well, attractions of the fair Milesian. if I must have honor forced upon me, allons! "May I hope for the honour

What will Hugh say ?" "There seems to be ground for your philosophy, Miles." observd Father Murphy, "else would I, an humble priest but yesterday preaching a gespel of peace to the people, be to-day sounding the tocsin to arms, and signalising my obscure self in a manner "Now, Caractacus, beshrew thy with that, if it hoist me on a niche in the temple of fame, will be tolerably certain to elevate the Princess Eva, come in guise of Strongbow me to the gibbet for the speculation of posterity. Circumstance, you see, is the destiny which, wielded in the hands of the Deity, ales the hour for us all Marchons

#### CHAPTER XXVIII.

LADY CASTLEREAGH'S MASQUERADE.

blended in heterogeneous assemblage a varie gated throng, monopolising for the hour, and personifying characters that once had acted their part in the drama of ages: notabilities of every land and station, habited in costume of appropriate magnificence, and representatives of every class, quaintly at-tired in befitting garb, superbly contrasted by the gorgeous splendour of Olympic divinities. Shining amid the cortege, chiefly in-spired by the muses of romance and history, whose partisans disported in reproducing the pageant, and living brief space in the charmed circle of regal court and fairyland, and ill-assorted, too, and strangely antithetical to nature, were some of the prominent actors in the scene. Thus disguised, and bedizened as a Norman crusader, striding through the glittering galaxy, Lord Carhampton, complacently smiling upon Calypso'strain in the gayquadrille, and Lord Kings borough, personating Ulysses the wise and good, seemed no longer the same Lords Carhampton and Kingsborough who had so lately in other scenes, enacting the parts of Tiberius and Caligula, bent their deathful frowns upon trembling peasants, and given their huts to the flames and their families to slaughter. Lord Norbury, in green tabinet coat with pearl buttons, stripped yellow and-black vest, and buff breeches, depicting Haw-thorne in "Love in a Village," pleasantly conversing with Queen Anne (Mrs. Damer) and Queen Elizabeth (Mrs. Guildford Colundisk), looked by far too amiable to satisfy one that all the bad stories told of him were true, and that he was indeed the arch-hangman of 98. And gazing upon the mild, innocent countenance of John Claudius Beresford, in the character of Caractacus, one should do violence to one's faith in physiognomic theory to credit that one of visage so blandly courteous, admiringly riveted upon Juno (Mrs. Pomfret) and Venus (Lady Alicia Luttrell), in train with Mars mammoth, Hugh O'Byrne; but keep you (Guildford Colandisk), was daily wont hold, and don't let the eel slip," she added, to preside over military tortura; and that those cars, so sensitive, like Lord Castle- various guise, and whose animated concersareagh's, to the exquisite notes of soul-subduing harmony, could have hourly gloated exultingly upon such discordant keynotes as the cries and howls of mangled victims. Yet somewhere near a sivulet that runs through so it was, and so far from criticism tarnishing the demesne by Hobson, Jenkins and Stubby, by a breath the reputation of these magnates of their sphere, fame trumpeted their merit tute senators courted their favor, youths of condition emulated their qualities, fair ladies

ing their new ephemeral honors—garish state livery and Union titles for the moment laid aside—Lords Clare, Glentworth, Donough more, Lifford, Cloncurry, and Carleton eaping the chasms of centuries, reanimated the dust of King Arthur, and lived over "Since it is become our duty to compate in our defence, and that of those helpless ones committed to us, let's prove the manhood of our arms in telling blows upon the foe; but heads pheles. Near a group of Arcadian shepherd. esses, seated upon a green bank in an alcove beneath the shade of conservatory blussoms and foliage, with crooks and flowers in their hands, stood one of the few whose outfit did not jar upon the ideal sense of the appropriate; and Hussey Burgh, in the garb of the Lion of Flanders, silently amused, was watching the antics of Buck Whaley in the farce of a satyr making love to Diana (Boadicea Pomphret), same time interested in following the movements of a masked caliph, Haroun Al-Raschid, who, in company with a prince of Abyssinia, were paying assiduous court to a Doge of Venice, escorting an Irish princess, arrayed in vesture of silvered crepe and gossamer scarf of pale-tinted green lightly draping her sylph-like form, encircled with a zone of starry gems upon her classic brow an east. ern tiars of sparkling brilliants, and on her jewel-clasped arm resting a golden lyre, emblematic of her land of song and story. Hanging about and following in the wake of this group was a domino, whom curiosity had long made unavailing essay to discover, and who, still maintaining stern incognito as he stalked, a duplicate Brutus, buffled every scrutiny of prying eyes to penetrate his disguise, and withstood all the cajolery of speech, sly artifice, and sinister inuendo to beguile him of his secret. As night advanced, and most of the maskers, in deed all had from time to time cast offdisguise, he alone still stood shrouded in mystery, and the rescue. When, like Azrael, the de answered from lip to lip, and whispers began stroying angel, they had swept their to circulate from ear to ear, not all of a comdevastating course, marking their track plimentary nature to their object. "A rewith fire and bleed, I came on; and porter for the newspaper, most likely," said Miss Warbeck Higgenbogsar, who, in the role of a Duchess of Marlborough, conversed sedately with Mr. Pomfret in "Ay, that is best," cried Father Murphy. Character of a Quaker, and with bard, "Let Wexford be our goal, and forward at unrelenting eye, severely scanned the once, before our march be intercepted. Noththat ungrateful creaing like prompt paces in emergency?"

"So be it," cried one and all, and with advances to a reconciliation having been so simultaneous action forthwith commenced coldly received as almost to seem rejected. through the Misses Warbecks' overweening pride suggesting the necessity of keeping up companies, by secret passes best known to the their dignity, and not to be in too great hurry and the night marauder. now unfortunately no longer a subject inferior. but invested with all the consequence of a wealthy heiress, independent of patronage or protection, was forbidden by her uncle, the Doge of Venice, to accord henceforth more gents and their ringleader, Miles, turning to than the most formal civilities exacted by good Father Murphy, said: "In good sooth, I breeding, and commanded to refrain from further overture to those relatives.

"Or a French spy, maybe," cried alond one of the shepherdesses (Cleopatra Pomíret), looking acutely at Venus (Lady Alicia), wito, deserting the circle of the Graces, had led up Mars, to ravish his eyes with the fascinating beauty of the Princess Eva, shining in her sphere with renewed Instre out of the radiance, and to keep, herself, vigilant record of the impression still made upon Haroun Al-Reschid (Maurice O'Driscoll), and the Prince vorshipped, a hitherto unrevealed demi-god of Abyssinia (Hugh O'Byrne), by the magic

" May I hope for the honour of the Prin cess Eva's hand in the next quadrille ?" said Claudius Beresford, coming up at this moment and bowing to his kneebuckle with

"Now, Caractacus, beshrew thy wit, Avaunt, barbarian! and when next you sue -most potent of victors-to win and woo."

He withdrew some paces as he spoke, to take a closer survey of the indefatigable domino, still lingering near. While taking dvantage of Beresford's discomfited retreat, Venus rushed in, tock Alphonse's arm, and peremptorily drawing her away from her While the nation thus grappled by the throat was writting in the throes of dreadful while Hugh and he chatted with Don Antonio. agony in the hands of assassins more ruthless, she contrived to launch her among the shep-than the fangs of bloodhounds, a masked herdesses, and seat her beside Guildford Col-ball, on a scale of unusual magnificence, was being given by Lady Castleresch to all the outset, been studiously avoiding. Unspace of brilliantly lighted saloons, presided over by the deities. Terpsiuhora and Annual Lady Castleresch to all the outset, been studiously avoiding. Unspace of brilliantly lighted saloons, presided alive but to the sting of self representations. to forfeit a now intensely magnified fortune, and bind himself to a hated yoke that incessantly galled him, yet cherishing the hope that somehow he would redeem his disaster, and make all right again, Guildford, seating himself beside Alphonee, whispered in a gay,

off-hand sort of manner; We're both out of place, by Jove! Malheur a moi; the whole thing has been a blunder from beginning to end; but fortune is such a fickle jade there's no knowing how to hold by her slippery skirt. Now, had you but come to-night as Juliet, and I hit upon Romeo, would it not have been more analogous to our unhappy fate?"

"I don't understand you, Mr. Colandisk; -pray let go my hand," coldly replied Alphonse, nervously shrinking away, and turning to address Lady Alicia, seated at the other side.

"Dear Alphonse !" persisted the amorous Mars, nothing repulsed by her calm aspect of settled indifference and cold tranquility of demeanour. Cutting short the exordium, she rose abruptly, and returned to join her

"Peevish, petulant little thing I" sighed Guildford. "I fear I shall have much to do to restore her to good-humour; I did not think she was so pettish. How beautiful she looks !"

"Prosperity has quite turned her head," observed Lady Alicia, in the same undertone. "I'm sure I did my best to patronize her. and place her upon a footing of friendly inti-macy with us. She declined all confidence, showed no disposition to avail of our civilities. and huffed at some little playful badinage of Carhampton's. She stands aloof upon her dignity; but never mind—if you're not a fool, Colandisk, persevere; I never knew a flirt but was vanquished in the long run. Just now I can see she is spreading her net to entangle that silly fellow, O'Driscoll, and that other mammoth, Hugh O'Byrne; but keep you hold, and don't let the eel slip," she added, tion was evidently not meant to be exclusive.

"The pikes were found this morning who searched for them upon the information supplied by Higgins to Major Sirr," exfrom ear to ear. Loyal subjects, brave officers, claimed one who personated Rhudamanthus, just judges, accomplished gentlemen! Pious in reply to Lord Carhampton, who had just dowagers descanted on their perfections, as deffed his crusader's helmet to say to a parcon in propria persona, standing beside Miss Fanny Higgenboggan, arrayed as a German

smiled upon them, churchmen voted them margravine: "Pon my life, reverend sir, I must say models of grace; and, serenaly approbative of their cononisation, the vessels of election 'tis monstrous, you ministers of the rerejoicing in all the outward and visible signs formed Church are so ineffective in your of grace, swallowed contentedly the plentiful office as to suffer us to behold, in this eighteenth century a people as heathenish

libation of unctuous chrism that anointed

you to ready reckening for your insolence. Come, send out that boy Burke at your elbow, whom Gowan's lads, Tickell and Beakey,

orious Queen Bess, and long before. Why, lock ye here, Lamb, there's not a bog-trotting lock ye here, Lamb, there's not a bog-trotting lock ye here. piest can't least you, one to Hades, or where he will; and you, see to Hades, or where he will; and you, see to Hades, or where he will; and you, see to Hades, or where he will; and you, an't drag the helots matitation to back you, can't drag the helots

Lamb, wincing beneath the fiery rebuke of the fierce-browed warrior, made deprecating onse: "Tis truly inexplicable, my ord; the manna of the word seems powerless ore; sweeten the marrow of their bitter hosility; and doubtless they are predestined o perdition."

Here an auxiliary, in the person of lively Here an summary, in one person or rivery the excited lady. "You do quite well to sardanapalus Pomíret, bounced timely to his seize time by the forelock, and effect prompt stron's side: "We have done our best, the stubbern wretches, the stubbern wretches, "Cock's soul! but it's fine news." vociforto cram the Divise down their throats, and lated Lycurgus Pomfret, the ensign. "Now make them noiens volens, swallow and digest wholsomer food than the ubiquitous, beastly potato; but I insist that you, gentlemen of the samy, to whom is delegated the duty of the winistan's not have a later than the winistan's not have the winistance of the we not Scripture to show us that toleration is not acceptable to the Lord?"

"Faith, I can't boast I've made Scripture mach my study," said Lord Carhampton, smiling upon the self conceited young parson; "but if you tell me I've Scripture book me, I'll pay up arrears with interest and good-will; albeit"—he darted a glance, wid of benevolence, at a venerable-looking minister close by, in conversation with Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Sir John Moore, in the characters of Philip of Macedon and Pyrrhus-"it may please the philanthropic Berwick, in the excess of his sympathy with the rebels, to impugn our real.

"Laxity term it—laxity and weak pander ing to human respect," said Parson Lamb, fearlessly bending deprecating eyes upon him whom his patron beld as a very Mordecai in and the wrathful one of Sir John Moore, the atter of whom said, pointedly:

"Had nat one out of ten of our churchmen the true Christian spirit of the philanthropic Berwick, or one out of ten of our military leaders been endowed with one grain of common human feeling and wisdom, it were not sted us to behold to day the woful spectacle of a nation plunged into the horrors of insur-rection and war."

"No," chimed in Sir Ralph Abercrombie, tapping the lid of his snuff box, "anything to deplorable as the condition of the unfortunate people trodden down under the heels of the Orange ascendancy, and their dogs let loose upon them, is, I can aver who have witnessed it, without a parallel in the world. No man's home, family, or life is his own. What's the meaning of it, my lord?—what is the drift of this exasperation and butchery of the people?" continued the veteran, addressing Lord Castlereagh, who, in the character of Achils, came by with Lord Charlemont, as

"'Pon my honor, Sir Ralph," smiled his lerdship, satirically eyeing, with expression not conspicuous for agreeability, the obtuse witted soldier, "there be abstruse mysteries in which I should ack ability to initiate dunces; nor can I explain how it is that some spirits be ounruly; it taxes all the canons of Church and State to execrcise and lay them in the Rod Ses.

"Fie, fie, Sir Ralph," here interposed Lady Moira, who, in chat with Alphonse Fitzpat-nck, Don Antonio, Hussey Burgh and O'Driscoll, was standing near; and a malicious twinkle in her eye spoke of caustic irony ready to sting; "how could you expect his briship to throw open the doors of the cabiset, and interpret State policy to public omment; come to me, who am Witch of Sador"-her ladyship represented the char-Fate. Acting by. counsel of the Oracle"—she et and looked significantly at General Lake—"Lord Moira has removed his library and valuable effects from his northern tastle to England, so that vindictive private malice, under cloak of loyal and more at tree country to live in, or die!" he added, with hombaetic percration.

"Meanwhile, what's doing?" demanded Sir Compton Donville. "Lords Castlereagh, Tirowen, Enniskillen, Portarlington, and a lot more are goue off to the Castle?" turnzeal, public good, calamitous necessity, volucky accident, or a thousand other reasons large as plums, shall find no more than bare walls upon which to wreak mighty wrath, ha! ha! ha!" And she laughed merrily, in derision, as she thus took the opportunity to acquaint the General that his threat to burn down Lord Moira's splendid mansion had been, so far frustrated in its object by the timely removal of the properly it contained. While, with checks glowing between shame and rage at the excourse of his malignity, the officer sneaked aside, Lady Moira continued, alternately smiling upon ord Castlereagh and her

"Government is very candid; it disguises nothing; those who run may read its deigns. Lord Clare made it understood that saying: alf a million of money had been placed at is disposal to buy votes for the Union. times carry clubs." Didn't Macdonald say he should have five coerced into surrender. Hence, resisting in blood. So poor Clomnel died last night?" place to place with a persevering patience he added, advoitly shifting the subject as the noticed a red blotch disfiguring the brow of the Bhief Secretary. "I hope he had a tranquil end, poor soul?"
"And that he saw a minister," put in

ervice or benefit of bishop or parson. As a lived so he died. Defiant of their pinistry, and more intent in edifying posterity by leaving behind him a fair eputation, he spent his time, instead of rehe world. So let him re t."

As Hussey Burgh spoke all eyes were atracted, and all attention was arrested by sloof or follow me?" ome sudden commotion in the lower end of he crowded saloon.

" I hat is it !-- what has happened ?" exressed round Lord Castlerengh, who had Wicklow brigand highwayman, and outlaw, een beckoned away by a sign from Sir O'Dwyer of Donard. hichester Fortesone, just arrived from the

"Lord, defend us ! what'll become of us ?" cried Mrs. Pomfret, staring wildly around yet eagetly survoyed each other. Hugh was upon her interesting brood, male and female. the first to speak: "Toby, my dear; where are ye, Toby?—d'ye hear?" she screamed to her husband, strutting about in the drapery of a mandarin!
"We must fly to England, at once. The rebels are up, and one can tell the end of it. Go down at once and secure our berths in the Holyhead boat. Oh, dear Mr. Burgh! what'll be the end of it?"

"The sacking of Dublin, of course my dear madam," smiled Hussey Burgh, gently disengaging his arm from the nervous grip of the excited lady. "You do quite well to

we cram the Bible down their throats, and sted Lycurgus Pomfret, the ensign. "Now

monthing the minister's path over the thorns | we in such panic? Men have no sensibility of the vineyard, have not done your part in their nature," tittered Alicia Luttrell, of the vineyand, have also done your party in the latter and the formula too great toleration, for which you giving him a little rebuking stroke with her have incurred the censure: 'Cursed is he have incurred the censure: 'Cursed is he have incurred the consure: 'Cursed is he have been consulted by the consultation of the Lord negligently, coll to observe how he took her sportive otherwise deceitfully. Pray, my lord, have coquetry with the cadet, or could she discover any jealous appreheusion of a rival. "But who is their leader Captain Rock?"

Some say he's one, some say he's another; but I say he's the man in the moon," grinned Lycurgus, charmed at his own wit and the condescending affability of Lady Alicia together. "And I shoot nearest the mark."

"Should your surmise be correct we are in worse plight than I had deemed," said Maurice O'Driscoll, regarding the youth with countenance more indicative of drollery than envy, "seeing that if the demigod be enthrored so far beyond our reach, our hope of pulling him to his knees is morashine also."

"I say," wheezed Lord Norbury, waddling into the circle, with glossy, rubicand disk, "the gallows will solve the problem one of these days, and introduce Captain What-d'yedetectation quite defiant of the call-him to us in propria persona. Egad! austers gaze of Sir Ralph Abercrombie I'm glad the rebels are up. Now we'll have some pastime and business on hands." He

rubbed his own complacently.
"By Jove! the very thing we wanted, an opportunity to demonstrate our valor and loyalty, and rid the land forever of the abori-gines," exultingly cried Lord Carhampton stealing an underlook at Maurice O Oriscoll, whom he knew was wont to boast of his Milesian language; but Maurice, at the moment rapt in the beatific vision and absorbed in tete-a-tete with Alphonse Fitzpatrick, took no heed of the shaft which flew idly

Lord Kingshorough supplied the void, exclaiming, with bosom elated as that of the carrion crow or vulture scenting slaughter: "By George and the dragon! we'll immo-late whole hecatombs! We'll show as many scalps as Sioux warriors, and convert the land into a necropolis!"

"Nought else may avail save the wholesale extermination of this perplexing people," observed General Lake with grating harshness "It has been the wont to laud of tone. Cromwell's policy and determined measures in the country, but I for one dissent from the general panegyric. Why did he leave a plague spot? why did he give the noxious refuse of the sword a choice between hell and Connaught to creep out again over the land and infect it as with leprosy. See, if the ordering of things fall to me, if I don't make cleaner work. Cock's hopes! I'll sweep so clean the race of Paddy shall become extinct, and his memory be as a myth in the land P

"I'll be down on the Curragh to-morrow with my Fox-hunters," said Lord Roden, "and sweep it like a hurricane. If man, woman, or child survive my onslaught, you may exhibit them as gifted with charmed

lives."
"I'll lead the chase with my bloodhounds,"
and if we harked in Lord Beresford; and if we don't outgo Pizarro, Herod, Nero, Holofernes, scter-" and I will read you by sign and sigil and all the celebrities of fame in deeds of havoc, call me a jackal. Ouns! have a free country to live in, or die!" he

"Time we be at our posts," said Lords Carhampton and Kingsborough, navigating themselves through the throng, followed by Lords Roden, Beresford, and General Lake, Colonels Skerret, Le Hunt, and L'Estrange,

Major Lombard and Colonel Walpole.

"Colandisk," whispered Buck Whaley, laying hold of the young man, who, acting in accordance with his own wish, had tacked himself to Don Antonio's party, much to the annoyance of Alphonse, who is the domino lounging about and so pertinaciously maintaining his incognito? Have you any idea of who ho is?"

"A baboon, I wager," returned Colandisk contemptuously, and with so little reserve of caution that it reached the ear of its object, who, facing sharply round, confronted him, "Be more guarded, friend. Baboons some-

"While Guildford, taken aback, stared housand guineas for his vote? 'Tis part of dumfounded, the incognito vacated the spot, the programme, those who won't sell must be | pursuing in the wake of Hugh O'Byrne, about whose skirts, not unobserved, he had hung they are rebels, and rebels must be crushed the whole evening, dogging his steps from

that finally ackieved its aim.

Straggling apart, as if by accident from the concourse, when a more sequestered space was gained, Hugh wheeled about, and accesting the domino, abruptly plous Miss Higgenboggan, inserting herself exclaimed: "Shadow o' me! you've been into the coterie of which, with envy that pretty constant. May I know to what pur-

Fizpatrick make one. She looked as she poke at Husaey Burgh, who, challenged to mile rejoinder, said:

"Among many vices, one virtue his lordship had. He was not hypocrite enough to ship had. He was not hypocrite enough to handle the misery of the wretched decks handle to the oppressor? Through the hanquet of the oppressor? Through peril and difficulty I've adventured hither to warn thee to thy post. The country is in arms Miles your brother is in the field with your kinsmen of Ballymanus, and Byrne of Cabinteely is in the hunters' toils. Pikes hat might have compromised his honor with covered on his demesne, and are surborned in false witness against him. His doom is sealed. And thou, Hugh, wilt thou yet stand The speaker lifted his mask, and, with a shock of terror, Hugh O'Byrne recognised the features of one whom a hundred myrmidons of the law. laimed several voices as the buzzand hum eager as bloodhounds for the game, were osseloud and louder, and swaying crowds after in full hue and cry, even the notorious

"Madman !" he ejaculated, with involunastle. But soon, very soon the tidings tary recoil of horror, then seizing his arm:

[Prad. waking pale dismay and consternation "Mask," he cried, "and come along." Stealle apprehensions which had made the preced-him forth. In silence they made their way ng day an anxious one for the citizens of through swarming guards, lacqueys, grooms, ublin, changing the city into an armed garri | porters, chairs, carriages and all the confum, and compelling the judges to appear in sion of a motley concourse, seized upon a lilitary uniform upon the bench, proved chaise standing for hire, and drove be no chimera. Couriers, jaded and off at speed to Hugh's lodgings in eathless, had just arrived with news that South King street. Here, secretly stant and the satisfaction is insurgeants were up, that the Belfast ensconsed from the world without and all its dear Sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) sil had been attacked and burned at San prying eyes, in a small, dingy chamber, lighty, the Athlone at Lincan, and that from ed with a pair of mould candles, and presenting at Nass, upon which place the enemy as concentrating in large force.

occupants, seating themselves, thoughtfully

"How in heaven's name, Michael, did you penetrate through the battalion of Major Sirr's spies, who infest in droves every quarter of the city, from the purlieus of lanes and alleys to the saloons of aristocratic mansions? It was a desperate venture—heaven send us well out of it !"

"Amen! It was a desparate enterprise, Hugh; but when all is at stake, what else was left? I could not risk a letter, I could not trust an envoy. But speak, for brief is my sojourn, You have heard the tidings what is your purpose? No mid course is now open to you. In what ranks will you stand—with Erin or her foes?"

"Go to; go to, man! If it come to that, can you doubt a mement?" returued Hugh, as, fired with animation, he gazed upon the excited O'Dwyer. "You heard the speech of Roden, Beresford, and the pack to night, and need we further argument to stimulate our spirit? I'm glad Miles is with us, but grieved to the heart for what you tell me of Byrne of Cabinteely. It will go hard with him, I fear.

(To be continued.)

#### AN LARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embracing the kidneys, liver, paucreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the utilicted: —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous guther about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? Is there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a de-posit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectora-tion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys be come more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unevailing against this latter agenising disorder. The origin of this malady is indi gestion or dyspensia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most import ant that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will effect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remady for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. Market Place, Pocklington, York,

October 2nd, 1882.

Sir, -Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persua ded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took, and would advise ar yone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully, R. Turner. 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.

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 have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly, Mr. A. J. White. William Brent Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16th, 1882. Mr. A. J. White.—Dear Sir—I was for some time ufflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I reit has restored me to which main, yours respectfully,
John H. Lightfoot.

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

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Chemist, Calne. September 8th, 1883.

Dear Sir, -I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours, Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist.

To Mr. A. J. White. Merthyr Tydvii.
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

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had saved the life of his wife, and he added, one of these bottles I am sending fifteen 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 that the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so con-stant and the satisfaction so great.—I am,

(Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J. WHITE, (limited) 67 St. James

W. BOWKER.

street, Montreal.

#### THE FARM.

A small feeding of potatoes, carrots of other roots to horses two or three times a week will be better than all grain. Carrots are probably the best roots for horses.

In localities where buckwheat is largely grown farmers find it an excellent plan to feed the bran from it to milch cows. It is not fattening, but makes a large quantity of milk, more and better than the feed from

Every year the proportion of grass-fed beef is decreasing, and this involves a much larger use of corn as feed. At the Far West farmers are going into the culture of corn that they may finish off their grass-fed cattle.

On setting out fruit trees they should be bent slightly toward the prevailing winds and then well staked; but as the stakes are lifted by freezing and thawing they should be looked after in winter and spring and reset.

During open weather in winter the outlets of under drains should be looked after frequently to see that they are free from obstruc-tions. When spring floods come it will be difficult to do this, and much damage will already have been accomplished.

Charcoal is often recommended forpigs and lowls, but it is not generally understood that it is good feed for any kind of stock fed with corn or other heating material. There is a slight alkaline effect from charcoal which helps to correct acidity of the stomach.

A yearling colt as usually wintered is sorry looking animal in the spring, and its owner is likely to be quite as sorry when the animal is sold. Giving four quarts of oats good treatment enough for calves and colts, daily to a young colt the first winter is, if the colt is what he should he, selling the cate at seventy-five cents per bushel.

A supply of lime and gravel should be kept in the benhouse during the winter. A good deal of small gravel will be eaten by fowls the stones in their gizz ands belying to grind the food and make it more digestible. The

their feed in keeping them in good condition. purely vegetable compound does all this and At this season the brush and currycomb should be used freely but not roughly. The stimulus these will give the animal's hide will start the old coat of hair earlier.

The question whether fall pigs can be pro fitably wintered depends much on the breed, The small, fine bound varieties have less con stitution, are not covered so well with hair and will not endure the winter without stunt ing unless kept extra warm and well fed.

Mr. Parsons, a Western tree grower, has sold \$2,700 worth of walnute from seventeen acres of land. He will not be in a hurry to clear that land of its trees. A good hickory grove pays better in its fruit than any or dinary farm crop.

Farmers who intend to make butter for asle next season should new he laying in a stock of ice. It is essential for making creamery butter, which tells higher, and it does not pay to sell any but the best. This is more so with butter than any other farm product.

It is unfortunate when horses have bots, as they cause irritation and undoubtedly lessen the nutritive value of the tood eaten bots do not kill horses, and when dead horses are found with their stomachs eaten through the injury is always done after the horse dies and the bots are seeking to escape.

Yellow corn generally brings one or two cents more per bushel than white flint corn. ing horses is probably slightly better, as it does not contain quite so large a proportion of oil. The chief use of corn, however, is for fattening, and for this the preference is for vellow varieties. Many of the most valuable elements of

stable manure are soluble 👂 in water and are washed out by rains. If the manure is on the small of the back, with a weak weary the field these elements are caught by the feeling and frequent headaches, is seriously soil that needs them. As ordinarily piled, ill and should look out for kidney disease, manure loses much of its value. If a shelter Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, cannot be given it, cart it on to the field soon blood and liver, as well as the stomach and after it is made. Consumers generally profer a long rather

than a round potato, probably from greater convenience in cooking through when baked. But the trouble with long potatoes is that they tend to become pointed at the end, and this is the beginning of their speedy degen-eration in yield and quality. Farmers prefer to grow oval shaped potatoes, as they do not run out so quickly.

It is a great mistake to allow cattle to have the range of the fields for the trifling amount of frost-bitten grass they can pick up. They will sometimes apparently fill themselves full, but the cold winds and the exercise will do more harm than the feed does good. What herbage is left on the field is worth for more as a protection for the soil than for its trifling value as feed.

A horse with a high ridge on the top of his head will be balky unless carefully treated. This ridge is located on the phrenological bump of firmness, and in the horse, at least, this indication is to be avoided. A horse broad in the forehead will be generally intelligent and kind. Those experienced in judging horses can tell by their faces and heads what manner of beasts they are.

Wherever grain is largely grown grass is likely to be neglected until the soil has become too poor to be profitably productive. Yet if grass and clover are to do their best work in restoring fertility they should have aduc proportion of the manure and of the labor used in fitting land for crops. Grass seed is very small, and a top dressing of manure on winter grain before it is sown will do much to insure a good catch.

Young turkeys require great attention up to the age of six weeks. A person of experience might not lose more than lour or five out of fifty in a favorable season. No hard grain should be fed until they are five or six weeks old. Bread and milk, with hard boiled eggs should be fed at first. Afterward, the ourd from clabbored milk is one of the best things for them, along or mixed with ground cats. Scalded milk can be used for a change.

There is unusual interest just now in the subject of poultry farming. Many without much experience are going into the business, with the expectation of profits that are more apt to prove delusive than otherwise. Poultry pays those who know how to take the best care of it. Nearly all farmers can do something in growing fowls and producing eggs for market, and as we have of late years imported eggs to a large amount every season. it would seem that there is a call for greater attention to this branch of the farmers' business. But most of those who pursue it exclusively make it a failure.

Brewers and maltaters are needlessly particular about the color of barley.' There are many things worse than the slight staining. which the grain gets from rain or dew. Mustiness is far worse, and barley will sometimes become musty when it has been got in without rain and is bright in color. This is

malting. Much of the grain will rise to the surface in the steep and be thrown away. Early sowing and the use of mineral fertil izers will do much to secure full weight. Cutting when partly green, and the use of caps to cover the barley in cock and in stack, will help to secure a bright berry.

#### COMPORT IN STARLES.

Remember that the grand secret of success in keeping all animals is comfort. The observant farmer who keeps a close watch over all stock will soon learn how they are to be treated, so that they will have that comfortable, quiet appearance which always indicates the thrifty animal, and will quickly notice when one is uneasy and restless by day or When he sees this he may know that something is wrong, and he must try to remedy

it. There may be some animals that are habitually restless and measy under any treatment, but such will usually be found to be untbrifty and unprofitable animals, and should be wooded out if they cannot be reformed by better usage. The cow stables should be so arranged, by partitions or otherwise, that no cow can steal the food from her neighbor or can worry her by threatening with her horns. Cows are often complained as of being unprofitable and poor milkers when at the barn, for no reason excepting that they do not get enough food, as some "master" cow stands next to them and robs them of the half of their rations, or, at least, forces those to eat in fear and trembling all the time. Old farmers can recollect when young cattle were wintered in open sheds and fed at the straw or hog hay stack, and when the common excuse for their unthriftiness was the vermin that were on them. It was thought and to give them better care was pampering and spoiling their constitutions.

#### IT IS A FACT

well established that consumption if attended to in its nest stages, can be cured. There is, however, no true and rational way to cure this disease, which is really scrofulous ulcer lime is best given in the shape of cyster or clam shells slightly burned and then pounded into fine pieces.

The care of horses is at least as much as more; while it purifies the blood it also builds up the system, strengthening it against future attacks of discuse. Ask for Dr Pieroe's "Golden Medical Discovery." Take no other. Of druggists.

> During the next 250 years there can be only one total eclipse of the sun, that of Aug 12, 1999, which can be seen in England.

#### A WISE CONCLUSION.

If you have vainly tried many remedies for rheamatism, it will be a wise conclusion to ry Hagyard's Vellow Oil. It cures all pain ful diseases when other medicines fail

Examination has shown that a quantity of the Jepan tea recently brought from Japan to this country is willow leaves.

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

A man in Nova Scotia has been sent to pri son for lying at a horse trade,

#### A SAFR INVESTMENT.

Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat Yet the letter is equally good, and for feed | and lung healer known. Gures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

> St. Louis speaks favorably of holding an international peanut convention.

#### SERIOUSLY ILL.

Bardock Blood Bitters regulate the kidneys, howels.

One of the Washington Treasury clerks is able to count 4,000 new notes an hour for seven hours a day.

#### A DOUBLE PURPOSE.

The popular remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil is used both internally and externally, for aches, pains, colds, crosp, rhenmatism, deaf-ness and diseases of an inflammatory nature.

John A. Seraphin, a Philadelphia policeman, can converse fluently in seven different languages, and is adding five more to his repertory.

# A PERFECT BEAUTY.

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

There is a Baptist Church in Pittsylvania County in which is kept a cradle. During a single sermon often as many as half a dozen babies are rocked to sleep in it.

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

An eagle kept in Vienna, Austria, died after a confinement of 114 years. Swave on the River Thames—about the age of which there can be no mistake, since they were nicked annually by the Vinnter's Company. under whose keeping they have been for five centuries-have been known to survive for 150 years and more.

Hollowag's Ointment and Pills. - Diseases of the Bowels.—A remedy, which has been tested and proved in a thousand different ways, capable of eradicating poisonous taints from ulcers and healing them up, merits a trial of its capacity for extracting the internal corruptions from the bowels. On rubbing Holloway's Ciutment repeatedly on the and omen, a rash appears, and as it thickens the alvine irritability subsides. Acting as a derivative, this unguent draws to the surface, releases the tender intestines from all acrid matters, and prevents inflammation, dysentery, and piles, for which blistering was the old-fashioned, though successful treatment, due to sweating in the mow or bin. Light now from its painfulness fullen into disuse, weight is worse than a stained berry. The the discovery of this Ointment having prograin that will not weigh more than forty- claimed a remedy possessing equally derived air pounds per bushel is nearly worthless for the yet perfectly painless, powers.

Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any Other Butter Color.

Burlington, Vr., May 3d, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Richardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and

find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others. I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became rancid. A. H. SABÍN.

Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

A Londoner made a bet that he would invent a question to which fifty people would give the same answer. He won the bet. The question was, "Have you heard that Smith has committed suicide?" and the answer was, " What Smith ?"

#### PLEASANT TO THE TASTE.

Children and persons with weak constitutions have always found great difficulty in taking Col Liver Oil, and from this fact it has not been universally used, but with Northrop & Lyman's Emulsian of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphices of Lune and soda, this prejudice is removed. Fr is so thoroughly disguised that you cannot detect the Cod Liver Oil. One physician victor us that it is used almost as a bever and als family; another person informs us not he had to hide the bottle from his children. For Coughs and Colds, broken down constitutions, and ali Lung Diseases, it has no equal.

Australians have discarded the horse bit and substituted for it a carrage, consisting of a stee! band placed over the front hone of the horse's nose, to which appliance the reins are attached. It is claimed for this substitute for the bit that it gives complete control over the horse without inflicting the least discomfort or torture.

#### ARTISTIC PIANOS.

Eight of the most beautiful planes ever imported in Montreal have been received by Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, No. 1676 Notre Dame street, where they are now on view, They are upright and square planes, in resewood and rich managany cases of very elegant designs, with good plated triminings and countifully tuismed, both inside and outside, As so the reliability, tone, touch and artistic qualities of these instruments, which are held in the highest esteem by the diffe of our Montreal professional musicians, it is only necessary to mention that they are from the celebrated house of Hazelton Brotners of

Peminine beauty and culture consumed at Vassar College last year 32,000 clams, 1,562 gallons of oysters, 111,439 pounds of freshment, 99,000 quarts of milk, 104 pickles, and 457 gallons of apple sauce. The cost of ranning the college was \$161,910 and the receipts \$152,000, leaving a deficit of nearly \$10,000 to be provided for from the endowment fund,

REMINISCENCES OF A MEMORABLE EVENT.

The pleasure scekers who are flecking to New Orleans to the great Exposition, make it a point to invest in the world renowned Louisiana State Lottery, and examine the integrity and correctness of the distribution under Generals 6. T. Beauregard, of La., and Jubal A. Early, of Va. The aext (the 177th) Grand Mouthly Drawing will occur at noon, Feb. 10th, of which M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., will give any information.

The British army has now a field kitchen, the fires of which will go like that of a steam fire engine, and do its work while march.

To the aged and infirm, the nourishing and invigorating properties of Robinson's Phospherized Emulsion give renewed strength and buoyancy of spirits. Always ask for Rounson's Phosenokizer-

EMULSION, and be sure you get it. There are £35,565,555 in Bank of England notes in circulation, and the bank's public and private deposits amount to £34,052,-

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more deligntful than getting rid of

it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Tornadors occur most frequently in the afternoon, 4 c'olock being called the tornade hour.

diseases, are quickest cured by cleansing the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. An infant child in New Brunswick, N. J., died last Wednesday while in laughing hys

Boils, blotches, pimples, and all skin

terics. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. 🖣

The Japanese have a new dictionary of the Chincse language comprising no less than forty volumes.

Dr. Low's Worm Syrup will remove Worms and Cause quicker than any other Medicine There are 16,000,000 school children in the Juited States, 10,000,000 of whom are en-

rolled in the public schools. Children starving to death on account of their inability to digest good will find a most marvellous food and remedy in Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites.

Very palatable and easily ligested. A Scholes Indian, named Adrian Hitt, walked from New York to San Francisco and back, and won \$4,000 thereby.

S. Chadwick, of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes: "I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced taking Dr. Thomas' Edectric Oil. The first dose relieved the in, one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

One of the New York prison convicts lately invented a hat pressing machine, the patent; on which he sold for \$10,000.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, writes: For weeks I was troubled with a swelled ank'o, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recom-meuded Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oll for it. I tried it and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value." Beware of Electric or Electron Oils, as they are

imitations of Dr. Thomas Eelectric Oil. \*.\* At Leipsic a musical critic has been sentenced to five days' imprisonment for describ ing the leader of an orchestra as a "violing

acraper." WHEN A PERSON IS WEAK AND FAINT, OR fatigued and exhausted, there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as a little of MURRAY & LANKAN'S FLORIDA WATER. Rubbert on the hands and temples, and inhaled freely, it tones and braces the whole system.

66 THE TRUE WITNESS'

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AT THREE OFFICES:

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TO ADVERTISERS.

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WEDNESDAY ...... FEBRUARY 4, 1885

#### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

In the twenty-eight large towns of England-containing an aggregate of 9,000,000 of population—the death rate for 1884 was character the hon, gentleman wields a nower-19.3 per 1,000, being 1.4 below the mean rate ful influence. Simultaneously with his enin the ten years ending in 1883. The rates for the three previous years was 18.9, 19.6 and 19.5. The decline has been, according time ago through his influence the Hon, to the Lancet, coincident with the Public John O'Connor was elevated to the Queen's Health acts of 1872 and 1875. From 1840 to Bench of Ontario, and now the Hon. Dr. 1870 the rate was practically stationary at Sullivan, one of the most popular men of our 22.4; from 1871 to 1875 it declined to 22, and in 1876-80 fell to 20.08. In the first four years of the current decade it fell to 19.3, and the death rate in each year was lower than in any of the forty-three previous years. The effect of these reductions is to add two years to the life of every male and three and a half to the life of every female; born in England.

A PERUSAL of the Governor General's speech at the opening of the Federal Parliament stamps it as one of the weakest and emptiest efforts that was ever delivered f. an our colonial throne. It resembles a schoolboy's letter more than anything else and is not half as interesting. There is not a single mention of any definite measure to be passed. All that the Government expects to do with the Franchise and Insolvency questions is to direct the attention of parliament to them and to invite windy discussio upon them. There is no promise of an effort to force legislation upon these two important matters. The Factory Act has been completely ignored. It is to be hoped that some member of the House, who has the interests of the working classes at heart, will elicit the reason why, and see that the rights and hopes of labor are not trifled with.

THE Times-Democrat, of St. Louis, Mo.has been gathering facts and figures concerning the population of that city which have greated considerable surprise. In a repulation of 230,000, there are seven white women to every six white men, and four female to three male blacks. This is the largest excess of female population of any city in the Union, not even excepting Boston. The death rate is very favorable to the gentler sex. For the first half of January the deaths were, males, of past oppression, their rooted dissatisfactition to a ridiculous expression of a symparemarkable city nine males die for every two and their unwillingness to be governed by a to his credit."

forty s per thousand and for the women to the best interests of Ireland, to her aspiratwenty-ons. If nothing occurs to disturb this tions and hopes. We trust the Telegram proportion in twenty years New Orleans will will bear these things in mind, and govern have we women for every man, and in a itself accordingly in the appreciation of generation men will be so scarce that they I rish affairs and events. will be too highly prized as ornaments to be of much service in the useful walks of lile.

THERE has been a satisfactory falling off in the convict population of the country, the set decrease for the year throughout the Domiorn being about 7 per cent. According to the annual report of the Minister of Justice 30th June last 474 in the Kingston Peniton. Dorchester, 97 in Manitoba, and 93 in British Columbia. The older and most populous provinces are much better behaved than the younger ones, which have more than their share of criminals in proportion to their popis the almost complete absence of female con-The total number of male and female convicts is only 1,067, which give the very small proportion of one to every four thousand of the population. This is a good showing and speaks favorably of the law abiding character conjecture; but in 1883 the quantity of the people and of the general moral tone exported was 22,333,333 cwts. Prices in of the country.

Two of the vacancies in the Dominion Senate have been filled by the appointment of Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, and of ex-judge Gowan, of Barre. Dr. Sullivan is one of the most respected and representative Irishmen of Canada, and his appointment will be well received by the country at large, but especially by the Irish Catholic section of the population. Dr. Sulli. van is a man of high personal character and of excellent abilities. He possesses a sound knowledge of the politics of the past and present, and is a fluent speaker. We would have preferred to see the learned and popular doctor occupying a seat in the House of Commons, where his services would be more effective and of greater benefit to the country. The other appointment, that of Judge Gowan, also gives an Irishnan to the Senate, having been born in Wexford, Ireland, in 1817. He early attained a prominent position at the bar of Ontario, being appointed a district judge in 1843. Among the important positions he has held are those of commissioner for the consolidating of the statutes in 1859 and 1874, chairman of the board of public instruc-1873. He retired from the beach in 1883 on a superannuation.

Ir is not pleasant to feel that Canada at the same time is celebrating the culmination of a system which immolates everything to party, which has turned the nominations to branch of the national Legislature into a mere bribery fund, and now threatens to degrade to the same use the appointments to the Bench of Justice. - Toronto Week.

The above is taken from the Toronto Week, Mr. Goldwin Smith's paper. We are happy to notice that the prosperity of Irish Catholics in the Dominion is such as to fairly make him howl. The allusions in the paragraph just quoted are directed against the appointment of Irish Catholics to the Senate, and to another subject on which the professor feels particularly sore. Since the advent of the Honorable Frank Smith to the councils of the Dominion Cabinet our fellow-countrymen in Ontario have reason to congratulate themselves. As independent in fortune as in trance into the cabinet the Hon. John O'Donohue was appointed to the senate. A short race in the Dominion, has a seat in the upper house.

Our people are beginning to get their just due, and to such men as Goldwin Smith this is simply intolerable.

THE Toronto Telegram entertains some very peculiar notions regarding the late dynamite outrages, and backs them up with two singularly wild and unwarranted assertions. It says that "after calling these dynamite rascals into activity by brutal and bloody, Parnell and those who hare behind him cannot be permitted to made many of its own subjects its bitterest "shake off their responsibility. These out-" fire, and now it has got beyond their con-"trol they desire to repudiate all responsibility for the results." In the first place the policy of its corrupt ruling class raises up it is not any denunciation of the British Government that has given unquestionably are, what business is it of birth to the" dynamito crew. They ours? Notaparticle of evidence has yet been to benefit by and live on England's secret service money; or by an uncontrolled or unressoning hatred of coercion and of long ages of misrule which have reduced a beautiful and pathy to the oppressor? If Irishmen are dybountiful island to misery. Consequently it namiters England has made them such. The is quite absurd and untenable to say that same power which, with fiendish cruelty,

females, and the death rate for the men is Parliament which is foreign, if not inimical,

A PAPER on wheat production in India has just been issued, and is based on the proceedings of the revenue and agricultural department of the ladian Government. It gives the result of inquiries addressed to the local government of India as to the cultivation of wheat, After referring relating to penicentiaries, there were on the to the varieties of wheat grown, and mention. ing the increased attention given to soft tiary, 205 in S. Vincent de Paul, 138 in wheat for export, the paper refers to the acreage and cost of production of wheat in India-two. points which must necessarily interest all wheat growers in America, since India has entered the European market as their most formidulation, A gratifying feature of the report able competitor. The area under wheat in British India is put at 20,000,000 acres victs; all told they only number thirty-four. and in native territory at 6,000,000 acres. The average produce of the total area is estimated at 135,000,000 cwts. As to what proportion of this large quantity is available for export it is said to be a matter of Europe at the end of 1883, although about 8s. per quarter more than in the last three mouths of 1884, are declared to have been insufficient to remunerate exporters of Indian wheat. When wheat in London was 43s. a quarter there was a fair margin of profit to shippers; but after the price of Indian wheat went down to 33s. to 36s. it no longer paid to export The cost of cultivation is so various that the government of India do not profess to give an estimate of their own. They quote the estimate of an expert, however, " for what it is worth," to the effect that, including eat, the cost of production is about 12s. a quarter, and that the native cultivator requires 15s. to 16s, to remunerate him. This, it is explained, involves a market price of about 18s. 6d. at a market center in the interior of India and at least 40s. in London.

> THE Montreal Herald coincides with the view taken by THE Post in regard to the responsibility of the dynamite outrages, and protests that it is both unwarranted and unjust to identify the murderous miscreants with the Irish people and make the latter suffer for the crimes of a few. Our esteemed contemporary says "it is well that people generally should distinguish clearly between the legitimate agitation carried on by the Irish national party and the murderous outrages of men who, whether from fanaticism gone mad, or to gratify the murderous instincts of depraved hearts, or from fancied wrongs done to themselves or their relatives by British authority, do not hesitate to kill, pillage and idestroy. It sometimes happens that a good cause is clouded, even wrecked by those who claim to be acting in its name. In this latest instance of an attempt at wholesale massacre, it would be a grievous wrong to the people of Ireland and the cause which its parliamentary leaders are advocating to treat the promoters of these dynamite explosions as friends of Ireland. They are in truth the enemies of Ireland, the worst enemies Ireland ever knew." This is the view all reasonable men will take of the situation and of the events; but we have in our midst an Irish eating paper that refuses to listen to reason. Because the London Pall Mall Gazette insists that a distinction must be made between those who are carrying on a legitimate agitation and the dynamiters, the pious Daily Witness rises to remark that its London contemporary seems to be seeking a reputation for cool-' ness in the present dynamite crisis at the expense of its intelligence." We are afraid our evening confrere has not much of either one or the other.

THE action of Senator Riddleberger of Virginia, in opposing Bayard's Resolution of sympathy with England over the London explosions, was at first thought to be reckless, but, on sober second thought. the press and the people are coming to the conclusion that his course was the correct one. The Chicago Herald save that "Senator Riddleberger will have to be looked upon with more favor hereafter. It is evident that there is some North American blood in his veins. The United States Congress has had no call to express denouncing the English Government sympathy with England or abhorrence and everything that is English, as of the use of dynamite. It was not elected for any such purpose. England has fees. Its tyranny has been the shame of a rages are the natural outcome of the agita- | boasted civilization for ages. Here in Amortion which the Nationalists have been los we know what it is. It oppressed the carrying on. The Nationalists started the colonies until it could do so no longer and then it lost no opportunity to annoy or disturb a people whom it could not enslave. If such enemies of law and order as dynamiters were struggling with that remorseless tyranmy, would care to be first in extending symTHE DEMANDS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The English newspapers are not quite satisfied with the Bayard resolution, which was adopted in the American Senate, and expressed the national abhorrence of the dynamite atrocities in London; they persist in imputing to the United States full responsibility for the inhuman campaign against innocent life, and demand that the American government take effective measures to prevent a repetition of the outrages. It is proposed that a law be passed prohibiting the manufacture or possession, except on certain conditions, of explosive compounds, and it is argued that the vigorous enforcement of this statute would stamp out the evil. But that is a mistake. It would not check the collection of funds for the dynamite conspirators, and, with an ampie supply of money, the explosives could be much more conveniently prepared on the continent, even in Great Britain itself, and in closer proximity to the objects of attack. When the futility of that legislation would be made evident, the English newspapers would take another step and ask the American Government to deprive the dynamiters of the sinews of war, by suppressing all appeals for subscriptions through the newspapers, all meetings and organizations through which so-called emergency funds are collected. This would an invitation to tread delicate if not illicit ground, as the liberty of assemblage and the freedom of the press would be more or less at stake. Legislation on these fundamental rights of the American people would be dangerous and would certainly lead to exasperation and oppression. As an American exchange remarks, "no Federal statute, framed to stiffs the preachings and extinguish resources of the dynamiters could be much effective without a resort to the most odious features of the Forster Coercion act--without, in other words, suspending the writ of habeus corpus and the right of trial by a jury of the Federal district in which the crime alleged took place. Now, such suspensions lie within the competence of a British Parliament, but they are expressly interdicted to an American Congress by the Constitution."

Great Britan has the protection of itself in its own hands. It has long been the rendezvous and the refuge of the political assassins and dynamiters of Europe. Let these be extirpated and driven from their shelter. The New York Sun discussing the recommendations made by the English press to the American Government regarding the course to be pursued on the dynamite question, says "it would be unreasonable for England, which shrinks from subjecting herself to a treatment of prohibitive and coercive acts, and which has yet to try the experiment of the Forster legislation on herself as well as on Ireland, to demand from the United States such reckless, high-handed, extra-legal action as alone would have a chance of uprooting the malignant outgrowths of Irish antipathy. What is Eugland doing to defend herself? What has done, or will she do, to shield Continental Governments, which also have reason to dread assassination or explosion? What steps has she taken to prevent the manufacture of dynamite for use in St. Petersburg or at Niederwald? Do or do not Russian Nihilists and German Anarchists make of London Lat this moment their council room, their armory, their treasury?

It is far from certain that every ounce of the explosives used on Saturday was not made in the heart of London under the noses of the metropolitan police. Let England show a determination to protect herself and to protect her Continental neighbors before she cries out so wildly for help from this side of the Atlantic. Let her try how a suspension of freedom of speech, of printing, of. meeting, and of subscribing money feels at home before inviting us to swallow such a bitter prescription on her behalf. Such a prescription, it is true, is the only form of action, as distinguished from the verbal expression of condolement, which would even aim to cut off the source from which the dynamiters are believed to draw pecuniary encouragement."

But facts, the Sun concludes, may as well be looked in the face first as last, and it must be acknowledged that an endeavor to muzzle speech, however foolish and malignant, would involve legislation of a kind explicitly prescribed by the American constitution and which the American people would not brook for an hour. A remedy for this terrible dynamite evil and a preventive of the shocking outrages must be sought for nearer home.

ARE TITLES BRIBES AND BADGES OF

SERVITUDE! At the late banquet, held in this city, in honor of Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier devoted a good deal of his attention and of her independence when she would be are, on the contrary, called into activity presented that these explosions are the work of dation (?) of his brother knight, and of The writer has apparently studied the by either one of two things, viz., by the desire Irishmen. If they are, what American, giving his impertinence in standing up for Canada | Chinese question closely and fully. He coning thought to the days when his ancestors first, last and always. Sir John even went fesses it is a difficult problem to solve and so far as to apply the word "traitor" to Sir that a good deal can be said for and against. Richard, and denounced him for having Some hold that the Chinese are indispensable dared to talk of Independence after having to the building up of the Province; others been made a knight. Sir Richard has taken the first favorable opportunity these outrages are the natural outcome of puts murder and destruction into the hearts to fling back the charge of treachery and to the national agitation. In fact, the situal of these men can with justice make them its emphasize the views he holds regarding the exaggerations, and says the truth is that the tween the two countries. Mr. Bright was at tion would be extreme more desperate warmest supporters. It may be, however, future of Canada. He sent his compliments | Chinese were of great service to the colony in a perfect loss to understand how any public if the Irish people were not guided by dis. that the explosions are the work of lawless to the Promier across the floor of the House creet and responsible leaders, and it they had Londoners, common criminals bent on plun of Commons on Friday evening in which at no very distant date may become a incompatible positions, and he could not not the agitation as a means and a channel der or mischief. In any event they are a rattling speech. Instead of admit danger. The following sketch of the habits conceive of any man having the face to apthrough which to express their condemnation nothing to us, and Mr. Riddleberger's opporting that he was a traitor to the Queen. he boldly maintained that the Canadian who

timent was loudly cheered in the House. If, | correspondent writes :- "The Chinese are because of receiving an Imperial decoration, a Canadian statesman is bound be silent when the interests to of Canada require that he should speak, and ed. Those who wear the Chinese shoe are if these titles are meant to stop the free dis- very particular especially about the spotless. cussion of matters pertaining to our national ness of their white cotton stockings. welfare and future, then, said Sir Richard, honors, but bribes and badges of 'servitude" This sentiment was received as it deserved to be, with significant enthusiasm, which plainly indicates that the national feeling is not extinct in the House. Sir Richard said he had no inclination to question the Premier's loyalty, which was a | and smells awester. These remarks do not, o most lucrative sort of loyalty, and so long as loyalty continued to pay, Her of wh m there are ten or twelve families. Majesty would have no more devoted subject than the present Prime Minister of sense of morality. They will stoul each time Canada. The independent knight concluded by saying that neither threats nor bribes pilfer, for they are afraid of being followed would prevent him from doing or saying what up if they took anything of value. They he believed to be for the best interests of the have a barefaced but most plausible lie ready people and of the country.

#### THE COMPOSITION OF THE CANADIAN

PARLIAMENT. A study of the composition of the Domi interesting facts and figures. There are althese Ontario supplies 93; Quebec 65; Nova them, though the men of course far outnum-Scotia 21; New Brunswick 16; Bri. ber them. As a rule they are all harlots, at Columbia 6; Prince Edward tish Island 6; and Manitoba 4. A remarkable and surprising fact regarding the social condition of the legislators, or those damaging charges. fathers of the country, is that a large majority of them are not even fathers of a family. Their usefulness in this respect is woefully limited. Out of the 211 members as 118 are bachelors, while 12 are widowers. We suppose it is this rather marked absence of matrimonial alliance among our legislators The Gazette naively remarks that look Bill. Woman suffrage could not be broached in a more favorable parliament. If Governor-General is likely to touch upon in likelihood of their wives and daughters ever for the hustings, the stump or the polling before one's eyes or in one's hand, booth. One hundred and eighteen bachelor representatives are too many for any respectable Parliament.

There is a considerable variety in the call ing and occupation of the members. Some sixteen branches of business and of the professions are represented. The merchants rank first in point of numbers, the lawyers take second place, and farmers hold the third place. The following is a list of the occupations, with the number of members that fill them :--

Merchants......85 [ Journalists...... Lawyers......54 Brewers..... Farmers......34 Brokers..... Doctora......16 Contractors..... Mill Owners.....16 Bankers...... Gentlemen.....14 | Engineer...... Builders.... 12 Architect..... Notaries...... 6 Professor......

Total..... 211 the Dominion pretty fairly and effectively. The legal profession has an undue proportion when the total number of lawyers is considered, but then they make up for it in point of talk, if not brains, We, however, notice one important interest which is conspicuously without its representatives, and that is labor. The artisan population of the country, unlike their agricultural friends. are without any representation that they the condition of the Dominion. could count on, and use to advance their interests before parliament.

From the standpoint of nationality there is also considerable diversity. No less than I tion of Chinese Immigration, which is seven races have representatives in our Canadian Parliament. The English predominate. followed by the French, with the Irish close on their heels. The following is the classifi-

English descent..... 58 49 American German Danish

As will be seen, our Canadian Parliament is a rather diversified body and of an unusually cosmopolitan character. Notwithstanding the great variety of interests, of races and of creeds represented therein, harmony and union generally characterize all the proceedings of the House. It is pleasing to see all these elements working and pulling together for one great object—the development, the prosperity and happiness of this Canada of

THE CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Chinese immigration to British Columbia continues to be almost as large as that of his spite to Sir Richard Castwright, because whites, and the fact is far from giving satisthe latter advocated Canada's right to assume faction to the people. A correspondent from Victoria writing to the Witness gives some ready. Sir John, in tones of derision interesting details about the mode of life, and scorn, spoke of the degra- condition and general conduct of the Chinese. say that they are "an unmitigated evil." The Witness correspondent tuts these extreme views down as the past, but that they are now a nuisance Canada. We are glad to notice that this sen- such a festering element in their midst ! The Blake, that Canada should have

said to be scrupulously cleanly about their persons, aud, as a general rule, so they are so far as their outward garments are concern. But when you meet them with. "these decorations and these titles are not out stockings, as in mild weather you not unfrequently do, both men and women, you begin to entertain semewhat serious doubts about their wonderful personal cleanliness. Their dens are too filthy for description; it is no exaggeration to say, that any ordinarily well-kept pig-stye is cleane course, apply to the higher order of Chinese. The lower order seem to have absolutely no they can without being detected, or rather for every emergency. Among themselves they will commit murder without considering that anymoral guilt attaches to the act. They live in promiscuous concubinage; with the ex. ception of the upper class, it is said there are nion House of Commons leads to some very not more than three married Chinese women in town. The Chinese population is about 9,000 together 211 members in the House. Of and there are a fair number of women among disposal of white or yellow alike."

It will be interesting to know how the report of the Royal Commission will deal with

#### LEGISLATION AND PARLIAMENT.

Preparations for the opening of the third session of the fifth parliament of Canada in the House, only 81 are married; as many have all been completed, and the legislative work of the session will be inaugurated this afternoon with the usual ceremonies. that encouraged Sir John Macdonald to in ling back over the principal events troduce woman suffrage in his Franchise of the Parliamentary recess, "it is not difficult to anticipate the subjects which the husbands and fathers of families his speech." This is a rather next way the were in the majority there would be little | Conservative organ has taken to palm itself off as a political prophet. As there is but being invited to leave their domestic sphere little difficulty in anticipating a thing that is our confrere cannot be accorded much credit for a forecast that is taken bodily from a copy of the Governor's speech. We are told at the outset that the session is not likely to be marked by important legislation or incidents of other than a commonplace character.

This would seem to mean that the two most weighty measures that have been introduced for some time past in parliament, the Franchise Bill and the Factory Act, will receive but scant consideration again during the forthcoming session. What is the us of calling parliament together if only incidents of a commonplace character are to be discussed and to take up the timeof our legislators at an enormous expense to the country. Parliament should not be made a theatre for the presentation of farces and comodies. A measure most urgently needed That list represents the varied interests of and most imperatively demanded by the wage-earning classes of the lation is the Factory Act, and it appears it will not even receive the favor or the honor of a mention in the speech from the chair. It has been dropped by the Government, for what reason will probably be elicited in the earlier stage of the session. To say that there are no important matters to engage the attention of the members is to laugh at

Besides the Factory Act there is the question of an Insolvency Act, which requires immediate solution; then there is the quesbecoming, according to competent witnesses, a positive danger; and finally, there is the Franchise, an extension of which would be most acceptable to the people.

These are subjects to which the close and serious attention of parliament should be directed without delay or dodging. The labor of the people requires more protection and better safeguards than exist at present: the trade of the country requires to be more effectively shielded from the tactics of dishonest debtors : the population offthe Dominion wants no increase from undesirable sources, and the taxpayers of the country want an enlargement of the franchise. In face of these fundamental requirements, it is absurd to say that there is no important legislation to bring before parliament.

#### JOHN BRIGHT AND FEDERATION.

At a great Liberal meeting held in Birmingham, the Right Hon. John Bright discussed the question of Imperial Federation. The scheme was severely criticised by Mr. Bright; it was neither expedient nor useful, and, if persisted in, it was bound to result in the loss of Canada. In combating the idea of Colonial Federation with Great Britain, the English statesman drew attention to the inconsistent attitude of the present Premier of Canada on the question. Mr. Bright pointed out that the Canadian Prime Minister assumed the most active part in the Protection movement in the Dominion, and for the success of which wen British connection would have been thrown overboard, as was threatened at the time in the leading Government organ, and then Sir John Macdonald next appears at a Federation League meeting in London for the purpose of supporting the proposal of a closer union bemen could thus attempt to hold two such and surroundings of the heathen in the Pacific pear at a meeting of Englishmen to advocate Province suggests the question, how can the a closer union under such circumstances. Re-186; females, 103. So it seems that in this tion at their present position in the Empire, thy which is not felt should be remembered was silenced for any reason was a traitor to people of Columbia prosper and develop with ferring to the proposals of the Hon Edward

the liberty and right to make treaties and to ter her own constitution, Mr. Bright said hat such demands suggested not a federation the empire but the entire freedom of Unlike many of our Canadian pries and ultra-loyal nincompoons, this idea of or demand for independence did not throw the venerable and eloquent British statesman into a fit either of anger or disgust. He did not take an angry oath, nor did he invite the nultitude of Englishmen that were listening o him to swear by the eternal that no such consummation as Canadian independence would be allowed or tolerated. No, but what Mr. Bright did say wasthat "whenever the Canadians thought this step necessary the English people would not object. A separation of the relations existing between the mother country and Canada might take place without any disturbance."

#### TRADE AND TREATIES.

There was a very perceptible diminution the volume and value of the trade of anada during the past year, ending June Mth. The decrease in value was nearly tventy-two million dollars, or about ten per cent, on the whole, compared with the returns of the previous year. In 1883 porters. aggregate trade of Canada amount-\$221,222,000, while in 1884 only reached \$199,587,000. In this contraction, the goods entered for consumption represented a value of fifteen miltions, and the exports over six and a half millions. Canada is not only at a standstill athe matter of trade, but it is actually reregraning. Ten years ago, when there were les people in the country, less manufacures and enterprises of all sorts. the oreign trade of Canada was much arger than it is at present. In 1873 the aggregate trade of the Dominion was about 218,000,000, or eighteen millions more than 1884. The following table will show the netractions and retrogression of our trade :--

	Imports.	Exports.
573	\$123,011,25	
	81,964,42	
	132,254,02	
	116,397,04	

Our morning contemporary, the Gazette, rade to be infinitely healthier and sounder han on its decay and decrease. The whole fact of the matter is hat our trade relations with other ountries are too narrow and too limit d. Canada is unable to expand for want o mai and comprehensive commercial treaties. Ve went more foreign markets, and if the sterest and welfare of the Dominion demand hat we should manufacture goods in spite the mother country, it would only be matter of logic and of consistency to seek market for these products without the per stional policy becomes useless—nay, it bemes a burden when it is not secompanied by int duty of a government in the matter of rade is to see that the surplus products of the country find easy and adequate outlets.

#### M. SULLIYAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The following subscriptions have be		3-
rived for the National Tribute to the	fam	<b>ۈ</b> دا
the late A. M. Sullivan :		
reviously acknowledged	888	25
Richard McShane	5	00
Hugh J. McCready		00
G. Kennedy	5	00
W. O'Brien	5	00
Ronavne Rros	5	90
f. J. Hart	- 5	00
ohn McEntyre	5	00
O. McLutyre	5	00
runk Kieran	5	00
C. J. Murphy		00
lichael C. Mullin	5	00
as. McCready, Montreal	20	00
. E. Mullin	20	00
Fogarty Bro. "	10	90
M. Hicks	5	00
F. Smith "	5	00
Edward O'Water 11	5	00
Patriol: Medition 4	5	00
. McGontiek "	5	00
oseph Quinn "	5	00
McCrory "	5	00
W. i. Rafferty 4	5	00
Walter Kavanach "	5	00
Villiam Booth "	5	00
ohn Mullen, (Sorel)	5	00
UID.	_	~~

#### the Editor of THE POST:

Sir, The other evening a few friends any suggestions as to the best means of ringing it before the public, it was proposed scribers were not present, but had their mes put down by friends, and I may add opportunity of contributing to such an oband expressions of regret were heard on not bring it before the public, either by lling a meeting, or in some other way that sir wisdom might have suggested. In conasion, let me assure them that it is not yet late; and, from what I have seen and intermediate Education in Ireland. ard, I feel sure if the subscription had been perly placed before the people of Mon-al, it would by this time have reached an ount that would have been a credit to our,

CORRESPONDENCE.

WORDS OF PRAISE AND ENCOUR-AGEMENT.

To the Editor of The Post and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, -I enclose herewith \$1 for a renewal of my subscription to the TRUE WIT-NESS for 1885. You have my best wishes for the success of this ably edited paper and hope that it will always command power and eloquence enough to calighten and defend the Roman Catholic population of Canada.

Yours sincerely, R KAVANAOH.

Maniwaki, P.Q. Maniwaki, Jan. 25, 1885.

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS: SIR,-Enclosed please find the sum of two dollars, one dollar of which to renew my subscription for the ensuing year, the other dollar to procure your truly valuable journal

for a new subscriber. The True Witness, together with furnishing the current news of the day, being the principal advocate in this province in defending the Irish national creed and cause, it cortainly becomes the imperative duty of every

devoted national oracle. If your patrons would earnestly exert themselves, I believe each could procure a new subscriber, thereby doubling your sup-

true Irishman therein to support their own

Such co-operation would enable you to strengthen your staff to fight the battle of our country, and prove that we are still the descendants of a nation of patriots, poets and sages, who never will surrender until we pro-

cure ample justice.

Hoping, Mr. Editor, that these few lines will aid in stimulating my countrymen to assist in supporting their national cause in this entightened age, when the pen and the press are stronger weapons than the sword or the cannon, I have the honor, sir, to remain your humble and obedient servant,

Savage's Mills, Jan. 27, 1885.

A GOOD PLACE TO SETTLE IN.

To the Editor of THE Post and TRUE WITNESS DEAR SIR, -Will you permit me space in your valuable paper to call the attention of industrious working people to this section of country as a field for settlement. I came here seven years ago with but little means, a large family, but with a good share of determination, to carve out a home for myself and children. I can now say I have succeeded beyond my expectations. I can now stand on a hill near my house and see the smoke laims that these figures indicate our foreign | rising up from five comfortable little homes, each containing one of my children and some of them several grandchildren. They have and than in former years. This is sack each at least 200 acres of land, and if they ing a bone with a vengeance. Our continue to be industrious they will very scon berger) repeated that he did not approve contemporary is quite an adopt at be independent. This country is settled most these methods. "But we all know," said he, extracting sunbeams from a cucumber. The of old country parents, belonging to all sjority of people will prefer to believe that denominations; perfect harmony and good e health and soundness of a thing are better | feeling exist, the demon of religious discord seel on its growth and development rather is unknown amongst us-and I hope and trust it always will be so. As I stated I settled here seven years ago, I struck into the forest four miles from my ucarest neighbor. There was but one Catholic in the settlement at that time, now there are about 30 Catholic families. all of whom are doing well. We have built a nice little church and we have one school in operation, and there are one or two otherschool sections being form. The Ontario Government is very liber and even kind to the settlers; they have opened roads for us, giving employment to the poorer settlers. They give gratis, 100 acres of land to each boy or man 18 years of age, or upwards, and to heads of families 200 acres; there is no market for these products without the per partiality shown to any acct or nationality issue or interference of Downing street. —first come first served. It is a wonder to here is more to be lost than gained in me that more of our co-religionists do not nanufacturing goods that cannot be consum- avail themselves of such advantageous terms by our own people, and which cannot This country is now being rapidly settled by ad a market outside the Canadian borders. Ontario farmers and their sons (some coming the right to inaugurate and maintain a with considerable means). The climate here sational policy becomes useless—nay, it has is about the same as in Montreal. We are situate about the same, 451 degrees north latitude, some 400 miles further west, and he power to make commercial treaties. The owing to this we have vegetation a little earlier. We have numerous lakes and streams, the land is fertile, and the country very healthy. It is easy of access, and will in a few months be much more so, as the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway is being rapidly constructed through the heart of the country. Persons with a moderate amount of means could at present buy partly improved places, not far from the railway, at fair value; but of course property is increasing in value, and will con-

tinue to do so for some time. Any person desirous of settling in a new country would do well to apply for any in-formation required, to Mr. Handy, Crown Land Agent, at Emadale post office, Out., or to the writer at Kearney P. O., Ont., either of whom will be most happy to reply to them.
I am, dear sir, your obdt. sevt.,
H. McG.

KEARNEY, Ont., Jan. 19th, 1885.

The well known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect nervine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and com-

THE LATE LORD O'HAGAN.

EULOGISTIC ARTICLES IN THE LONDON PAPERS-SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The morning papers all contain articles highly sulogistic of Lord O'Hagan. The Times says he was one of Ireland's most gifted sons, the news of whose death will cause sorrow among the parties, O'D. .... 2 00 classes and sects in Ireland and England and on the continent.

The Right: Hon. Thomas O'Hagan was born in Dublin in 1810 and was called to the Irish har in 1836. He held for several years aving met together, among other subjects the post of assistant barrister for the County of the subscription list to the Sullivan of Longford, was appointed solicitor-general the post of assistant barrister for the County and was considered, and, after many theories for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's second ad been discussed as to the cause of its administration in 1860 and to the (1rish) ilure, or, at least, partial failure, and after Attorney-Generalyhip in 1861 and was any suggestions as to the best means of sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1865 and was appointed a Justice of the nat then and there a beginning should be Court of Common Pleas in Ireland. He was member for Tralee from 160, being the amount of the subscription at enclosed. I may say that some of the Bench, and supported the Liberal party. On Mr. Gladstone taking the reins of power in Dec., 1868, Mr. O'Hagan was made Lord at when called on for the amount against | High Chanceller of Ireland, being the first sir names, they felt pleased to have had Roman Catholic elevated to that dignity in modern times; and in June, 1870, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron sides that the parties who started the fund O'Hagan. He remained in office until the resignation of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet in Feb., 1874. In Oct., 1878, he was nominated one of the commissioners who were intrusted with the duty of giving effect to the act relating to

READ THIS

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

BAYARD'S DYNAMITE RESO-LUTION.

Debate in the American Senate—Denunciation of Assassination and of Tyranny and Oppression - American Responsibility

Senators in the United States Senate on the resolution of Mr. Bayard relating to the Dynamite explosions:—Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, in moving to refer the resolution to the Committee Foreign Relations said: The resolution now before the Senate expressed the indignation of the Senate at the blowing up of certain buildings in England because, forsooth, they were the buildings in which the laws of England were made-laws which guaranteed liberty to the subjects of Great Britain. That reason was not sufficient to Mr. Riddleberger. We could not, he said, he expected to approve all the methods of the Irish people, but while we were ourselves preparing and experimenting with dynamite to blow vessels out of water and to drown people in the ocean it scarcely became us to say that a people who did not constitute a government and could not make a proclama-

same circumstances. Put any of us in a country where we could not exercise the God-given right of owning a foot of land, even though carned with the sweat of our faces, and then see what methods we would employ. He did not mean to justify the method, but he would not vote for any resolution that might be distorted into an expression of sympathy, or even of common fellowship, with a country that knows nothing but cruelty, and gives none of her surjects the exercise of that liverty that we on this side the Atlantic believed belong to every people.

tion of war should not use the same instru-

CAUSE FOR VENGEANCE

Only a short time ago the houses of Congress had heard of a judicial opinion rendered 'over youder" punishing some Inshman, in which the judge violated every principle of the common law, every principle of the Bill of Rights, every principle of Magna Charta, every principle of the constitution in determining questions of fact for the jury. Had any expression of indignation been heard in the Senate then? No. If an English judge, having an Irishman on trial before could say to the jury, "These him, without eliciting any exare the facts," pression of indignation on the part of the United States Senato, he (Mr. Riddleberger) must beg to be excused from expressing sympathy for the blowing up of a building in which laws were made that were administered by such judges. He (Mr. Riddle-"that there is war betwebn England and Ircland-absolute war so far as Irishmen without a government could make it. We are so neutral here," he continued, "that some Senators think we ought not to dig a ditch [alluding to the Nicaraguan canal] without the consent of Eng land-so neutral that we could not give an opinion about anything regarding England except an adverse opinion about poor struggling Ireland."

Although Ireland's natural increase, Mr. Riddleberger continued, had been equal to that of England, there were not by two millions so many inhabitants in Ireland to day as there were twenty years ago. Such was the result of oppression. Any resolution that might be passed here would be construed as a resolution of sympathy and fellowship with a government of cruelty and tyranny. He therefore moved the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMERICA NOT RESPONSIBLE. Hoar of Massachusetta said :attributed to Her Britannic Majesty's reremiss in the matter of legal prohibition has been at fault in extending the right of asylum upon her soil to Irish exiles. I believe that America has always performed the duties of neutrality as required by the law of nations, and by a sound and wise regard for the interest of other civilized nations. We cannot undertake to deal with mere speech; we cannot undertake to deal with mere violent expressions of indignation; we cannot undertake to deal with mere vapor, and, if we do so, those things would be much more dangerous to foreign govern-ments if they were repressed than if suffered to be discharged and to pass off in the natural way. I think the United States have been in the past, and will continue to be as ready to make strict and efficient laws against the actual originating of crime, of offences, of violence upon our soil to be directed against foreign governments or foreign people, as any other nation ever has been or ever will be. Certainly we can submit our conduct in that respect to a compari- and put up in glass vials. son with that of Great Britain without shrinking or flinching. But that is not the question of the present hour, and I should not have adverted to it but for the utterances or alleged utterances of the British Minister.

Mr. Hoar added that "in voting for the resolution he would do so with the entire Irish race among his constituents as much as the opinion of any other class of American

citizena " Mr. Riddleberger said that he had not assumed that it was a mode of warfare of the Irish people. He denied that any Senator had any knowledge upon which to base such an assumption.

TALK ABOUT PRESSURE.

Mr. Ingalls (rep.) of Kan., said he had observed by the press despatches from London that a disposition existed there in favor of bringing some "pressure" to bear upon the people of the United States to prevent the further operations" of those who were employing dynamite as an instrument of des-The despatches had also stated truction. The despatches had also stated that this feeling had "somewhat changed" on the introduction of the Edmunds bill in the United States Senate. He (Mr. Ingalls) had also noticed the statement that at a railway station an American traveller had been assailed by a mob of infuriated Englishmen because he was an American, and only escaped violence by the display of a revolver. "Mr. President," Mr. Ingalis continued,

"I shall vote for the resolution offered by the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Bayard), not as expressive in any way whatever of the inculpation of the American people in these wrongs, not because I believe there has been any sympathy on the part of America with those who have been engaged in these outrages, not as an apology, not as in way what-ever expressive of my belief that there has been any guilty complicity on the part of America, ployed, and my conviction that those who A correspondent asserts the Congress will empley them are not only the enemies of the offer a reward for McDermott's removal.

cause they represent, but of the causeof civilization and good government everywhere. Sir, the bombs that shattered the walls of the Parliament houses of Great Britain and of the Tower of the city of London shook the foundations of every capital in Christendom. There was no Parliament house from Paris to St. Petersburg that did not feel the force and effect of that blow. Those acts are declara! tions of war against society, and as such are The following is a fuller report of the speeches delivered by prominent American entitled to the condemnation and abhorrence of every thoughtful man.

WORSE THAN DYNAMITE.

"But, sir," added Mr. Ingalls, "there is something worse in society than dynamite, and that is the passions and the wrongs and the guilt that make dynamite possible. The worst dynamite is in the soul of man. Poverty, helpless and hopeless; oppression, the wrongs of centuries, are the ingredients of that agency of destruction. If we are to be expected by the adoption of this resolution to express our conviction that the American people or the Irishmen naturalized in America are in any way whatever responsible for those outrages, or that they are in any way whatever the accomplices of those who are responsible for them, I, sir, repel and disavow it. These acts convey a momentous and portentous lesson. No matter what may be said of the course of England towards Ireland for centuries, no matter what may be said of her course in the East Indies, in China, in Egypt, ments of war that we would use under the i in New Zealand, in all portions of the earth where her power has been exerted, there can be but one opinion of the lesson that there occurrences teach. That lesson, sir, is that for nations, as for men, there is nothing so unprofitable as injustice. The thief robs himself; the murderer inflicts upon himself a deeper wound than that which slays his victim, and a nation or a State that imposes chains upon any portion of its citizens or subjects, places heavier manacles apon itself than those which bind its hapless victims. And those who deny the rights of mankind or impair the prerogatives of free-dom anywhere are taught by these occurrences that behind them, silent and tardy it may be, but inexorable and relentless, stands with uplifted hand the menacing spectre of vengeance and retribution.'

Mr. Riddleberger read the published account of the American traveller in England alluded to by Mr. Ingalis, and said it came as near to killing as anything he had seen in connection with the explosions. He was not defending dynamite, however. But could remember Harper's Ferry, where the pike was dynamite, when the constitution tolerated slavery; but when public sentiment said that slaves should be free, constitutions were pricked with pikes and laws were trodden under foot. The people of Reland to-day were as essentially slaves as ever the slaves of the South were -- save only that they were not subject to sale as chattels. They were not citizens in their own country, nor could they be soldiers of their own country. An Irishman could not even be a policeman without first becoming a traitor to his country. No reason had yet been advanced for the adoption of the resolution beyond the mere fact that it was pending, and, concluded Mr. Riddleberger, you dare not vote against it.

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

TAKING THE VEIL. Three young ladies took the black veil at

the Lorette abbey, near Toronto, on Monday. Their names are Miss Hannahoe, of Lindsay, Miss Drew, of Montreal, and Miss Helen Macdonnell, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Lynch, assisted by Bishop O'Mahoney, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young ladies. firmed in 1883, and no representation had The following ladies have taken the veil ever been made to parliament complaining presentative at Washington the suggestion at the Convent of the Marianites Sisters at that the government or people of the United St. Laurent:—Miss Mary Plourde, in relistates have in some mode been to blame or gion Sister Mary of Mount Carmel; Miss Ida Desrosiers, Sister Mary St. Clemantiere; Miss against such designs originating in this country, and I see reported from the British press some indication of a feeling that America Miss Maggie Ellis, Sister Mary of St. Patrick; some indication of a feeling that America C. Cherrier, Sister Mary St. Eusobe; Miss get; Miss C. Prescau, Sister Mary St. Justin; Miss M. L. Wadell, Sister Mary of St. Alphonse of Liguori; Miss Eliza Coallier, Sister Mary St. Francois Xavier; Miss Laura Valois, Sister Mary of St. Cecilia; Miss Virginia Lefleche, Sister Mary St. Damien; Miss Adele Parizeau, Sister Mary St. Melanie; Miss Lea Dugas, Sister Mary St. Louis de Gonzague; Miss Mary Paquin, Sister Mary St. Camille de Lillis ; Miss Amy Corbet, Sister Mary St. Alexandre.

#### SOME FOLKS.

have much difficulty in swallowing the huge, old-fashioned pill, but anyone can take Dr. Pierce's " Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. For diseases of the liver and stomach. sick and bilious headache, etc., they have no equal. Their operation is attended with no discomfort whatever. They are sugar-coated

RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, January 30 .- At the National Board of Trade to-day a resolution of the New York board favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada, provided it be truly reconfidence that it expressed the opinion of ciprocal in its provisions, was taken up. An the brave and manly American citizens of the animated discussion followed, on motion of Mr. Henry, of New York, to adopt the resolution. Mr. Parsons, of Detroit, said there was a strong sentiment in Canada and the United States all along the Canadian border in favor of a new reciprocal treaty. The discussion broadened into a consideration of the general question of reciprocity treatics and the sentiments expressed seemed to be in favor of such treaties, if truly reciprocal. Incidentally the pending Spanish American treaty came up and was vigorously denounced without finding any defenders. Mr. Thurber, of New York, said the reason the United States found reciprocity treaties unprofitable heretofore was that her diplomats had always been out-generaled in making treaties. Mr. Parsons took the same ground and thought the trouble was in the character of the United States consuls abroad. As a rule they were men with no qualifications for their work, were ill-paid and consequently without influence. A motion to refer the resolution and the general question of reciprocal treaties to the executive council was defeated by 14 to 19 and the resolution of the New York board agreed to without division. The general question of reciprocal treaties was then referred to the executive council for report at the next meeting of the board.

> SHADOWING "JIMMY." London, Jan. 30.—It is said the conduct of James McDermott will receive the attention of the dynamite congress. The dynamiters declare that McDermett remains in the service of the British Government as a spy.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT. THIRD SESSION -FIFTH PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Jan. 30.-Mr. Taschereau, re ferred to the abundant barvest of the past season and to the sound financial condition of the country, notwithstanding the pre-vailing depression abroad. This condition of things was owing largely to the trade policy of the government, under the influence of which no financial depression, however severe, would be felt to its fullest extent. The development of the vast mineral and agricultural resources of our young country was a work in which all true Canadians would engage with loyal ardor. To this end our efforts should be directed to inducing immigration from the older countries of Europe to the fertile areas of our great west and to encourage every enterprise that would tend to make life and settlement in those districts pleasant and profitable. He approved of the policy of the government giving large grants of land to sid railway construction and settlement by the colonization companies, and briefly reviewed the sub ject in the speech from the throne.

Mr. Townsend seconded the address in terms highly enlogistic of the government and their measures. at a said an impartial on

quiry into the real condition of the country would hardly justify the glowing statements made as to the general existing prosperity. The depression in financial circles, now partially acknowledged by government supporters, was at one time declared to be impossible if the national policy were introduced. Assurances were given that millions of dollars were awaiting investment if the present trade policy were continued. The result proved that these promises were not reliable, and that not merely acts of parliament were necessary to accure a succession of years of extraordinary prosperity. It was not surprising that a bankruptcy law was foreshadowed in the speech. He main tained that the condition of Canada was a condition of stagnation, of short hours, reduced wages and reduced numbers of work men who find employment, of lost capital, banished profits and hard times generally, and bardest chiefly in those industries which were but a short while ago the chief and prime glory of the hon, gentleman's fiscal policy. He contended that at no former time have occan freights been so low and unremunerative as at present. He regretted the growth of the country in one direction, which he regarded as undestrable, and the large amount taken from the pockets of the people in customs duties, and expressed the hope that no such items as appeared in the public accounts last year in connection with the Exchange Bank would ever be presented to the house for its endorsation. contended that the Government policy had resulted in demoralizing trade and depreciating values, and that the advantage gained by the Conservatives was only temporary. Upon the subject of reciprocity with the United States, it was to be regretted that no intimation was given in the speech or by the Government in any other way that any other than a policy of masterly inactivity was to be

After referring to the Pacific Railway he commission and not a bill was to be brought down. He believed the government policy was one of centralization, of high tariff, of sectional taxation and extravagant expenditure. Such a policy could not but result in alienating important portions of our Dominion from the union itself.

Sir John Macdonald said :- The hon, gen tleman had said that the chief cause of the depression in the country was to be found in high taxation, but was there any evidence that the people of the country objected to the present system of taxation? The tariff was introduced in 1879, with the general assent of the people; it was conthat it was unjust or oppressive. hon, gentleman ought not, to set up his own opinion and that of a small minority on this subject against that of the great majority, who were undoubtedly in its favor. The hon, gentleman knew that a large majority of his followers in the country would not allow him, if he ever succeeded to the government, to carry out the extreme views on free trade that he had been advocating. He had just admitted for the first time that the country had enjoyed a brief gleam of prosperity. A perusal of the speeches made by the opposition on the floor of parliament during the past four years would show that this was the first time an admission of this kind had ever been made by one of their number. But prosperity did exist at the present time, no matter what the hon, gentleman opposite might say, and when they asserted that real poverty existed in the European sense, or even in the American sense, they made an untruthful state-ment. No industious man need fall to earn a fair day's wages or a fair day's work. price of cotton and of nearly every article, the home manufacture of which had been stimulated by protection, was lower than ever before, and while

production in certain lines had been in excess of the demand wages were still sufficient to enable operatives to sustain themselves and their families. Another result of the introduction of the new industries had been to induce our native operative class to remain in the country and thus escape the suffering with which their fellow laborers in the United States are now visited. If the hon. gentleman would go to the country to advo-cate free trade, and he (Sir John) as an exponent of the National Policy, he would be beaten at almost every poll. A Voice—Try it to morrow. Sir John said they had been trying it, and

out of nine elections held during recess seven supporters of the government were returned and only two members of the opposition. [Cheers]. He believed this majority indicated pretty correctly the majority in the whole country on the question. Reference had been made to certain remarks made by him (Sir John) while in England, which were being distorted to imply disrespect to the rural popu-lation of Cauada. What he said was that Canadian boards of trade, as exponents of our commercial interests, were as a whole in favor of the introduction of an insolvency law, while the rural population were opposed to it. True, this statement had been abundantly proved in the house and country. While in England he was waited upon by the leading commercial boards there in reference to the necessity of a bankruptcy law in Canada; and while guarding carefully against expressing his own he advised them to pursue the course they had commenced of keeping up communications with Canadian boards of trade on the subject. For the information of the house, however, he would state that it was the intention of the government to ask for the appointment of a special committee for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the whole subject. With reference to reciprocity with us, the Americans knew well enough that Canada was ready on their in vitation to confer with them on this subject, but it was not by becoming frightened

desired would be secured. The government of Canada has its attention and activity devoted to developing Canadian trade and negotiating commercial treaties with the various civilized countries of the world, and he was happy to say that they had every assistance from Her Majesty's government in this work. Recently, they had associated Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner, with the English ambassador at Madrid as joint envoy, for carrying on negotiations be-tween Canada, as part of England, and Spain. (Cheers.) No mention of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been made in the speech, because there would be no necessity for legislation on that subject during the present ession A factory bill would be introduced by the member for Cornwall (Dr. Bergin). On the subject of giving greater representa-tion to the people of the Norchwest, there was much preliminary work to be done before any important changes could be introduced. It would be necessary to know first, by taking a consus, where the people are located, and in what numbers, and to what extent the electoral franchise was to be exercised, and ere long, no doubt, the present Northwest districts would be made provinces, and would have representation like the others in the Dominion parliament. Objection had been taken to the statement made by him while in England that the liberal conservatives were the true liberals. He belived that statement was true. (Cheers.) He believed that the liberal conservative party was the progressive party, and the party that was destined to develop the country (cheers), and that if the hon. gentlemen opposite were to succeed to power they would introduce a restrictive policy that would retard and struct the presperity of the country. While he said also that the conservative party drew its inspiration from England and the reform party from the United States, he did not hesitate to say on the same occasion that the reformers were equally loyal with the conservatives to English institutions. An examination of the statute book from 1874 to 1878 would prove that it was only during those years that our legislation was modelled in any way after that of the United States. Hon. Mr. Mills-Except the case of the National Policy.

Sir John said that in the instance referred to by the hon, gentleman, the exception proved the rule. The license question had been referred to as an important omission in the speech. It was unfortunate that the Supreme Court judges and not given reasons for their recent decision on this subject, but no one could doubt the wisdom of settling once and forever, thus early in the history of the Confoderation, all possible questions of conflict of jurisdiction between tederal and provincial powers, [Cheers.] The boundary dispute would have been settled long ago if the repeated proffer of the Dominion government to refer the whole matter to the judicial committee of the Privy Council had been assented to by the government of Ontario. In the meantime the Dominion gov-ernment was in duty bound to respect the decision in the case of the Queen vs. Reinhardt until it should be reversed by a higher court. The question of rights in rivers and streams was one which the Dominion Government held to be a question of law and not to be alluded to the Chinese question, and said it disposed of according to the political exigen-was to be regretted that only a report of the cies of the party which might happen to be cies of the party which might happen to be in power. He believed the speech was a straight-forward business like statement. If the house would adopt the measures that would be submitted to them they would feel at the close that they had passed the annual session in the service of their country. (Loud checra).

Sir Richard Cartwright followed, replying to some of the statements made in reference to his independence atterance by Sir John at Montreal, and declaring that no amount of adverse criticism would induce him to refrain from expressing his convictions.

The resolution was then carried.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 2.—The Ontaria legis lature sat to day for twenty minutes, and transacted only routine business. Mr. Meredith complained that returns ordered last session were not yet brought down. They were promised forthwith. A message from the Lieut. Governor was received trans-mitting the reply of Lord Lorne to the address passed by the house at the expiry of his term of office. His Lordship expressed an unabated interest in Canada. Interim estimates to the amount of \$350,000 were passed, Mr. Mowat promised some government bills this week, and the house adjourned at 3.45.

Mr. Meredith, leader of the upposition, has given notice that he will move for the issue of a writ for a new election in East Simone. the judges having declared this election void. Mr. Carnegie intends to move for a committee to enquire into the management of the agricultural college at Guelph. Mr. Ermatinger will ask the government they intend discontinuing the annual grant of \$10,000 to the Provincial Fair Association. A number of petitions praying for the abolition of tax exemptions are being presented, but the government has already set its face face squarely against any such legislation.

LONDONDERRY, Feb. 1.-Messrs, Redmond and O'Brien, Irish nationalists, returning here from a meeting at Cardonough, were met by a procession of their friends bearing torches. The mayor ordered the police and military to prevent their entry into the city. O'Brien departed for Dublin. Redmond entered the city quietly. Riots occurred during the evening between Orangemen and nation-

BIRTH.

MADORE.—At No. 85 Dezery street, Hoche laga, on Thursday, the 29th inst., the wife of J. A. Madore, of a son, 25:2

DIED.

HADDLESEY.-In St. Gabriel Village, on " the 25th inst., Sarah Gormaley, widow of the late William Haddlesey, aged 71 years.

MADDOCK -At Point St. Charles, on Mon day, the 26th inst., Michael, youngest son of John Maddock, aged 13 months.

McEVENUE.—In this city, on the 28th inst., of water on the brain, Henrietta Beatrice, infant

daughter of J. E. McEvenue. DARCY.—At Longue Point, on the 29th inst., Elizabeth Darcy, aged 43 years.

VICKERSON—At her residence, Pinette Bridge, Charlottetown, P. E. I., en the 13th inst., Lavinia, the dearly beloved wife of Albert Vickerson, in the 38th year of her age.

WILSON.-In this city, on the 28th inst., Mrs. R. Wilson, aged 83 years.

REDMOND.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Frances, youngest daughter of J. F. Redmond. DOOLEY .- In this city, on Saturday, the 31st inst., Margaret Hassett, aged 65 years, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, beloved wife of John Dooley.

SNEATH.—In this city, on the 2nd instant,
Mary Mullins Sneath, eldest daughter of James
R. Sneath, aged 5 years, 8 months; DONNELLY. - In this city, on the lat inst. James Donnelly aged 33 years.

Montreal, Jan. 31, 1885.

"Take heed, brethren, lest perhaps there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, to depart from the living God."—Heb. iii.

Since the establishment of the one, holy, Catholic and Apostolic Church by our divine Redeemer, she has had often cause to weep over the fall of many of her unhappy children, who, alas I have been seduced by the wity artifices of the enemy of mankind, to desert her sacred truths and holy precepts, and rank themselves in the number of her bitterest enemies.

Can the evil example of those unfortunate apostates influence any amongst us to doubt the truth of that religion from which they depart ? If such examples were sufficient to justify such doubts, then the conduct of such persons who departed from Christ and His apostles would have been equally justifiable. But from the following texts of Scripture it will be seen that the examples of apostates from Christ and his apostles were not sufficient to induce the true disciples likewise to depart, or even to doubt the truth of those doctrines which they received.

In the Gospel of St. John, vi. 67, we are told that "Many of the disciples" of Christ " went back and walked no more with him." In the second Epistle of St. Paul to Tim. i. 15, he says that :- "Many turned away from him." Inathe first Epistle of St. John, ii. 19, we read: -They went out from us, but they were not of us. For if they had been of us, they would, no doubt, have remained with us: but that they may be manifest, that they are not all of us." In the second Epistle of the same apostle, i. 7, he says:—"For many seducers have gone out into the world, who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh; this is a seducer and an antichrist;" and 9th verse, "Whosoever revolteth, and continueth not in the doctrine of Christ, hath not God; he that continueth in the doctrine, the same hath both the Father and the Son.' In the Epist. of St. Jude, i., 19 and 20, we read :- "These are they who separate themselves, sensual men, having not the spirit. But you, my beloved, building yourselves upon your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost." Moreover, we are told that "scandals would come," that some would prefer "darkness to light," and our Saviour (foreseeing that many would become apostates) cautions us to "beware of false prophets, who come to you in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly they are ravenous wolves.' (Matt. vii., 15).

But it may be said that many of those persons who apostatize are men who have led good lives; that some are men of great learning, and consequently, their apostacy cannot be imputed to unworthy motives or want of knowledge. To this I say with the great Tertullian;—"You, as a man, know another man outwardly; you believe what you see, you see only as far as your sight can reach. The eye of God is penetrating: 'The Lord beholdeth the heart, but man seeth those things that appear' (1 Kings, xvi. 7); and therefore, 'the Lord knoweth who he is'" Tim. ii. 19). Again, as "virtue deserves a crown, but perseverance alone deserves to be crowned," not he who has been virtuous, but he who "perseveres to the end shall be saved." In the sacred Scriptures we find examples of many persons who have led good lives and practised great virtues and yet have been overcome by Satan; as Saul, of worms.
David, Solomon, Peter, and I may add Judas. Oh! happy would it be for those persons who have forsaken "the old faith once delivered to the saints," were they to imitate the example of Peter and David, instead of following the doubtful course of Solomon, or the direful and of Judas.

And, let me ask, what apostate is there who can boast of a character so exalted as Saul, who was distinguished amongst the people of Israel, and made their first king? As David. a man "according to God's own heart?" As Solomon, a man endowed with more wisdom the worsted from chair tidies. His affectionthan was given to any human creature before ate mamma does not know what to cover him him, or shall to the end of time; and, who was konored as the first who built a temple in honor of the Most High? As Peter, who was made the "Rock" of the Church of Christ; and to whom were given "the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven ?" As Judas, who was chosen to be one of the bosom friends of the Redeemer? When men of such distinguished characters as these have departed from the truth, what need we wonder that men now-a-days should depart from the ways of the Lord and foully belie "the mother that bore them!"

I have been led to the foregoing remarks, by recent events in this city, and by reading the lives and tragic ends and miserable deaths of several unfortunate apostate priests, who, to gratify their carnal passions, renounced their religion, and who when the awful hour of death arrived, seem to have been forsaken by that God whose faith they forsook, and who dying in the agonies of dark despair seem to have experienced the truth of the words of the apostle, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God." (Heb. x., 31.) Others, taking the description given by our Redeemer and His apostles of false teachers or prophets, "who come in the clothing of sheep, but inwardly are ravenous wolves" (St. Matt. vii.), have traced the history of the founders of heresies and schisms, and proved by their own words, and from their own acts, that "by their fruits they are known" (lbid); that "they grow much towards ungodliness" (2 Tim. il., 16); "that they are lovers of themselves, covetous, haughty, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, ungrateful, wicked, without affection, without peace, slanderers, incontinent (witness Luther, Cranmer, Henry VIII., all the recent horde of that kidney, &c.), unmerciful, without kindness, traitors, stubborn, puffed up, and lovers of pleasure more than God : having an appearance indeed of godliness, but denying the power who creep into houses and lead captive silly women, (witness Magus, with his Helen; Marcian, with his lnamorata; Arius, with his Constantia; Apeles, with his Prisca; Calvin, with his Idelette Burie; Luther. with his Catherine Boren; Bezs, with his Candida; Cranmer, with his mistress, the niece of Osiander; the fry of to-day, with their Julias, Helens, Emmas &c.) loaden with sins, who are led away with divers desires; ever learning and never attaining to the knowledge of the truth; men who as Jannes and Mambres resisted Moses, so these also resist the truth; men corrupted in mind, rebrobate concerning the faith." (Ibid. iii. 2-8.)

I will not stay to particularize the shocking and wretched deaths of the many that could be quoted here as enemies to God and His Church: Wretched apostates who foreswore Church: Wretched apostates who foreswore act passed at your last session for establish-their faith and died in their iniquities! With ing the provisional district of Thunder Bay, out particular examples from what has just by another proclamation authorized by the been said, we may be enabled to comprehend the words of St. Paul :- "For it lies west of the provisional line from Hunter's is impossible for those who were once Island has been erected into a territorial disilluminated, who have tasted also the triot under the name of "The Territorial heavenly gift, and were made partakers of District of Rainy River." Legislation will the Holy Ghost, who have, moreover, tasted now be necessary for the more effectual adthe good word of God, and the powers of the ministration of justice and the establishment world to come, and are fallen away, to be re- of registry and surrogate offices in this terrinewed again to penance, crucifying again to tory, and a bill for these purposes will be themselves the Son of God, and making Him submitted for your consideration. I coma mockery, %. (Heb. vi., 4, 5, and 6.). We are mend to your attention also the propriety of net, of course, to conclude that anything is encouraging settlers and settlement by free mpossible to Gcd; but that it is very hard, grants in specified portions of the territory.

graded to be all the control of the control of the

ing value of the second of the

as those examples prove, for such as have apostatized from the faith, after having received many great graces to return again to the happy state from which they; felt. As a further and most conclusive proof of what I have stated above, I shall add the following extract from the address of the Rev. M. Brennan on his re-conversion to the Catholic church. It deserves our particular notice as coming from one who himself experienced its truth:

"Yes, I repeat it, had I continued in my defection from the Catholic church, the hour of death should be to me a period of terror siderable exceptions" these enactments ex-and arguish unutterable, for there never has ceeded the jurisdiction of the federal parliabeen an instance of a fallen priest, who, having spent his days as a wanderer and an out-cast from the Church of God, did not on the bed of death, and in sight of eternity, feel within himself horror, anguish, and, I shall freely add, despair, for there have been, alss too many instances of this appalling truth to permit it to be questioned."

To these I might add other testimonies of the same kind, all concurring in substance with that cited above; some of which, from their interesting nature, I should be induced to add, were I not convinced that I have already trespassed too much on the limited

space of your invaluable journal.

In conclusion, I beg leave to recommend to every Catholic who reads the foregoing remarks and examples, to attend to that short and impressive advice: "Let him that standeth take heed lest he fall." of Adam, we are all liable to fall, and if we do not the glory is due to God, whose grace preserves us, according to that of St. Paul: For by grace you are saved through faith, and that not of yourselves, for it is the gift of God." (Ephes. c. ii. v. viii.) Therefore, we are called upon to "work out our own salvation with fear and trembling." And if we see a brother who has departed from the house of the Lord, our common Father, we ought to praise God for his mercy to us, in preserving us from the like misfortunes, and carnestly pray to Jesus Christ, who is the true shepherd of our souls, that he would call back the lost sheep, and unite him again to the true fold of his Church, that so the Church triumphant in Heaven, and militant on earth, may join in one common act of jubilee and exultation; "because the sheep which was lost is found."

W.M.K. Montreal, 24th January, 1885.

A New York barber claims to have accomplished the unprecedented feat of shaving seventy-five men in one hour and twenty two minutes.

There are many cough mixtures, but only one Allen's Lung Balsam ; try it.--See advertisement. A society for the conversion of Jews re-

cently reported expenses amounting to \$85,-427 and just four convicts, or \$21,356.75 for cach convert.

For Nettle Rash, Itching Piles. Ring-worm Eruptions, and all skin diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap. The ladies should understand that with the

opening spring, with its fresh leafage and lovely flowers, the only fitting costume for the tricycle is the Bloomer.

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

Everybody is advised by a Boston physician to ascertain from what diseases their ancestors died, with a view to guarding himself against inherited tendencies by adopting the requisite manner of life, place of residence and general self-treatment.

National Pills purify the blood, regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

A New London, Conn., boy, aged five, cats all the woollen and worsted threads he comes across. He picks the nap from blankets and with when she puts him in his little bed,

--- No woman can live without some share of physical suffering; but many accept as inevitable a great amount of pain which can be avoided. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was invented by one who understood its need, and had the rare skill to provide a simple, yet admirably effective remedy.

## THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE OPEN-ING-THE PRIVY COUNCIL DECISIONS -HARVEST AND LUMBERING-AGRICUL-TURAL BDUCATION

TORONTO, Jan. 28.-The attendance at the opening of the legislature to day was the largest ever seen. Many distinguished persons were present. At three o'clock the Hon. John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, proceeded in state to the chamber of the legislative assembly, and being seated on the throne was pleased to open the second session of the fifth legislature of Ontagio as follows:--

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is with much pleasure that I meet you again as a legislative assembly for the discharge of those important duties which devolve upon you under our constitution.

#### THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

In pursuance of the agreement between this province and the province of Manitoba, which last session received your approval, the question of our provincial boundaries has been submitted to the judicial committee of H.M. Privy Council, and now I am happy to have it in my power to con-gratulate you that so far as their lordships dealt with the question they have adjudged our true boundaries to be those which were awarded by the arbitrators and have ever since been insisted upon by this province, in opposition to the Dominion authorities and to the claim of Manitoba. My government was anxious that there should be submitted at the same time to the same tribunal the question of our whole northern boundary, and also the question of title to certain lands to which the federal government has set up a claim on other grounds. The correspondexce on these subjects and some other cor-respondence which has taken place on matters affecting the territory will be laid before

#### THE NEW TERRITORY.

After the decision of the Privy Council I issued a proclamation bringing into force the same statute that part of the province which

RIVERS AND STREAMS AND LICENSES. I have to congratulate you that since your last session Her Majesty's Privy Council has pronounced a judgment in regard to the legal rights of public in the rivers and streams of the province, affirming the views so strenuously maintained by the provincial legislature.

I have also to express my satisfaction that the questions submitted to the Supreme court of Canada touching the validity of the license act passed by the federal parliament in 1883 and 1884 have been answered by the Supreme Court to the effect that "with certain inconsiderable exceptions" these enactments exment. The confusion which those acts created has thus been removed.

THE HARVEST AND LUMBER TRADE.

The province has been favored with a bountiful harvest of farm products and the official returns of the department of agricul-ture again show that in staple cereals the average yield is larger than obtains in any other equal area on the continent. It is, however, a matter for serious regret that owing to the low market prices which have prevailed for some time the full commercial benefits of the harvest have not been raised to any such extent as in former years.

It is to be regretted also that the lumber trade of the province, from which a large portion of our revenue is derived, has not escaped the depression which have affected other industries here and elsewhere during the past year; but our lumber producers will participate in any improvement occurring in the trade of Great Britain and the United States, which are the principal markets for the products of our forests.

#### AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

The work of agricultural education and experiment at the agricultural college and model farm continues to be parried on with success. The professors of the college, in addition to their ordinary work, have recently conducted institutes in different parts of the province for the purpose of discussing with our farmers improved methods of agriculture and other matters of special importance to the farming community. These institutes have excited much interest, have been largely attended and appear likely to prove of considerable service to the great industry for the benefit of which they were devised.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION. The number of immigrants who settled in the province during the past year is not so large as in the preceding year, but I am glaa to say that they have on the whole been of a somewhat better class, and have been better fitted to earn a liveliheod for then selves than many who came to the province in the pre vious years. Owing to the present abundance of labor and scarcity of employment in all parts of the province you will be asked to appropriate for the purpose for settling immigrants a sum considerably less than the expenditure in recent years. You will be glad to learn that, not with standing the induce ments offered by other sections of the Do minion, the volume of immigration into newer portions of the province has been large and has considerably exceeded that of the precediog year.

ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSANE.

Notwithstanding the increased accommodation which has been provided for the insane during the past few years it is my duty to inform you that a further expenditure for a similar purpose is again necessary. Additional buildings at Orillia for idiots are also required, the present buildings being insufficient for the proper care and custody of those now in confinement, and there being also numerous applications for admission with which, for want of room, it has been impossible to comply.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

A bill for further promoting the efficiency of the administration of justice in the province, and a bill for simplifying titles and transfers of real estate in certain cases will be introduced.

#### THE BRIBERS.

The judges appointed under the act of last session to inquire into certain attempts to corrupt members of the legislative assembly have made their report, which, with the evidence, I will cause to be submitted for your "Your Grace's most humble servant, information.

Reports also of the various departments of the public service for the past year will be laid before you.

The estimates for the current year have been prepared with a view to economy and efficiency, having regard in every case to the many objects of public interest which it is desirable to aid and foster.

I feel assured that you will devote yourselves with carnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects which I have mentioned and to all other matters affecting the public interest.

#### IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The speaker took the chair at four o'clock and vade marious announcements pro forma. Hon. Mr. Mowat introduced a bill to provide for the administration of oaths to justices of the peace, and gave notice of his intention to move for standing committees.

The house resolved to consider the speech

to morrow, and adjourned at 4.15.

The debate on the address is not expected to be long or exciting. The report of the Royal commission, regarding the bribery matter of last session, will evoke a lively debate. It will be brought down this week.

#### DIOCESE OF THREE RIVERS.

#### Bentarkable Mandement of the Bishop-The Question of the Divisisu of the Diocese.

The Bishop of Three Rivers, in view of the contradictory statements which have been made on the subject of the division of his diocese, has deemed it proper to publish a mandement giving a history of the case. By this it appears that on the 19th April, 1884, His Excellency Monsigneur Smeulders, the delegate apostolic, wrote to the Bushop the following letter:-MONTREAL, 19th April, 1884.

"Most illustrious and most reverend seig: neur:-

"In sending you herewith authentic copies of the documents you have asked for, I have to announce to you that the question of the division of the diocese of Three Rivers has been settled. The division proposed in consequence of changes which have arisen, appears neither necessary nor useful for the salvation of souls. In consequence that portion of the faithful, whom the Vicar of Christ here below, the universal pastor, has confided to your pastoral care, remains wholly confided to your direction and fatherly care.

"I announce to you this decision on the principal question in order that you may put aside all uneasiness on the subject; at the same time I beg of you to be good enough to keep it secret from some, and to await a favorable opportunity, which I regard as near, when you can more properly and more usefully make it known.

"Pursue, then, your other works with calmness and great confidence in God.
"Your most devoted servant in Jesus

Christ, "D. HENRI SMEULDERS, O. C., "Com. Apost." Land Allen State of

Company of more and

His Lordship of Three Rivers states that being desirous to communicate this good news at the earliest moment to his people he addressed a letter to the apostolic commissioner. to which he received the tollowing letter in

reply:--MONTREAL, 27th May, 1884. Most Illustrious and Most Reverend Seigneur

"I received your very honored letter of the 23rd instant, accompanied by certain doouments and by a circular letter which you propose to address to the clergy of your diocese. "It was most agreeable to me to receive this letter from your Grace, and for my part I see nothing to prevent the publication of the said circular, thus you will put an end to the general anxiety of the faithful, who will rejoice with the dear pastor of their souls in Jesus Christ, our Lord, who comforts his people in all tribulation and never deserts those who put their trust in Him.

" I remain, etc., "Your most obedient servant,

" In Jesus Christ, "D. HENRI SMEULDERS, O.C. "Com. Apost.

In consequence of this, the publication of the circular was made in all the churches and chapels of the diocese the following Sunday. On Tuesday, the 3rd June, His Lordship received the following letter from Mgr. Smeulders:--

MONTREAL, 31st May, 1884.

My Lord,—I have just received the following telegram which I feel it my duty to communicate to you without delay:

MONTREAL, May 31st, 1884. By telegraph from Rome.

"To SMEULDERS, Montreal, Canada, "I have to inform you that, at the instance of the Archbishop, the question of the division of the diocese is referred to the Congre-

"If the Bishop has any statement to make let him make it known.

(Signed), "I pray you in consequence, my lord, to suspend the circular which you intended to address to your clergy, and in relation to which, for my part, I found nothing to criticise. You see that the question, 'instante Archiepiscopo' is not as I believed it, in good faith, concluded. In union in prayer,

"My lord, Your Grace's most humble and most de voted servant,

"D. HENRI SMEULDERS, O.C. "Com. Apost."

The Bisbop replied, explaining that his letter had been received too late, as the circular had been already read in the churches, and expressing his astonishment and regret at the news from Rome. To this letter he received the following reply :---

#### " MONTREAL, 9th June, 1884.

"My LORD,-I communicated to Your Grace without delay the telegram received the 31st May last, but it came to your knowledge too late to prevent the publication of the circular which I had found correct. We are, therefore, not to blame, neither the one nor the other. in reference to this publication, which provoked rejoicing among your people, stirred up good Catholics of other dioceses, and brought to me the congratulations of the most remarkable men of the country. Well, my Lord, leave then the circular which is pub-Lord, leave then the circular which is published to its publicity, and the telegram which arrived too late to silence. We know with the death of the kidneys in the death of the kidneys in the late of the kidneys in the kidneys in the late of the kidneys in the late of the kidneys in the kid the wretched question (vilains question) is about to return to the tapis. Perhaps we have to do with an evil which has not come for our injury. I have also written to Rome to defer the position, and to give you time to prepare your defence, and also to authorize me to make the enquiry, which you ask. make it known to you, and we will then

agree upon what is to be done. Be good enough to accept the homage of my most respectful devotion, with which I

" D. H. SMETLDERS, O. C., " Com. Apost."

The Bishop proceeds to say:- The ques tion of the division which was fixed in the month of April, 1884, having been at the re-quest of the Archbishop of Quebec referred to the holy congregation of the Propaganda, their eminences the cardinals of this holy congregation took it into consideration a their general meeting on the 30th September last. The opinion of the most eminent fathers was communicated to His Holiness the Pope, on the 5th October, and His Holi-

ness decreed as follows:
"The principle of the division of the dio cese is maintained; but this division is not to be made before a new anostolic commissioner is sent to the province of Canada."

This decision was sent to the bishop on the 5th November last, His lordship does not regard the question as by any means settled. "As you will see," he says, "by the word of our Holy Father the Pope, the diocese will not be divided, if indeed it is ever divided, until a new commissioner is sent to Canada." He refers to the fact that Mon-seigneur Smeulders has gone to Rome to give an account of hir mission; that he had thoroughly studied the question on the spot; "and you see." he continues, "by his letters, how he has judged his question, which he calls 'la vilaine question,' alluding by this to the unworthy means which have been employed in this affair by those whom it has pleased to constitute themselves the enemies of the diocese." He proceeds to encourage his people in the belief that the influence of Monseigneur Smeulders will be sufficient at Rome to prevent the division of the diocese, and thus preserve the acquired rights and the lawful interests of the diocese. The mandement concludes with an attack upon the per verse men, the Catholics unworthy of the name, who seize upon these troublous times to make an unworthy war upon authority, and to thus sap the foundation of society.

#### OBITUARY.

Victor Robert, ex-M.P.P., for Rouville county, died last Sunday, the 25th inst., in Marieville, Rouville county. He was born in 1820 in Ste. Angele, P.Q. The deceased was a farmer and much respected in the community in which he resided. He successfully contested the election of Mr. Bertrand, in the court at St. Hyacinthe.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 27 .- Monsignor Julian Benoit, vicar-general of the Fort Wayne diocese, and a member of the Papal household, died last evening. He was afflicted with cancer of the throat, followed by blood poisoning.

UTICA, Jan. 27.-W. Jerome Greene, president of the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Halifax River railroad, died of apoplexy here last night.

A steamer lately arrived at London with 25,000 carcasses of frozen New Zealand sheep on board, all in first-rate condition.

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REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF PERSONAL

able that we cannot excuse ourselves if we do not lay it before our readers, even though its length would ordinarily preclude its ad mission to our limited space.

To the Editor Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat:

Sm,—On the first day of June, 1881, I lay

at my residence in this city surrounded by my friends and waiting for death. Heaven only knows the agony I then endured, for words can never describe it. And yet, if a few years previous any one had told me that I would be brought so low, and by so terrible a disease, I should have scoffed at the ides. I had always been uncommonly strong and healthy, and weighed over two hundred pounds and hardly knew, in my own experience, what pain or sickness were. many people who will read this statement realize at times that they are unusually tired and cannot account for it. They feel dull pains in various parts of the body and do not understand it. Or they are exceedingly hungry one day and entire y without appe-tite the next. This was just the way I felt when the relentless malady which had fastened itself upon me first began. Still I thought nothing of it; that probably I had taken a cold which would soon pass away. Shortly after this I noticed a heavy, and at times neuralgie, pain in one side of my head, but us it would come one day and be gone the next, I paid little attention to it. Then my stomach would get out of order and my food often failed to digest, causing at times great inconvenience. Yet, even as a physician, I did not think that these things meant anything serious. I fancied I was suffering from malaria and doctored myself accordingiy, But I got no better. I next noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing—also that there were large quantities one and very little the next, and that a persistent froth and seum appeared upon the surface, and a sediment settled. And yet I did not realize my danger, for, indeed, socing these symptoms continually, I finally became accustomed to them, and my suspicion was wholly disarmed by the fact that I had no pain in the affected organs or in their vicinity. Why I should have been so blind I cannot

I consulted the best medical skill in the land. I visited all the famed mineral springs in America and travelled from Maine to California. Still I grew worse. No two physicians agreed as to my malady. One said I was troubled with spinal irritation; another dyspepsia; another, beart disease; another, general debility; another, congestion of the base of the brain; and so on through a long list of common diseases, the symptoms of many of which I really had. In this way several years passed, during which time I was steadily growing worse. My condition had really become pitiable. The slight symptoms I at first experienced were developed into terrible and constant disorders. My weight had been reduced from 207 to 130 pounds. My life was a burden to myself and My life was a ources to my I could retain no food on my stomach, and lived wholly by injections. was a living mass of pain. My pulse was uncontrollable. In my agony I frequently fell to the floor and clutched the carnet, and prayed for death. Morphine had little or no effect in deadening the pain. For six days its last stages !

While suffering thus I received a call from my pastor, the Rev. Dr. Foote, at that time rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of this city. I felt that it was our last interview, but in the course of conversation Dr. Foote detailed to me the many remarkable cures of observation, by means of a remedy, which he urged me to try. As a practicing physician and a graduate of the schools, I derided the idea of any medicine outside the regular channels being in the least beneficial. So solicitous, however, was Dr. Foote, that I finally promised I would waive my prejudice. I began is use on the first day of June, 1881, and took it according to directions. At first it sickened me, but this I thought was a good sign for one in my debilitated condition. I continued to take it; the sickening sensation departed and I was finally able to retain food upon my stomach. In a few days I noticed a decided change for the better, as also did my wife and friends. My hiccoughs ceased and I experienced less pain than formerly, I was so rejoiced at this improved condition that, upon what I had believed but a few days before was my dying bed, I vowed, in the presence of my family and friends, should I recover I would both publicly and privately make known this remedy for the good of humanity, wherever and whenever I had an opportunity, and this letter is in fulfilment of that vow. My improvement was constant from that time, and in less than three months I had gained 26 pounds in flesh, became entirely free from pain, and I believe I owe my life and present condition wholly to Warner's Safe Cure, the remedy which I used. Since my recovery I have thoroughly re-investigated the subject of kidney difficulties and

Bright's disease, and the truths developed are astounding. I therefore state, deliberately, and as a physician, that I believe more than one half the deaths which occur in Ame rica are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rash statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Bright's disease has no distinctive symptoms of its own, (indeed, it often develops without any pain whatever in the kidneys or their vicinity,) but has the symptoms of nearly every other common complaint. Hundreds of people die daily, whose burials are authorized by a physician's certificate as occurring from "Heart Disease," "Apoplexy," "Paralysis," "Spinal Complaint," "Rheumatism," and other complaints, when in reality it is from Bright's disease of the kidneys. Few physicians, and fewer people, realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals upon the system like a thief, manifests its presence if at all by the commonest symptoms and fustens itself upon the constitution before the victim is aware of it. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, interiting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew or realized the mysterious power which was removing them. Instead of common symptoms it often shows none what-ever, but brings death suddenly, from convulsions, apoplexy or heart disease. As one who has suffered, and knows by bitter experience what he says, I implore every one who reads these words not to neglect the slightest symptoms of kidney difficulty. Certain agony and probable death will be the sure result of such neglect, and no one can afford to hazard such chances.

titioner and lecturer, will arouse the surprise and possible animosity, of the medical profession and astonish all with whom I am titude toward France, Russia, Switzerland, acquainted, but I make the foregoing state-The tell of the second of the William Second

THRILLING EXPERIENCE, ments based upon facts which I am prepared to produce and truths which I can substantiate to the letter. The welfare of those DANGER AND PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The following story—which is attracting wide attention from the press—is so remark—others from the dangerous math in the others from the dangerous path in which I once walked, I am willing to endure all professional and personal consequence.

en British großer Assaul er

J. B. HENION, M.D. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 30.

#### THE HOME.

ECONOMICAL BREAKFASTS.

1. Take some remnants of any boiled, fried, stewed or broiled fish, free them from bone stewed or brotted tish, free them from bone and skim, and put them into a deep dish; pour over them a small quantity of stock, milk, or of any sauce left from the previous day; add pepper, salt, and cover them over with a layer of mashed potatoes, lastly with some baked bread crumbs. Bake in a brisk oven for about a quarter of an hour, and if necessary brown with a salamander.

2. Prepare the fish as before, mince it rather coarsely, and then put it in layers into a well buttered gratin pan, with bread crumbs, a little pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg between each layer, and a little butter here and there; pour over a little sauce or stock, just sufficient to moisten it; lastly, add another layer of bread crumbs, put the dish into the oven, and serve very hot.

3. Take the pieces of fish, well freed from skin and bone and put them into a sancepan with a piece of butter, pepper, salt, a little minced parsley and the juice of half a lemon; toss over the fire until quite hot, and serve within a wall of well boiled rice.

4. Take equal quantities of vinegar and either water or the liquor in which fish has been boiled, add to it a clove or two, a bay leaf, whole pepper and allspice, and little mace and salt to taste; boil it up altogether and then leave it to get coid. Take the remnants of fish, well freed from bone and skin, and put them into a deep dish; strain the vinegar when cold over them, and leave it to marinade for some hours; serve with some of the liquor in the dish.

5. Take the fish prepared as in the first recipe, mince it finely, take also a few fresh-ly boiled shrimps, pick ont the meat and chop it also finely; then pound all together in a mortar, with an equal quantity of fresh butter, season with pounded mace, grated nutmeg, salt and cavenne pepper; pass it through a sieve and put it into pots or moulds; cover with a thin layer of clarified butter, and when wanted for use turn it out or serve in pots, garnished with paraley or watercress.

6. Take some rounds of lightly buttered toast, spread over them some remains of cod sounds or any fish roe; put in the oven until very hot, and serve immediately on a hot water dish if possible. This can be served as a savory at dinner.

APPLE PUDDING, COLD.—Peel and slice eight or ten good sized apples and put them in an earthen or enamelled stewpan, with a glass of wine, the peel of half a lemon and four ounces of sugar. Cover and let the apples stew soft in their own steam, stirring occasionally that they may not burn. Soak one ounce of gelatine in cold water and let it simmer with apples till dissolved, then pass the whole through a sieve. When nearly cold taste if it be sweet enough. Stir in the whites of four eggs whisked to a stiff snow. Dip a mould in the water, and when cold and firm turn it out. The apples when mashed should measure a basinful; their kernels should be stewed with them before straining.

RUM PUDDING .- Two eggs, four yolks and five ounces of sugar must be well beaten. Add the grated peel of a lemon, a little nutmeg and three ounces of breadcrumbs moist ened with rum, then with the four whites whipped to a snow. Steam it an hour in a buttered mould. Pour a glass of rum over When I have received an answer I will cases like my own which had come under his at the moment of serving and set fire to it. Serve with orange chandeau sauce.

POTATO PUDDING.—The polatoes must have been boiled the day before. Grate one pound of them fine, stir six ounces of butter to a cream, add six ounces of powdered rugar, the yolks of eight eggs, a quarter of a pound of almonds, blanched and pounded, or eight bitter ones instead; then add the potato flour, and, lastly, stir in the whites of the eggs, whisked to a stiff snow. Boil the pudding in a well buttered mould an hour and a half. Serve white sauce over it.

FLAME PUDDING.—Two ounces of butter stirred light, two ounces of sifted sugar, the yolks of five eggs, two ounces of fine flour, one and one-half ounces of pounded almonds, and the egg whites, beaten to a firm snow. Mix these well, then add enough stale aponge cake, grated, to thicken the whole. butter a basin or mould, and boil the pudding an hour without ceasing. Do not turn it out before the moment of serving. Put a small glass in the centre, and fill it with either arrack, brandy or rum, and let some flow over the pudding. Set fire to the centre, and at once place it on table.

SPONGE PUDDING .- Warm two onness of butter in a stewpan, add a pint of milk and six ounces of fine flour; stir it until it boils well, and no longer hangs to the sides of the pan. Let it get haif cold. Meantime beat two onness of butter to a cream, add to it a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, the grated rind of a lemon and the volks of ten eggs. Then thoroughly mix in the half cold butter, and lastly, stir in lightly the whites of the eggs whipped to a snow. Boil or steam the pudding in a well-buttered mould for two hours; the water must not once cease boiling. Serve with a good "wein schaum" or fruit sauce.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—There is a well defined report that the authorities are to day considering the question of treason or libel in the following sentences of Parnell's speech, delivered yesterday at Milltown, Malbay:— "You assembled here are relics of a noble race not quite driven into the Atlantic. You are descendants of men whom Cromwell tried to send to hell or Connaught, and only succeeded in sending them as far as Connaught." "During many centuries you haffled and defeated the attempts of the English enemy to drive you from the soil of sacred Ireland, which I believe is for you and all men." "This west of our country shows such an example to the Irish race as will enable us to stand shoulder to shoulder and march from West to East and recover iach by inch, slowly but surely, every rood of land which has been robbed from us." A government stenographer is reliably said to be quietly following Parnell.

A Rome special says :- "There is no truth in the rumour of a rupture between France and the Vatican. There is no secret reason for the journey of the Nuncio. He has gone to the Archiepiscopal Secof Benevento. While in Rome he assured Cardinal Jacobini that the French Cabinet was more than usually I am aware that such an unqualified state-ment as this, coming from me, known as I am throughout the entire land as a prac-vre de Behaiue's relations with the Vatican are particularly cordial. Leo XIII, is not likely to abandon his present cautions at-

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#### 1885 - Winter Arrangements - 1885

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

Commanders. Tonnage. Vessels. Numidian ..... 6,100 .... Building.
Parisian .... 5,400 Capt W Richardson. ....4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R. ardinian . Polynesian ....4,100 Capt R. Brown. Farmatian ....3,600 Capt John Graham. Sarmatian. Hanoverian....4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R
Carthagenian...4,600 Capt A Macneol.
Siberian....4,600 Capt R P Moore.
Norwegian...3,531 Capt J G Stephen.
Hibernian...3,440 Capt J Barclay.
Austrian...2,700 Capt J. Ambury.
Nestorian...2,700 Capt DJ James.
Prussian...3,000 Capt Alex McDougall.
Scandinavian...3,000 Capt John Park.
Euenos Ayrean 3,800 Capt James Scott.
Gorean....4,000 Capt CJ Monzies. Grecian.......3,600 Capt G LeGallars. Manitoban....3,150 Capt R Carruthers. Oanadian .... 2,600 Capt John Kerr. Phœnician .... 2,800 Capt John Brown. Waldensian....2,600 Capt W Dalziell. Jucerno.....2,200 Capt W S Main. Newfeundland.1,500 Capt C Mylins.

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

Acadian ...... 1,350 Capt F McGrath

Circassian	.Saturday,	Jan.	10
Camian	.Saturday.	•••	17
Sadinian	. Saturday.		24
Perigian	.Saturday.	. **	81
Sarmatian	. Saturday.	l'eb.	7
Polynecian	.Saturday.	•••	14
Cimpa paigra	. Saturday.	••	21
Caspian	Saturday.	46	28
Sardinian	Saturday.	Mch.	7
At TWO o'clock	P.M		
or on the arrival of the In train from the	tercolonial	Railw	a <b>y</b>

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.

At ONE o'clock P.I	M.,	
Sardinian Thur	reday, Jan. 2	22
Porision Thu	rsday	29
Sarmatian	raday, reo.	n
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Ci-i-conica Thu	ministr.	19
Caspier Thu	raday.	
Sardinian	reday, Avicu.	
or on the arrival of the Grand I	runk Railwa	LΥ
train from the West	•	

FROM BALTIMORE.

Caepian	Tuesday, Jan. 13
Rates of Pass	age from Montreal via Halifax:
Cabin(Accor	
Intermediate	
"	<del></del>
Rates of Pass	age from Montreal viu Portland:

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE .- The Steamers of the

Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. John's, Nild., are intended to be de-FROM HALIFAX:

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

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

Siberian abo Scandinavian 5 Carthagenian 4	put	Jan.	1
Carthagenian	•	Feb.	1
FROM PORTLAND.			
Hanoverian	ut	Jan.	1 2

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philadelphia service are intended to be spatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow

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Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE

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refers.
This book should be read by the young for fatruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—Landon Lancot.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent,

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Has been used in my household for three

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

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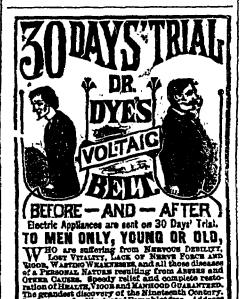
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A petition will be presented to the Local Legislature, at its next Sessien, praying that Henry A. Germain, student at law, whose last patron is dead, be relieved from the obligation of proving, according to law, the last 18 months of his clerkship.

Montreal, 27th January, 1885.

25-5

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#### SECOND OF MARCH,

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of March 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. Bulance payable in monthly in-stalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. RETABLISHED IN 1874. The 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

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TNFORMATION WANTED OF THE sisters of the late Edward Hgan, who was killed in the execution of his duty in New Orleans in 1868. Any information as to their present address will be thankfully received by T. Hogan, No. 3 Fire Station, Montreal, who knows of something to their advantage.

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WE will pay the above reward for any case of Lives Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Con-atipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly Vegetable Liver Fills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and naver fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Fills, 25 conts. For sale by all Druggists. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 31 and 33 King Street (East), Toronto, Ont. Free trial package sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

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It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY

ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtues for a

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This Great Bousehold Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS tone, energy and vigor to these great SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from whatver 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 rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt into meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,

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Address the Penbody Medical Institute of Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4. Bulfinch street.

Bostor, Mrss., who may be consulted on all diseases that have been similarly being skill and experience. Chronic and obstinate diseases that have been similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics that have been similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics that have been similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly buffled the skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics are skill that the skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics are skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics are skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics are skill of ill, other physics and similarly such that the skill of ill, other physics are skill of ill, other physics and skill of ill, other physics are skill of ill, other physics and skill of ill, other physics are ski

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KIDNEY-WORT DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES 0 AND IVER COMPLAINTS, &

Recause it acts on the LIVER, BUWELS and KIDAEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanese the system of the poison-ous humors that develops in Kidney and Uri-nary Diseases, Bilionsness, Jaundice, Constina-tion, Piles, or in Racumatism, Neuralgia, Ner-yous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

IT WILL SUBELY CURE

CONSTIPATION, PILES, and RHEUMATISM, By causing PEEE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby CLEANSING the BLOOD

ng tho normal power to throw off dis-THOUSANDS OF CASES worst forms of these terrible dis-seen quickly relieved, and in a short PERFECTLY CURED. PRICE, \$1. LIQUID OR DIT, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
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\* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \*

For all of those Painful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* \* \* \* \* \* \* Febiale Population. \* \* \* \*

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLANMATION AND ULCERATION. FAILING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAK-NESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

STANCES ACT IN NARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT \* AG-Its purpose is SOLELY forthelegitimate HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES ALL IT CLAIMS TO DO, THOUSANDS OF LADIES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY. \*\*\* \*\*\*

\*\* For the cure of Kidner Complaints in Emilia Sex This Remedy is unsurpassed. \*\*

\*\* Typia E. Pinkhiam's Vegetable compound is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Seut by mall, postage paid, in form of Pills or Locanges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lody sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered. \*No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S IVER PILLS. They cure Constitution, Billoumess and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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THE "LOCOPHONE."

A peculiar invention, termed the "loco was recently tested on the New York & New Haven Railroad. It is an apparatus resembling the telephone, designed to place each engineer on the road, while the trains are moving at the flighest speed, in instantancous speaking communication with the superintendent or train dispatchers. All the engineers on the road receive the message at the same moment. The circuit is made over the rails.

Raisin-making was first attempted in California nineteen years ago. The following year about 1,500 boxes were made, and the industry has rapidly progressed. Ten years ago the crop amounted to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated at 200,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxes. This year the crop is estimated to 40,000 boxe Raisin-making was first attempted in Cali-

were it not for the insurance agents.

# OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Speech of the Governor-General

Our National Prosperity-The North-West Passage—The Commorcial interests of the Country-A new Bankruptcy Law asked for-The Coming International Exhibi-

OTTAWA, Jan. 20. Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In again meeting you for the dispatch of business, I have to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed our country, and upon the general condition of the Dominion. Its commercial prosperity, although it has to some extent shared in the depression which has prevailed in Great Britain and in the neighboring Republic, rests upon foundations which no temporary or partial disturbance can remove. I trust that the present year will be one of peace and progress. The flow of population into Manitoba and the North-west territories, although impeded by various and unexpected causes, has been substantial, and the testimony of members of the British Association and other visitors of the North

most gratifying.

A bill introducing into those territories a more simple and economical system for the transfer of land will be laid before you.

west last summer as to the well being, con-tentment and hopefulness of the settlers is

The report of the commission for the consolidation of the statutes affecting the Dominion has been completed and wid be submitted to you for legislative action.

You are again invited to consider a measure relating to the representation of the people in Parliament, and for the assimilation of the electoral franchise in the several pro-

vinces: A provisional arrangement of matters for some time under discussion with the Government of Manitoba, has been entered into and a measure confirming the same will be submit-

ted to you as soon as it has been accopted by the provincial legislature. I deemed it expedient to issue during the recess a commission to consider and report upon the whole subject of Chinese immigration, with reference to its trade relations, as well us to those social and moral objections which have been taken to the influx of Chinese peo-

ple into Canada.

The report of the commissioners is very nearly completed and will be laid before you during the present session.

The necessity of encouraging the speedy construction of lines of railways through the northwest territories has pressed itself on my government and you will be asked to aid rail-way enterprise by liberal grants of land. Urgent representations have been made by

boards of trade of the chief towns in Canada, as well as by some of the chambers of commerce in Great Britain, of the necessity that exists for the adoption of some system of bankruptcy or insolvency giving adequate protection against undue preferences, and your attention to this important subject is earnestly invited.
In pursuance of the vote of last session I

caused a vessel to be fitted out and despatched to Davis Straits and Hudson Bay in order to obtain more accurate information as to the navigation o those waters and test the practicability of the route for commercial purposes.

A report of the progress of the expedition during last session will be laid before you.

An international exhibition will be opened at Antwerp during the present year, and a colonial and Indian exhibition is to be held in London in 1886. Canada should I think be represented in her various manufactures and natural productions on both occasions, and I invoke your consideration of the best means of aiding in these important objects.

Several other measures of importance will be submitted to you, among them will be bills to amend the Insurance set of 1877, the Civil Service act and the law relating to contagious diseases among cattle, as well as measures for taking at an early period a census of population of the North-West territories and one relating to the Northwest mounted police.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons The accounts for the past fixed year will be laid before you. You will find that notwithstanding the very considerable reduction in the prices of volume of many of the leading imports the income has exceeded the expenditure charge-

able to consolidated revenues. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted. They will be found I trust to have been prepared with due regard to

economy. Honorable gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I am sure that your earnest consideration will be given to the subjects I have mentioned, as well as to every matter which may effect the prosperity and good government of Canada.

NO COMPULSION. RERLIN, Jan. 29 .- The Reichstag has reected the motion to make compulsory the official use of the German language in all the provinces of Germany. The motion was made to abrogate the extraordinary powers vested in Baron, Von Mantefeuell, Governor-General of Alsace Lorraine. Von Puttkamer, Minister of the Interior, opposed the motion. The anti-German agitation in Aleace Lorraine, he said, prevented people from adapting themselves to the new order of things. In view of the fact that Dolfutie, a member of the Reichstag for Alsace Lorraine, had addressed a letter to "His dear fellow citizens of Paris," expressing French sympathies, it was impossible to rescind the repressive measures now in force.

The proportion of those who attend public worship to the bulk of the population in the following four European cities is: Berlin 20,000, population 1,000,000; Hamburg 5,000, population 400,000; London 3,000,000 population 4,000,000; Glasgow 500,000, popnlation 700,000.

The well-known strengthening properties of IRON, combined with other tonics and a most perfect acrvine, are found in Carter's Iron Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

The Bon Homme, Dakota, home missionary lives in a log structure that was built first for a whisky shop, was then tradsformed into a smoke-house for hams and bacon, and next became a clergyman's studio.

## DECLINE OF MAN.

Mental or organic weakness, nervous det

# THE DYNAMITE TRIAL.

OPENING OF THE CASE—THE CASE POR THE CROWN.

LONDON, February 2.-The examination of Ounningham began this morning. In opening the case for the Crown Mr. Poland, solicitor of the treasury, said the government intended to prove the prisoner was an active agen in the conspiracy which culminated in the movements in London and Liverpool, from the time of his arrival up to the date of his arrest. His travelling under the assumed names of Gilbon and Dalton and many suspicious circumstances connected with his stay at the cities named. Poland dwelt particularly on the mysterious disappearance of the peculiar box from the prisoner's lodgings in Scarboro street immediately after his arrest, and which was taken away by two men. Poland said Cunningham was in league with others who must have been instructed in the line of action to be taken in case of ar-Witnesses would be produced to prove that Cunningham had for several days pre-vious been loitering in and around the Tower. He then produced a plan of the Tower and pointed out the spot where the explosion occurred, going into details of the damages done and injuries sustained by the visitors. He also produced a small detonator, which was found in the prisoner's baggage, and said it was similar to those used in the previous outrages, indicating that the prisoner might have been con-nected with them. Poland asked that Cunningham be arraigned under the Exploaive Act, on charge of a conspiracy. At a later day he might request that the charge be changed to one of high treason.

Poland's notification that the Government

would reserve the privileges of changing the charge against Cunningham, so that the re-sult of conviction might be execution instead of imprisonment, caused a commotion among the spectators. The declaration was at once construed into an admission by the crown that Cunningham was the most important prisoner yet arrested for the dynamite crimes. This impression was confirmed by the extraordinory precautions taken by the government to prevent an escape or rescue. He was conveyed from the cell in Clerkenwell to Bow street court in a strong van. Cunningham was the only prisoner within the van, but several armed constables accompan-ied him. On each side of the driver was an armed policeman and officers with exposed revolvers stood upon the steps. The conveyance was driven slowly to allow the armed escort to keep alongside and enable the detectives, who followed on the sidewalks, to be near in case of emergency. In his address, Poland said Cunningham was 22 years of age, and was a dock laborer. He was not alone in the work of causing the explosion at the Tower, but was quarters there in a small hotel at No. 31 Robert street. When he left there he came explosion was operated from that point, as to London. The Government was not yet prepared to say just how Cunningham had employed himself during the interval be tween his arrival in London and the date of the explosion that was as yet unnecessary. but it could be proven that prisoner on the 23rd or 24th of December was at Broad street railway ssation with a large trunk.

LONDON, Feb. 2.-The trunk in possession of Cunningham was of American manufacture, as would be shown later. Besides the trunk the prisoner had a bag. He left both at the station over night and next day took them away. In the meantime he secured lodgings at 30 Prescott street, Whitechapel. street the trunk mysteriously disappeared. Some time after its disappearance Canningham changed his lodgings, and took rooms in Scarboro street. It would be shown that prisoner began loitering about the Tower after his removal from Prescott street, and that he visited the Tower buildings a few days before the explosion. Prisoner's counsel are Quillam and Nordon of Liverpool. Very few persons were admitted to the court. Before the commencement of the proceedings a number of witnesses were assembled for the purpose of identifying the prisoner as the man they had seen ougaged in suspicious movements, just before the ex-plosions. Cunningham was placed in the crowd, but three of the witnesses, one of whom was a civilian, the other two being constables, had no difficulty in singling him out. A cabman who had given the informa-tion about the transfer of the trunk was unable to identify Cunningham. Cunningham was remanded for a week.

CUNNINGHAM AT THE TOWER.

Before closing his address Mr. Poland said he desired to call particular attention to the conduct of Cuuningham on the day of the 10wer explosion. Within four minutes after the explosion the Tower gates were all closed and every visitor then within the walls was made prisoner. This matter has been carefully investigated and the statement as to the time of closing the gates was strictly accurate. But two persons had passed out from the grounds after the explosions. These were a lady and gentleman. They were not in the buildings at the time the explosions occurred, but on the way towards one of the gates.

Among those detained by the shutting of the gates was Cunningham. The identity of the lady and gentleman who had succeeded in passing out had been traced and ascertained. They were respectable people and were entirely innocent of any possible connection with the prisoner or his friends.

When the nature of the explosion had been ascertained every person detained within the Tower walls was subjected to examination. With the exception of the pri soner all gave good accounts of the meelves, submitting willingly to examination and answering all questions. The prisoner, Mr. Poland thought, was found among those detained because he dared not after the explosion attempt to hurry away for fear of attracting the attention of the police When his turn came for examination bis conduct at once aroused suspicion. He was absolutely unable to give straight-forward answers to any of the questions asked. This led to his being subjected to a more than ordinary catechizing. The result was that he contradicted himself many times. He was unable to give any satisfactory account of how he had employed his time after his arrival in Lindon, or any acceptable explanation of his presence in the Tower. When asked what he had come to London for, he said he came to obtain a clerk-ship, but when requested to name some of the soes he had visited in search of clerical emplaces he had visited in search of clerical em-ployment he was unable to give a single

placed under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in some way in the explosion. Detectives were then assigned to hanting up the prisoner's history, and almost every step they took tended to the conviction that the prisoner, was in reality, one of the principal criminals in that day's dynamite outrages. He lived under one name in Scarboro street, and under another in Prescott street. He swore that he had never possessed a brown trunk of American manufacture, and yet the

cabman who areas him from Broad street station to his Prescott street lodgings would swear that the trunk was part of the pris-oner's baggage on this journey, and the land-lady at these lodgings would testify that the same trunk was part of his room furniture during part of the time he lived Another point dwelt in her house. Another point dwelt upon by Mr. Poland was the fact that no writing was found in the lodging occupied by Cunningham; although he did much writing he had carefully removed every trace of his correspondence, as in the memo-randum books found among his effects, svery page that had borne any writing was found carefully torn out. The solicitor then described other evidence found against Cunningham. He exhibited to the court the detonator which had fallen cut of a sack belonging to the prisoner while the police were examining his luggage. The chief in-spector of explosives had examined

the detonator and pronounced it a machine used in the explosion of dynamite. The shirt prisoner wore at the time of his arrest was marked with the name "Clen-Cunningham said the shirt must non." have been marked that way when he purchased it. Between 12 and 1 o'clock on the day the explosions occurred Cunon the day the explosions occurred Chnningham went away from his lodgings in Scarboro street. He never returned. He left no word with any person in the house as to his destination, and no one there had any knowledge of his movement, that day. But the relies had by Jint ments that day. But the police had by dint of extraordinary patience made what the prosecution considered a faithful trace of the man from the moment he left the house. This showed that he had proceeded straight to the Tower, procured a ticket at the bottom of the steps ascending to St. John's chapel in the White Tower, that he went up into St. John's chapel, and, after leaving there, proceeded to the armory. In the armory the visitor could wander around between many stands of arms and do many things unobserved. He could easily have deposited a quantity of explosives in one of the many recesses or corners, and even have lighted a fuse without attracting attention. It would be shown that the prisoner did both. A few minutes before the explosion he was seen in the armory, fur-

tively looking about and acting as if he wished to throw something away. He was watching for an opportunity to de-posit dynamits. Almost immediately before the explosion a little boy who was wandering around between the stacks of ancient armour noticed something burning with a faint slow fire on the floor in a narrow place. The boy described the fire as that of a fuse, but con-In league with others whom the government hoped soon to have in custody. The prisoner had lived in the United States several years. He arrived in England last November. He came aboard the SS. Adriatic and landed at Liverpool. He took up his quarters there in a small hotel at November liver in a small hotel at November liverpool. where the boy saw the burning fuse. The

> was clearly demonstrated by the ruins and particularly by the large piece of stone blown from the wall near which the boy saw the fire. The detonator found among the prisoner's effects resembled those found in Ludgate Hill, Charing Cross and Paddington railway stations after the dynamite attempts at those places. The detonator was an inch long and one-eighth of an inch in diameter. The solicitor concluded by statting that he hoped to beable to produce important

evidence on some future occasion. Dr. Dupree, adviser of the government on chemical subjects, testified that he had examined the detonator found in Cunningham's baggage. It was a copper tube stamped with an eagle and contained eleven and a half parently been fixed to the detonator, as a hole

in the tube indicated some such attachment.

During the examination Cunningham stated that when he resided in the United States he lived in Franklin street, New York city, and worked as a laborer on the Morgan steamship line docks and as a freight handler in the Pennsylvania Railway depot. Mr. Quilliam asked that he be allowed the

privilege of an interview with the prisoner. Judge lingham replied that nobody should be allowed to converse with the prisoner without a special permit from the Home Secretary.

INNOCENT SUFFERERS IN ENGLAND.

DUBLIN, Feb. 2.—The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says one of the worst effects of the panic produced by the recent outrages is that it caused so many employers to play into the hands of the dynamiters. Some firms in London, others in Lecds, others in Sheffield, were dismissing all their Irish employees. The very fact that detectives were employed to watch establishments wherein large numbers of persons of lrish birth were employed proved so irritat-ing to the owners of the converns that to escape from it they naturally resorted to the only means of relief at their command—the wholesale discharge of their Irish employees. One of the largest publishing houses in London on Saturday last had dismissed from their employ every person of Irish birth.

INQUIRIES IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Inquiry at the docks of the Morgan steamship line to-day developed the fact that Tim Cunningham is employed there. Since the arrest of Cunningham, the London dynamiter, he has stated to his fellow workmen that the pri-soner was his son. At the company's offices it was said a son of Tim had been employed on the docks some time ago, and that he lived with his father. The father admitted having a fift en year old son, but denied having ever said the prisoner in London was his son. The old man's manner was not confidence inspiring. The foreman of the Pennsylvania freight depot said he had employed over a year age a man whose name, he believed, was James Cunningham.

DIPLOMATIC COMMUNICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—In the house to day Belmont introduced a resolution requesting the secretary of state to inform the house whether any representations have been made to this government by the British government growing out of the use of dynamite in London; and if such representations have been made in writing then to transmit complete copies of all communications that have presed between the two governments on the aubject ; if these representations or communications have been verbal, then the statement. of their tenor and purport.

DENOUNCING DYNAMITE IN MONTREAL. At the meeting of L'Union Catholique on

Sunday, Mr. Francis A. Quinn, in the course of his address said that the whole world, not alone the British world, but all civilization correct address. He answered correctly the itself, had been horror stricken within the question concerning his place of abode and last few days at the abominable attempts gave the right number in Scarboro street, but made in London to blow up the Tower and contradicted himself, in so many ways, and the Parliament Buildings. To none had these betrayed such guilty anxiety that he was explosions given a more hateful shock than to All the second second of the s

patriotic lrishmen, who claimed their rights theless trade continues quiet, and, unfor and would attain them by legitimate means. For seven centuries the Irish people had contended for their right; beaten a thousand times they have ever remained unconquered, the spirit of nationality was as vivid within them to day as if they had never known defeat, as if their history was one long epic palm of glory and triumph. That spirit lived and that fight should go on until the full attainment of their small claims. But as during their long struggle, the Irish fought in fair and open field, with the arm which nature gave to them and to all men so they are compelled to refuse many orders for their children will do battle unstained by such goods at present prices, in case the mills crime, and their struggle should meet in the present as in the future, the admiration of the world, even of their enemies. That a few misguided men should have recourse to dynamite and other criminal means, alike dangerous to their friends as to their enemies, to women and children as to men, that they should by the audacity and recklessness bi their deeds excite the horror of mankind, is no reason why the Irish people should be blamed. To accuse the Irish people of their mis-deeds is as irrational as to impute to the Apostles the treschery of Judas. These men are in truth the greatest enemies of the Irish cause, and no people on earth have more hatred for them than the Irish people. The means employed by them are such as to retard the advances of the Irish people to liberty, and as such are detestable in the eyes of all patriots. These means are abhorrent to all Christian precept and practice; the Irish people have ever been a Christian people, a Catholic people, essentially a moral people, and they look with horror upon means which would not meet with the approbation of their ancestors who died for the faith. HALIFAX, Feb. 2 .- At the annual meeting

of the Halifax branch of the Irish National League, held here yesterday, the members condemned all efforts by means of dynamite explosions, and expressed sentiments that their aim was to aid their fellow-countrymen on their native turf by means of their sympathy, and their donations for their poor.

"Maryland, My Maryland."

\* \* \* " Pretty Wives, Lovely daughters and noble men." " My farm lies in a rather low and miasmatic situation, and

" My wife !" " Who ?" "Was a very pretty blonde !"

Twenty years ago, became Sallow !" "Hollow-eyed !"

"Withered and aged !" Before her time, from

"Malarial vapors, though she made .no particular complaint, not being of the grumpy kind, yet causing me great uneasi-

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

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

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

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

May 26th, 1883. MNone genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile.

poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops' in

## DRIFT-OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Markets.

The volume of business is showing a gradwith few if any failures anticipated. Never- | continue quiet at 41c to 42c per lb.

in general hardware. Prices throughout the markets show no indication of immediate improvement and with a few exceptions remain unchanged. In dry goods the cotton question continues to agitate the wholesale trade. So far the mills have not taken necessary measures to advance prices as was generally expected would be dong, which places merchants selling cottons and cottonades in an awkward position as should suddenly put up their figures. Conse quently travellers can only take orders for cottons that can be filled out of merchants stocks on hand, and the movement is consequently very light. It is claimed on behalf of the wholesale men that the uncertainty over the prices of cotton goods is materially injuring their business, and that the mills should have taken action before the close of the year, when the revised price list could have been placed in the hands of travellers for their first trip. The movement in other dry goods has been fair for the season. Some travellers are doing well; others are not; but on the whole matters are in as good a condition as could be expected. A few buyers have been in town, and several good lines have been taken by them. There have been further enquiries for pig iron, and several orders for round lots for March and April delivery have been cabled, The market is unchanged. Warrants are cabled at 41s 11. In finished iron buyers have comnenced to anticipate future requirements and

tunately, there are more complaints over the tardiness of payments in some lines, notably

sales have been made for spring shipment. Puddled bars have been inquired for and a few orders cabled for spring delivery. The tinplates market has a weak tone, and last quotations would be shaded to effect busiess. Metals are quiet, but steady. Ingot tin in London has further improved, being now at £76 17s 6d, which is a gain of £2 12s 6d in two weeks. We quote—Straits 18½c, and Lamb & Flag 19½c. Best selected copper is cabled firmer at £54, out Chili bars are 5s lower than a week ago at £49. Here the market is quoted at 13 c. The market for general groceries has been in cheerful form and reports indicate a satisfactory dis-from and reports indicate a satisfactory dis-tribution. The feature has been the re-peated advance in sugar, granulated being firm at 6 fc to 7c—an advance of fc from the lowest point, Other sweets are firmer in sympathy, Two leading refineries resumed operations yesterday. The tea market continues very firm with a healthy tone. Further sules of Japans on Chicago account have been made, and the feeling among

holders is one of decided confidence. Coffee is quiet and unchanged. Fruit has ruled quiet, a moderate business being done at former prices. Spices are steady and rice dall. The distribution of lumber has been very moderate, and the market rather dull. In leather a quiet every-day business has been transacted on a featureless market. Spring orders for boots and shoes are moderate in number and travellers describe

the country retail trade as unsatisfactory. Hides and skins have been moderately active and steady. As was anticipated a heavy decline in beaver took place at the London fur sales on Monday, the prices realized being 30 per cent. lower than a year ago. The market here is lower in consequence at \$2.50 to \$3 for winter skins and \$2 to \$2 25 for fall. The oil market has been quiet. Steam refined is firmly held at 05c and cod is quoted at 571c to 60c. Petroleum is unchanged. Wool has worked into a stronger position under small

supplies and a good enquiry. Sales are more easily effected than for some time and values have an upward tendency. Fish has been moderately active in a jobbing way. Salmon is firm at the advance noted last week. Sales of No. 1 green cod were made at \$4. A moderate distribution of drugs has taken place at steady prices. Chemicals and naval stores are dull and unchanged. Coal is quiet at \$6 for stove and

#### MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

chestnut, and \$5.75 for egg and furnace.

Export cattle continue very quiet and without much change. Prices are quoted nom inal at 4½c to 5c per lb. live weight as to quality. At Viger market over 300 head of cattle were received. The demand from butchers was slow and trade dragged someual but natural tendency to increase as buyers begin to anticipate their spring 4th per lb. live weight, and some very good wants, and the close of the first month lots sold at 4tc. Common to fair went at 3c of the year finds the increantile community in a fairly cheerful frame of mind \$4 to \$5 each for desirable lots. Live hogs

### ERMANY 0 U AGENT O 2 AAN CTRO ANIC ELT. AB ш A Positive Cure for Rheumatism—Liver, Stomach and Kidney Diseases—Diseases of the Blood—Skin Diseases—Female Complaints—Paralysis—Neuralgia—Catarrh—Lame Back—and Nervous Debility. raigia—Catarrh—Lame Back—and Nervous Deb Having obtained the sole right to sell the German Electro—Calvanic Belt in America from the inventor, Prof. Commd Ziegenfust of Berlin, we are determined, whatever may be the cost, to introduce them here at once. The price of the Belt has always been Bix Dollars (\$6.00) but to induce invalids to give it a trial we will, for the next ninety days, send the German Electro—Calvanic Belt for ONE DOLLAR, provided you will cut out said send us the annexed coupon and give us your written promise to recommend the Belt if you find itser represented. This Belt is without doubt the best strongest, and most scientifically construct of Riectric Appliance ever introduced, being the inventor of the great German Electrician, Prof. Ziegenfust, and has met with the most marvelous success in Europe, being recommended and endorsed by the entire Medical Profession of Germany. The inventor has in his possession letters from Prince Blemarck and several members of the Royal Family. A quarter of a million of them were sold in the German Empire list year. These Belts, unlike many so-called electric appliances, are very light and not disagreeable to wear, and generate a current that can be immediately felt. Their action is stimulating and at the same time soothing; causing the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Nexvous System to not as a nature intended they should; curing thonsands of cases that internal medicines aliced even to relieve, Under what is the complaint. They are made of cloth, elik lined, and the electric disks are so arranged they retain their strength 30 years. Order AT ONCE from this Advertisement. П O < F RY Order AT ONCE from this Advertisement. 刀 Nothing saved by corespondence. Good Agents wanted. Circulars in German and English. Address, naming this paper. Ш German and English. Address, naming this paper, FORREST & CO., Sole Agents; 116 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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BIBLE COMPETITION, No. 8. Closing 16th, February.

# \$20,000.00.

During the year ending with September last, the proprietor of the LADIES' JOURNAL has given the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal has given a very large and valuable lot of rewards to his subscribers, aggregating an immense amount of money. We are sure that the Pianos, Organs, Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Books, etc., lave given great satisfaction. A good deal of excitement has been caused by the advent of some of these costly prizes into the towns and villages of Canada and the United States. They have been sent to all parts almost of the two countries, quite a number even going to England and other distant places. Full lists of the winners are always published in the Ladies' Journal, Toronto, Canada Don't delay attending to this, but do it now, and you will not regret it, you may depend.

RUPTU-RH

EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. close of each competition, names of winners are given in full, together with the street and number, where possible, so inquiry can readily be made by those who are doubtful. There can be, therefore, no fraud We can positively testify to the fore, no fraux. We can positively testify to the fairness of the matter ourselves, as we know everything is carried out exactly as promised. For the benefit of those of our readers who desire to compete, we give the plan in detail. To the fitteen hundred persons who correctly answer the following Bible questions will be given, without exera charge, except for freight and reading of goods beyond the recepts below.

and packing of goods, beyond the regular half-dollar yearly subscription, the beautiful and costly rewards named below. We will give the Bible questions that require to be answered

#### THE BIBLE QUESTIONS.

Where are norses first mentioned in the Bible? Where are CAITLE first mentioned in the Bible? They are not very difficult, but require a little study to look them up. So don't delay; the sconer you answer them the better. Here you have the list of first rewards. Number one in this list will be given to the sender of the first correct answer to those two Bible questions.

Number two to the sender of second correct answer, and so on till all this series of first rewards are given out.

THE FIRST REWARDS. Six Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin ... \$ 600

2. One Grand Square Piano, by a celebrat-600

winding and Stem-setting Germine Elgin Watches.

16 to 20—Five Ladies' Solid Gold stem-

case or Opened faced, Coin silver Cake Baskets, elegant designs.....
51 to 100—Fifty Dozen Sets of Heavy
Silver Plated Tea Spoons......
101 to 310—One Hundred and Thirty Ele-

gantly Bound Volumes of Tenny-bound volumes of World's Cyclope-dia, a library in itself....

Then follows a series of middle rewards which will be given in this way: At the close of the competition all the answers received will be counted by three disinterested persons, when to the sender of the middle correct answer (of the whole list) will be given number one of these middle rewards. To the next correct answer following the middle one will be given number two, the next correct one number three, and s on till all these middle rewards as enumerated below are given away. Here is the list of

570

520

#### MIDDLE REWARDS.

1. Seven hundred and fifty dollars in Square Pianos, by a celebrated Organs, by a celebrated maker...., 10 and 11.—Four Ladies' Solid Gold

8, 9, 10 and 11.—Four Ladies Sold Gold stem winding and stem setting Watches

12 to 17.—Six elegant quadruple plate Hot Water or Tea Urns

18 to 30.—Thirteen elegant, Heavy Black Silk Dress Patterns

31 to 50.—Twenty elegant Black Cash-

100 Elegant Rolled Gold Brooches.... 258 to 600.—Three hundred and forty-three beautifully bound volumes,

Shakespeare's poems..... After these follow the Consolation Rewards, when, to the sender of the very last correct answer received in this competition will be given number one of these Consolation Rewards named below. To the next to the last correct one will be given number two, and so on till all these are given away.

#### THE CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1—Five Hundred Dollars in Gold Coin.. \$ 500 2, 3 and 4.—Three Fine Grand Square 750

30 to 90.—Forty-one Black Cashmere Dress Patterns.

91 to 150.—Sixty dozen sets silver-plated Tea Spoons.

151 to 290.—One hundred and forty elegant rolled gold brooches.

201 to 400.—One hundred and ten fine silver-plated butter knives or sugar 

This altogether forms one of the most attractive and reasonable plans we have ever seen. The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal The aim of the proprietor of the Ladies' Journal is of course to increase his circulation. In fact, herease his end of the Bible, but frankly states that this part of the plan is not his sole aim, and goes on to explain that he has lost so much money by dishonest agents, and has spent so much in valuable premiums to encourage them to send large lists, that hereafter he has decided to give all these things direct to subscribers, for answering these Bible questions. Aside from the rewards offered you are sure to be pleased with your half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading half dollar investment, as the Ladies' Journal consists of twenty pages of the choicest reading matter, and contains the sum and substance of many of the high-priced fashion papers and magazines published in the States, and all for the low price of half a dollar, for one year's subscription. It also contains two pages of the newest music, short and serial stories, household hints, fashion articles by the best authorities, finely illustrated. In short, it is about the best monthly publication we know of anywhere for fifty cents, and is as good as many at a dollar. Be sure to remember that everyone competing must send with their answers fifty cents. by post-office or scrip, or small, coin. They

post-office or scrip, or small coin. They, therefore, pay nothing extra for the privilege of competing for these costly rewards, as fifty cents is the regular yearly subscription price

to the Journal. The competition remains open only till sixteenth February next, and as long as the letter is postmarked where mailed either on the day of closing, (16th February) or any time between now and then, it will be in time and eligible to compete. You answer this time and eligible to compete you answer the time and engine to compete. I ou answer this promptly now, and you may doubtless secure one of the first rewards. It you answer any time between now and sixteenth of February you may secure one of the middle rewards. and even if you answer on the last day (16th Feb.) and you live a good distance from To. floth ren. and you live a good diseased from To-ronto, fifteen days being allowed after date of closing for letters to reach the office from dis tant points, you are almost certain to secure one of the consolation rewards. At all events we most heartily recommend it, and trust many of



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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL—Superior Court. No. 101. Dame Jesaie Mendels, of the City of Montreal, wife of Jacob silverstone, duly authorized destern justice, against said Jacob Silverstone, her husband. An action for separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

T. & C. C. DELORIMIER.

Attorneys for Plaintiff Montreal, 27th Jan., 1885.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 40%. Dame Emelienne Adam, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Adelard Champoux, inn keeper, of the same place, has this day insti-tuted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.
LECLAIR & ALLARD.

6-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, Jan. 30, 1-85.

## $\mathbf{R}^{ ext{\tiny EPLY.}}$

In reply to numerous enquiries regarding further proceedings in the way of trying to stop the cheating by sewing silk and liner. thread manufacturers and dealers, we expect to have the measuring machine by the end of this week, after which some revelations will be made that we think will rather surprise the public, and on the principle of reaping what we sow will, in some measure, account for so many losses and failueres in husiness. S. CARSLEY.

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