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MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1886.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS

EX-REV. ALLAN'S BOSH,

A Cutting and Vigorous Reply to a Visitier of His Lordship Bishop Cleary, of Kingston.

The Orange element in Kingston have been making some gross attacks on His Lordship Bishop Cleary for the part he has played in National League matters in the Limestone City, and more especially for having exposed the hollowness and injustice of the Orange pretensions on the questions relating to Ireland and the Church. Our esteemed contemporary, the Canadian Freeman, publishes a cutting and vigorous answer to one of those attacks on His Lordship. We reproduce it with pleasure :--

Mr. J. Antisell Allan has delivered at our office a manuscript which he expects us to copy into our issue of this day by way of really to an article published by us last week. We positively decline to be used by Mr. Allan as the medium of casting his dirt into the face of the Catholic people of Kingston and of all the towns and countles of this Province through which our journal circulates. He learned from us last week that "we could not think of defiling our columns with his revolting blasphemics," and we must say it is audacious on his part to deposit them

now at our door. The same old, old calumnies are repeated in the manuscript now before us which so much disgusted Christian eyes when they appeared a few weeks ago in one of our local dailies. He seems, indeed, to be in some degree ashamed of his performance at present; for be undertakes to persuade the Catholics of Kingston that calumniating their church, and blaspheming their holy religion, and reviling their thief Pastor, he is actuated by no other motive than tenderest love for themselves. This being Mr. Allan's unique logic for the combination of mutually regugnant principles, and he being the sovereign judge of what is, or is not, correct reasoning—in fact no one else knows how to reason aright and find rest for his soul in just and orthodox conclusions—nothing re-mains for us but to bow our heads and "with bated breath and whispering humbleness" offer him our best thinks for all manifestations of love to us, and beg his generous forgiveness for our past ingratitude in not adequately appreciating his singular goodness. His effort to shift from his shoulders the guilt of his blasphemous revilings against God's church by telling us that another criminal, whom he amusingly styles "A very able Catholic nobleman," had uttered the same foul slanders many years ago suggests another reason to hope for Mr. Allan's early return to a Christian sense of shame and possibly a true repentance. It is a brave man that ventures to dispute the logic of an ex-reverend pamphleteer who boisterchaly asserts his supremacy in the art of reasoning and is wont to tell all men, even those who count among the most learned of Canada. that they are ungifted with reasoning power, whensoever they have the audacity to dissent from his ravings. We commend him to Dr. Watson for a few more lessons like those he has recently got. We also recommend him to our esteemed County Court Judge for elementary instruction on the rule of law that holds the slanderer guilty, even though somebody else had uttered the slander before him. We might appeal likewise to the common sense of men in general, who would not admit the irrespon-sibility of either slanderers, burglars, or thieves, should they plead in justification that a bad boy in another county had many years ago perpetrated the same evil deeds with which they are charged. The "very able Catholic nobleman," whom Mr. Allan delights to imitate in his misdemeanor, is an interesting individual, and, since our ex-reverend friend's blasphemous attack on the Church of

Lord Acton was indeed born of Catholic parents, was baptized into membership with the Church of which Christ is the head, and received a good early Christian education. In these points of view he differs nothing from Arius and Nestorius, Luther and Voltaire, and other such "very able Catholics" who enchant the logical mind of Mr. A. by their Catholic testimony against Oatholicity. He married a Mahomedan woman and read the Koran without any wonderful progress in Christian piety. He became proprietor of a magazine published in London by the name of Rambler, and made use of it for the dissemination of his rambling ideas on the most conservative of all institutions, the Holy Catholic, Apostolic, Roman Church, and her unalterable faith, "once delivered to the saints." His articles were denounced to the tribunals of the Church; were officially examined by the Episcopal court to which he was amenable; were referred finally to the Holy See, and were condemned of Agnostic tendencies. The fa thful were forbidden to read or receive the Rambler, and, of course, it soon ceased to exist. Writhing under this punishment, he properled to Rome, and stayed there during the sessions of the Vatican Council, on the waten for some pretext of calcumitating General and Mgr. McCogar, Dr. C. Connell his spiritual mother, the mystic spouse of the Lord Jesus Christ, From the Eternal City he wrote and wrote and wrote in the vilest terms of obloquy and misrepresentation against the church, her doctrine and her discipline, on behalf of the new heresy called "Old Catholicism," whose coryphaeus was Dr. Dollinger, of Munich, his former professor. The history of that still born heresy has its first and virtually its last chapter comprised within a decade of years, the period of Prince Bismarck's unchecked absolutism. Poor Acton, the "very able Catholic nobleman," shone as a luminary of first magnitude in conjunction with the star of that most cona decade of years, the period of Prince

the living God rests on that Englishman's

example, we shall be pardoned if we dwell a

few moments in contemplation upon his aris-

tocratic figure.

temptible heresy's origin, and after onlightneing the Christian orb with his periodical Fata Morgana of calumnics, misrepresentations, literary forgeries, and foulest vituperation against the Church of his baptiem, he disappeared below the horizon, leaving only the memory of an evil career, together with a plausible pretext for the repetition of his monstreus charges by such truth loving scribblers as Mr. A., who delight to quote him as the "very able Catholic nobleman" that vilified erstwhile the Church of God.

It is noteworthy that Mr. A. is not unmindful of his own money interest in the propagation of those blasphemies; for he more than once in his manuscript letter + sks us to refer our readers to a pamphlet written by him a couple of years age, in which lots of spurious stuff of that kind may be found. Surely the Lord Acton case, which he adduces as his best specimen, is sufficient evidence of the utterly thrachy character of the whole camphlet, and no Christian can regret its having found so little sale, that he must needs drag appeals for the purchase of it continually into his letters, to induce fools to take it and give him their quarters.

The only enjoyable part of Mr. A's bad letter is his deleful lamentation over the mistake made by the Holy See in appointing the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary to the Bishopric of Kingston. This is decidedly rich. must be no just appreciation of the bestitudes of Orangeism in Rome, seeing that the Papal consistory did imprudently and, scemingly, with malice aforethought, select an Irish ec clesiastic, noted for his thoroughly Cutholic and pro Irish convictions and his fearlessness in defence of his people a religious and civil liberties, for the high and onerous position of Bishop in "the Derry of Canade." "I think," says Mr. A, "it was an unfortunate day when His Lordship was made Bishop of Kingston." We have no doubt whatever of this assertion, albeit Mr. A, is the voucher. If Mr. A. whose praise is censure, and his censure praise, did not get reason to think as he does of that appointment, we and all our fellow-Catholics of this city and diocese would think very little of His Lordship as the official representative of Him who stood up for truth and virtue and the rights of conscience against the Scribes and Pharisees of His day, and erected a standard for His followers to rally around in uncompromising steadfastnes against the Prince of Darkness and his hosts of wickedness issuing from the gates of hell. His sable majesty is doubtless of one mind with Mr. A. respecting the "unfortunate" appointment of Dr. Cleary, and many other questions as well.
"e are forcibly reminded of the motto that

Beneath which sacred pasword of the Orange defenders of civil and religious liberty, some profame wag inscribed.

"Whose wrote that motte, wrote itswell, The same is written on the gates of hell."

Let Mr. A. and his redoubtable 200, and their miserable pack of mercenary sympathizers and anonymous scribes, learn once for all that the Catholics of Kingston revere, obey, admire and love their Bishop as well for his personal as for his official character; and their esteem and affection for him is intensified a hundred fold since his ready acceptance of the post of difficulty, and, in some sense, of danger, in placing himself at their head for the assertion of the rights of citizenship for themselves, and of legislative autonomy for their kinstolk in the Holy Isle. He is the teacher and guide and father of his people, who has voiced their sentiments nobly and borne the brunt of the enemy's assaults. To a man, we are at his back; and insult to his consecrated person is insult to every one of us. As for Mr. A's, impudent calumniation ct St. Mury's congregation, that there are two Catholics of his acquaintance among them, who confidentially whisper their disloyalty into his prurient ear we unhesitatingly express the indignation of Catholics at this presumably mendacious fabrication. Mr. A. has already told us that Lord Acton was a "Catholio" after he had broken loose from her, and joined her enemies in heaping slanderous vituperation upon her. Let him dare name the two "Actons" of Kingston, and we shall unfold their record, and make known the truth, be it for or against them. Of course, Mr. A., following the plan of liars who are afraid of being caught in the lie, has provided beforehand a loop hole for escape by the cunning con-science clause appended to his narrative, "I do not profess to quote all the exact words. A certain class of people are always gifted with bad memories .- Kingston Freeman.

TILE NEW AMERICAN CARDINAL

OFFICIAL NOTICE OF ARCHBISHOP GIB-BONS'S PROMOTION TO THE SACRED COLLEGE RECEIVED.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.-Information received at the Archiepscopal residence in this city to-night confirms the news from Rome that Archbishop Gibbons will be made a Cardinal at the March Consistory. The same despatch was sent from the Vatican to all the American archbishops, as despatches congratulating Archbishop Gibhoms have been received from a number of the prelates. The Archibithen sum coned Vicar and Dr Foley when he heard the news, and showed them the cablegram. They also extended their congratulations, and a conference

was held lasting some hours. NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- A cablegram received by Archbishop Corrigan yesterday informed him that Archbishop Gibbons of Daltimore had been made Cardinal, and that the official fication of his promotion to the Sacred College had been mailed to him on Monday, February 8. Archbishop Corrigan said last night concern ing the appointment:

Ablegate and a Papal guard will be sent to Baltimore to present the Cardinalitial bereita. Later, the new Cardinal will go to Rome to be invested with the remaining insignia of his high

Archbishop James Gibbons is Primate of the Catho ic Church in the United States, and at the Plenary Council in 1879 ranked even above Cardinal McCloskey, as Apostolic Delegate, the Tax hour in Bulinous on July 28, 1834. His was born in Bal'imore on July 23, 1834. His was born in Baltimore on July 23, 1834. His parents were poor, and his first education was received in Ireland, whither he was taken by his father when still achild. When he roturned to America he worked to some time as a clerk in New Orleans. Later he entered the St. Charles college, in Howard county, Maryland, and began to study for the priesthood, toward which all his inclinations prompted him. He gradu ted from there in 1837, finished his studies in the seminary of St. Sulpice and St. Mary's University, Baltimore, and was ordained Mary's University, Baltimore, and was ordained priest June 30, 1861. He was connected with soveral Baltimore churches. He served as Assistant Chancellor at the second Flenary Council held in Baltimore in 1866. He was appointed Vicar-General of North Carolina in 1868, and Vicar-Gen ral of North Carolina in 1863, and not long afterward he was consecrated Bishop of Adramytum on the 16th of August. He was translated to the See of Richmond. Ya, in 1872, and when Archbishop Bayley of Baltimere became dangerously ill, he was appointed Coadjutor Archbishop and consecrated May 20, 1-77. He was made Archbishop of Baltimore upon the death of Archbishop Bayley, Oct. 3 of the same

The appointment of Archbishop Gibbons was favorably commented upon by the priests who had heard of it yesterday, and had been expected by most of them.

THE LONDON KIOTS.

THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY-THE PICKPOCKETS ALIVE-PERSONAL AS-SAULTS ON LORDS-THE POL'CE HAULED OVER THE COALS-THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION-THE LONDON " TIMES " WANTS MORE EMIGRATION.

LONDON, Feb. 9.-Later accounts from the scene of the disturbance reveal the fact that on numerous instances shopkeepers lost property to the value of £30 to £30. Mr. Orchard, a jeweil r, estimates that watches and jewellery to the value of £300 were stolen from his shop A young couple just starting in business have been ruined. One tradesmen with a re-volver succeeded in forcing the rioters to re'rent from his shop. Two painters named Tavory and Beercroft, and a laborer named Paul have been arrested, charged with multious damage and theft. Three police-men were injured in the disturbance. Pick-pockets worked industriously in the throngs. Some of the injured were taken to hospitals. The residences of Lord Manners and Lord & Snellgroves, Peter Robins and other large stores were wrecked. Large quantities of jewellery, boots, clothing and other articles which were found in the streets have been hand ed in at the police stations by the policemen

and citizens.

London, Feb. 9.—The News attributes yesterday's riot to the Soc aliets and fair traders taking advantage of an excellent opportunity to attempt to convince the world that social revo lution is brewing. "There is nothing," the News says, "to cause seriouse alarm. The riot ought to provoke neither anger nor panic. Distress is very real and efforts should be made to

Lord Lismore while walking in St. James street was hustled by the crowd and was robbed of a scarf pin. The carrisge containing the wife of a former Minister was stopped on the street, but the lady was not molested. Lord Limerick was pinned to the railings in front of the Carl ton Club by a number of roughs who grabbed and secured his watch chain, though he succeeded in retaining his watch. Mr. Downey, M.P., was robbed of his watch and chain.

The total number of police available vesterday was probably only 2,500, while 4,000 were used on the recent occasion of the opening of Parlia ment by the Queen.

The Telegraph and Post complain of the un prepared condition of the police, and hope the rist will be a warning to the officials for the

The Times says :- " If Burns and Hyndman have not already been arrested they should be taken into custody at once. No misplaced fear of making martyrs of then ought to prevent their punishment. The Government must organize an emigration cheme.

At midnight quiet prevailed throughout the LONDON, Feb. 9. - The Standard hopes the riot will not induce the public to withhe aid from deserving persons out of employment: It trusts means will be found to arraign the Socialist leaders. It complains of the supineness

of the police.

LONDON Feb. 9. —Emissaries of the London

LONDON Feb. 9. —Emissaries of the London Socialist organization are di-tributing circulars in Dublin urging Irish people not to accept any Home Rulo legislation involving a system of

tent paying.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sparling, a Socialist leader. in an interview in relation to the part taken by Socialists in the demonstration on Satur ay said that while he did not approve of rioting still he could not but rejoice at an event which tended to show that society was insecure. In regard to the stone throwing at the Carlton Club, Sparling said the members of that hody had brought the attack upon themselves by appearing at the windows and laughing and jeering at the mob. In explanation of the rough treatment to which a lady had been subjected by the rioters, he said her carriage had been stopped because he lady was heard to order her

CUERCION WOULD BREED RE-TALIATION.

coachman "to drive over those dogs."

JOHN MORLEY SAYS SO-NO MORE HALF MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 9 .- John Morley, speaking at Newcastle, last evening, refused to be drawn into giving an exposition of the government's irish plans, which, he said were left with Mr. Gladstone. He said further coercion was possible, but that the price would be too great, as coercive measures would mean

IRISH HOME RULE.

To the Editor of the Post and TRUE WITNESS

SIR,-The interest now centring in the question of Home Rule for Ireland emboldens ine to address to your valuable journal a short he to address to your valuable journal a short letter upon the subject. It is to be fessed that many writers who deal with the question of Home Rule, its promoters and its hopes, forget that the I-cland of 1886, the Ireland dominate of the Land League, the Ireland dominate of the Land League, the Ireland dominate of the period will lose the many to support Lynth against O'Shea, Particle there in the against O'Shea, Particle there in the Parliamentary contest there. Healy, in a speech last night, said the Nation I ist party had not be no consider in regard to the nomination of O'Shea and that almost every member of the period will lose inated by the wise counsels of Charles hand rather than support an odous intriguest. Stewart Parnell, is other than the Ireland called up from slavery and sleep by the particular heart and brain of O'Connell. The feet of Ireland have taughted by the leader of Ireland have taughted by the Ireland Erin like some mighty giant awakened by a dream of the past, he found the wounds and scars of penal chains not yet healed. He found Ireland's beart bowed down, the intellect of her children darkened by the systematic legislation of Enrland, and the halls of Westminster full of emptiness where the gifted elequence of Ireland should resound. His of Parliament, Fifty Irish members of Parliament, Fifty Irish members of Parliament have signed an appeal to the mighty arm threw saide the door of Imperial Legislation to his fellow countrymen-despite the obnucious outh that sent him back for re election to his constituents in Clare. Catholic Emancipation came, and in what spirit? It was granted, said the Duke of Wellington, "to avert civil war." "It was to avoid difference among the members of his party. If greater dargers," said Sir Robert Peel. In word the bill of 1829 was nothing else than a consider the Galway trouble he would willingly

Parliament save through the coincidence of favorable circumstances -favorable to Ire land, embarrassing to England. Mr. Wis-gast, in his letter to the Mail of the 1-t inst., deprecates the policy pursued or rather threatened to be carried out by the Iris! minority in the English Parliament - that of making and unmaking Ministries until a election matter. The trouble grew out of Government sufficiently strong and wise Mr. Parnell's secretive way of acting hearken to the demands of the Irish people Without holding a consultation, and yet through their representatives at Westminster without meaning to give effence, which it is and grant the Green Isle a full and fair safe to say he will never do again in like the country people for some ten miles around, measure of Home Rule. I would ask Mr. manner, he authorized Capt. O'Shea's carto the number of about thirty stilwart back-Wiegast would he advise on the part of Ireland an appeal to arms? Is not the colleagues vaguely. This member became making and unmaking of Ministers per alarmed and raised a revolt along the whole feetly constitutional? There is not an line. Mr. Biggar and Mr. Healy, reflecting of its representatives, finding the interests of their people neglected and measure after merely intriguing to get the endorsement measure proposed for their betterment score- which he professed to have, started for Galway fully voted down, would not plot the downfall to nip the thing in the bud. As soon as they with axes, saws, &c., some of their teams as the destruction of its citadet. What Eng. Mr. Parnell was really backing Capt. the very articles needed to complete the house. formerly addressed the gate of Bandon town in Ireland, "the Derry of the South," (now converted to Parnellism.

The residences of Lord Manners and Lord at the destruction of its citaties. What English ment of the windows broken. The establishment of Messrs. Pickett, jowellers, on Oxford General to Parnellism.

The residences of Lord Manners and Lord at the destruction of its citaties. What English ment of the was really backing Capt, the very articles needed to complete the house. O'Shea, and became panie stricken. They be with the very articles needed to complete the house. O'Shea, and became panie stricken. They be destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is that she must govern treatment at the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is that the must govern treatment at the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is that the house from must learn is that the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is that the destruction of its citaties. What English must learn is the the house. O'Shea, and became panie stricken. They be of the out of the converted to provide the house. The spot is relicted mean by the very articles needed to complete the house. O'Shea, and became panie stricken. They be of the out of the laws that the evils of landlordism can be legislated away. Witness the measures that were proposed in the English Parliament during the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 by on the score of old friendship not to persist spectator, with fewling picce in hand, lookduring the years 1875, 1876, and 1877 by on the score of old friendship not to persist the Irish members for the betterment of Ire in his course. Mr. Biggar was implacable form, Irish Lunatic Asylum bill, and three Irish Land bills. Such is English legislation in Connaught, a well-to do miller, and the for Ireland. These bills were defeated by letding spirit of the place. The local server English majorities during the time that the Home Rule party, led by Mr. Isanc Butt, pursued its mild relieve in the House. But a new Ireland has arisen-an Ireland aggressive, hopeful, and strong-an Ireland armed with constitutional strength, whose dynamic force is felt within the wails of Westminster-an Ireland guided and governed in its every step by the wisest O'Shea that Mr. Parnell, whom they sup counseller, the shrewdest diplomat, the most posed to be only slightly committed to him, practical patriot that the past century has called up-Prof. Goldwin Smith's opinion in the Week to the contrary notwithstanding. Hear what George William Curtis, the scho larly editor of Harper's Magazine, says of the great Irish leader :- "At this momen Mr. Parnell holds an actual power in Ireland which perhaps is essentially greater than that held by Mr. Gladstone in England or by Bismarck in Germany, but it rests upon the virtually undivided confidence of his country men. Both Gladstone and Bismarck hold their own against large and organized parties. It is certain that with little of the elequence or the personal popular charm which have distinguished the Irish leaders since Flood he is stronger than any, and the hope which has inspired them all-and which has survived centuries of apparent hopeleseness-seems about to be fulfilled by the cool, dry, im-passive Parnell." How does this pen picture of the "uncrowned king" blend in color with Mr. Goldwin Smith's "insolent rebel?" Just a word more and I have done. Mr. Wisgast states in his letter that Mr. Gladstone is not at all popular with the masses of the English people. How comes it, then. that the Liberal party, led by Mr. Gladstone, despite the Irish vote in Scotland and Eng land, which, according to Mr. Parnell's instructions, was cast against him, carried so many seats? Is it possible that the "fustion | fought out. This class control so many constituencies?" Ah no! the reason is plain. This is an age of ever increasing democracy, and Englishmen see in Mr. Gladstone a statesman able and willing to discern the wants of the people and prepared to legislate for those wants when backed up at Westminster by the voice of the nation. Eighteen years ago, or about the time Mr. Wisgast says Mr. Gladstone was

> out man," uttered these words :-- " Ir faid has a upas tree with three rotten pranches. and I intend to cut these branches down. The rotten branches were Church, land, and education. That Mr. Gladstone was sincere goes without saying. But all is not yet accomplished. The English statesman who will devise a measure of Home Rule for Ireland that will clasp in its embrace the integrity of the Empire will win the gratitude of markind.

the "idelef the Eagling people," the "grand

THOMAS O'HAGAN, Pembroke, Feb. 3.

corner of Kansas, has been seized by settlers. pedition, taken out for execution.

THE GALWAY ELECTION. HRALT'S SPEECH ACAINST O'SHEAS NOME NATION

Dublin, Feb 9.-Mossis Healy and Diggar have arrived at Galway to support Lyuch

HOW PARNELL VIEWS THE SPLIT. During Feb. 9.—Great interest is felt here es to the oute me of the split in the Nationalist party in support of the can distass for the vacant parity in support of the can distass for the vacant paritamentary sead in Galway. Paraell arrived last evening and to-day started for Galway to take part in the canvass of his nominee, O'Shea. electors of Galway asking them to uphold Par-nell's nomines. Healy, who leads the opposi-tion, urges the return of Lynch, who claims to have eighteen followers among the Trish mem-bers. Parnell, in an interview here, said he did not attach any importance to the incide t, and had no fear that it would cause a permanent word the bill of 1829 was nothing else than a consider the training to mad a conference to consider the bill of 1829 was nothing else than a consider the training trouble he would willingly have consented to adjust the matter in that ment by circumstances.

Ireland of to-day knows that no measure of redress for Irish grievances has over been or ever will be obtained from the English Parliament save through the coincidence of Parliament save through the coincidence of

AN INSIDE VIEW OF PARNELL'S ACTION IN SUPPORTING O'SHEA - MR JOHN MORLEY RE-ELECTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 .- The Times London special gives the Inside history of the Galway didacy privately, consulting only one of his assembly in the world in which the minority | the spirit of the whole party, at the moment when it was believed that Capt. O'Shea was and and voted down by "British fair play" and answered that connection with Captain—the Irish Municipal Corporation bill, Irish O'Shea was ruinous, and that if he came to Municipal Franchise bill, Irish Fisheries bill, Galway he would inevitably be besten The Irish Borough Franchiso bill, Grand Jury Ro town, he said, was wild over Mr. Lynch, who was about the brightest and nicest young man

ANTIPATHY TO CAPT. O'SHEA carried the two visitors along in its current. They telegraphed to the men in Dublin that Captain O'Shea had not the ghost of a chance, and fancied that they had carried their point. Their purpose was not mutiny, but an effort so to discredit Captain would draw back. They realized that i would be a grievous piece of folly to wreck the whole course over such a characteriess fop as O'Shea. Their mistake was that they simply underrated Mr. Parnell's sense of his obligation in the matter. In the meantime Mr. Parnell strived in Dublin, and got signatures to a manifesto upholding his lead. ership. Mr. Dillen, and over a score of others, refused to sign it under the circumstances. Practically, every one who did sign made a disqualification that they were opposed to Capt. O Shea, and only signed it because the issue of Mr. Paruell's authority was raised. but none of these reservations appeared in print. Messrs. Heay and Biggor would have signed the manifesto they had been asked to sign it, for they never dreamed of disputing the leadership of Mr. Parnell. He came to Galwey, as they say, without b'uffs or threats, and his rough reception and own quiet bravery, saying he would be dragged to death through the mud before he would reliequish the position he had taken in the interests of Ireland, did more then anything else to touch the chord of personal fealty. Mr. Healy said he would rather cut his own throat than see indignity offered to his chief, and he was as certain as he was of the sunrise that defeat would come if the direct issue was CONSIDERATION GOVERNED THE SETTLEMENT,

for the defeat of Mr. Parnell's candidate would have destroyed the cause in Parliament. Mr. Lynch and the Galway leaders saw the thing in the same light, and it was arranged that Captain O'Shea should take the oath the same as the rest. He will be kicked out if there should be a breath of suspicion of his conduct. There is also an understanding that he shall never stand for Galway gain, and that Mr. Lynch shall fill the first future vacuncy in the party. This seemed an honorable way out of the difficulty, and was accepted by all concerned. JOHN MORLLY RE-ELECTED.

London, Feb. 12 - John Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, has been re elected to Parliament from Newcastle.

BISHOP HANINGTON'S FATE. LONDON, Feb. 14.-The London Missionary Society has received advices from Zanzibar to the effect that two men who have returned to that place from Asegna report they saw to be! They, like their occupants, have van"No Man's Land," just south of the far Bishop Hanington, with fifty men of his ex-

A CANADIAN LOG HOUSE OF THE OLD TIME.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL

No. 21. The writer's first visit to Glengarry was in

the year 1840 This was about sixty years after the settlement of the county. The primitive log houses of the early settlers had, by that time, nearly all disappeared and were replaced by substantial frame buildings, and in a good number of cases by stone houses, just such as may now be seen throughout the length and breadth of the old county.

Few of the people of the present generation ever saw one of those primitive logheuses. and fewer still ever witnessed the building of a Canadian logheuse in the old furbioned way. The writer was at the suilding of one, in a remote corner, in the then backwoods of Causda. The description of this particular one will serve as a sample; therefore this sketch is given that young Canadians may recall the days of their grandfathers.
This was in the Autumn of 1844. It was to

b ming season. The writer chancel to be in e hackwoods of Canada, some tifty miles! from Toronto. A Scotch immigrant family 3 lardy arrived there, consisting of father, most are to two children, had selected a lot of the settle upon. A log house had to wed. There was a good old custom then g evailing among the early sottlers, while was to give a helping hand to a new

come thong them. This was done by what was then known, and we trust is still known, in country parts as a "lier." In those primitive days there were Bars of many and various kinds, such es logging bees, chopping bees, spinning bees, quilting bees, busking bees, etc., each and all to assist their less fortunate neighbors or to cheer and welcome the new comer. Long may this good old custom exist in Canada.

The day set sport for the building of this log house was on Tuesday, about the end of O tober. All arrangements had been made. It was spoken of at the meeting house the Similar becore. And on the appointed day to the number of about thirty stalwart backwoodsmen, were arriving a little after sunrise at the spot where the building was to be raised. This log house bee was something new and

strange to the writer, and doubtless would be to most of our readers. Let us picture it as it actually took place. Here were assembling able bodied countrymen, provided

ing upon that merry, busy band of backwoodsmen as they enter upon their morning work.

Those who have heard the sound of the woodmun's axe break the silence of early morning, with its echoes through the deep forest, will appreciate this. Twenty axes are at work—the rivalry to have the first tree down is exciting. Crash !-here it comes, as the tall reaching pine or cedar bends its head and comes down crashing through the branches to the ground with a thud! greeted by a lead chier from the assembled

:hoppers. The first tree down -then to breakfast. followed by a dram of good, pure Upper Canada whiskey, such was the prevailing custom of those early days ; sometimes, and too often, too many drams were indulged in at Bees; such, however, was not the case at this one. We forget the exact size of this house, but think it was about 20 fect front by 25 feet deep and about 18 to 20 feet high. Four large sills were laid in place for the foundation, then the cross cut saws were called into requisition to saw the trees into the required lengths. A slight scoring was made on two sides of the logs so as to fit one on the other.

This scoring did not take long; the men were accustomed to such work and could bundle their axes to perfection. As the logs were thus roughly prepared they were placed in position, one above the other, the full length of the building, except in such places where a door or window had to be placed the logs were cut shorter just to fit. The logs at the corners were firmly secured by being notched or dovetailed into each other. They were made to fit as firmly as if boited down. It was astonishing how rapidly the logs

were placed in position, one above the other, and to see this future abode of man rise, fairy like, as if by the touch of the magician's wand, and assume shape and form before our wondering gaze! These logs were cut from medium sized trees of about a foot to a foot and a bulf in diameter; a dozen to fifteen such logs would reach to the top of the building.

Early in the afternoon the house had assumed shape, so far as the logs were concerned. The next thing to be done was to lay a rough floor with two inch plank. This was short work-then the ceiling floor, and to complete the whole was to fit a few rafters to enclose the roof and to cover the same with boards sufficient to keep out the rain. Here was a complete loghouse, except the chimney, doors and windows and the necessary partitions to make a Burr and a BEN. This could be done in due time.

We have described the building of a Canadian loghouse, which may interest young Canadiers. The primitive loghouses of earlier days were not so comfortably built as this one. All the earlier settlers had to build and live in such houses. The writer's grandfathers, paternal and maternal, on their firet settlement in the wilds of Canada, nearly a century ago, had to build their loghouses, one in Glengarry, the other in Argenteuit.

Those dear old loghouses of Canada! Those early homes of the fathers of an Empire yet the dust of ages

CANADA'S POSITION.

To he Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-Can you tell me what benefit w derive from our connection with Great Britain? We are said to have the advantage of her consular system; to enjoy the prestige of forming a part of her empire; to have the power of her arms for our defence and to receive the assistance of her capital in the development of our industries. In regard to those assertions we may consider :-

4. The bulk of our exports go to Great Britain and the United States. The consular system certainly does not aid us in either of those countries. Neither have we received British help to open a trade with South America, France or Spain. Were we independent of the Colonial Office, within six months we could negotiate satisfactory treatics with every civilized power.

The only argument which can be sustained in favor of our reliance on the help of British representatives abroad, is, that a Canadian in a foreign land, who thinks himself oppressed or injured, may claim the protection of the Union Jack by appealing to the consul.

How many Cana lians have fund it neces sary to do this? Can you name ten in fifty

Admit this one argument, it is not worth tebating.

2. The prestige of forming part of the Empire sounds very magnificent, but I do not think we share that prestige. Throughout the world we are known as a colony. Great Britain enjoys the glary of possessing some dizens of colonies, among them Canada; but no one thinks that Canada is covered with glery because it is dependent on Great Britain. Rather the reverse, I should imagine.

3. So far as the defence of this country against a toreign foe is concerned, it may be distinctly denied that we derive any benefit from the arms of ireat Britain. For the past is is sufficient to road history. There is no room for discussion. The men of Causan have defended her soil. British help was pairry and unavailing. For the future we must consider with whom we may quarrel. The United States is the only country with which there is any reasonable possibility of serious dispute. Suppose the States and serious dispute. Suppose the States and Britain waged war and a serious invasion were resolved upon by the former, what te sistance could any British army make against auch a force as was placed on foot by the North only during the civil war.

Against the United States it would practically be of no importance whether or not we nave the assistance of Great Britain. Oa the other hand, Britain may quarrel with Russia, France or some other power, and we, with no actual interest in the matter, are exposed to the danger of visitation by Lostile fleots. Distant danger, maybe, but perhaps not, and none less actual if distant.

4 Capital is universally admitted to be strictly non-sentimental. If we ofter a field will be invested, though we were more loyal than these mistaken enthulasts known as U. E. Lovalists.

Our banks complain of a surplus for which they cannot readily find investment. This would seem to indicate that we are not in urgent need of foreign funds.

5. Those who were born on the other side of the ocean may be excused for entertaining an indefinable feeling of attachment to pre sent arrangements, but they must not forget that the young men have no old world ties of

crave. We who have this for our native land cannot discern the honor of being supercillious-ly alluded to in the British press as coland arm considered as achievements of "our parted, each to carry out his self-imposed colonists," noticeable only as redounding to | task of iniquity. the greater glory of Great Britain.

Rand the English papers and note with not be disregarded. "Our colony." Pohaw! It is disgusting. But we can't complain. We belong to Great Butain, and our owners are, of course, justitied in considering us as a chattel. So long as we are dependent we may expect our dependency to be rewarded with insolence. This may appear quite right to some minds, but to the young men of Canada, who actually cannot comprehend what is meant literally by the expression, "loyalty to a sovereign," it is utterly insupportable.

I remark in the declaration to be made by to the letter. new voters a paragraph in which the budding freeman solemnly asserts himself to be a British subject. To entitle a man to vote for a representative in the Canadian Parliament, it is necessary for him to humbly declare himself a subject of the Sovereign of Great Britain, and therefore that the British Sove reign is his ruler, lord and master. Loyalty to Canada is not considered essential in a city. Carriages and horses fit for a king Canadian elector. No solemn declaration is required about that trifling matter.

There may be some who prefer to forfeit their rights rather than acknowledge with their tongues a servitude which is scorned by

the nursery. Her stature is no longer that is often allowed to do. of a child, but her spirit remains in swaddling

How long shall it be thus, and when shall our country arise to claim her place? A nation, free and equal, among the nations.

Montreal, 8th February, 1886.

LANDLORD OPPRESSION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Feb. 10.-New instances of landlord oppression in Ireland, discretionary as well as legal, accumulate daily. Two have just transpired. Lord Meath, whose estate at Bray, County Wicklow, has one boundary on the Irish ees, prevents the fishermen from fishing within seven niles, and refuses them permission to pull up their nets on shore. Mr. Smyth is his neighbor. His land touches the sea, and he prevents the fishermen from taking or selling seaweed in the winter time, as had been the custom before he purchased the land. The fishermen used to sell seaweed to the farmers until Mr. Smyth came a few years ago. He now himself sells it. On many estates where free faggot gathering had been permitted it is now forbidden. The revengeful agents of the estates grow daily more malicious.

NEW ALLIES FOR PARNELL.

LONDON, Feb. 10 .- A meeting of Englishmen and Scotchmen in favor of Irish home rule was held in London this evening, Lord Ashluraham presided. Mesers, Joseph Cowen. and Justin McCarthy, M.P.'s, made addresses. The meeting adopted a resolution to form an association for the purpose of advocating granting a Parliament to Ireland. Subscriptions to the association's fund were received to the amount of £400.

PARNELL'S FIRMNESS.

GALWAY, Feb. 10 .- Mr. Parnell, in his address to the Parliamentary electors yesterday, in response to appeals to have his candidate withdrawn in favor of Mr. Lynch, the Nationalist candidate, used the following language: " Having agreed to support Capt. O'Shea, we will not deviate a hair's breadth from the course decided on. Capt. O'Shea will vote with the Irish party. If he be defeated it will weaken my hands,"

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An America Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

friends, if she has any, will advise her to keep quiet, because they will find out from her that he never acknowledged her. They will think that Courtney went through a sham marriage; at all events, any lawyer will tell her

that she has no chance in court."
"Well, then, I can't see," said Blunt,
"why we need pay one hundred thousand
dollars to you! Why not give the woman half that sum -- settle with her, not you, ba !

"As you please," snawered Ralf, with mack indifference. "But you forget, Mr. Rat, that your nose is already in my trap. Would you have me disclose the fact that you conten-plated giving me peace money ?"

"Haug the fellow !" thought Riggs. "He has as ! What a fool I was to lie so easily erught!"

"You made a blunder, Riggs," said Blunt. "There is no getting out of it -ha! ha! Mr. Ralf, you shall have the agreement, but, by Jove, if you play folse, your neek, that is your life, will not be worth the price of rope to hang your murderer, ha! ha!"

"I'll deserve it if I do. P.haw! Do you think I am a fool! I want these payments to be made quarterly. You will never hear of this woman making any claim on you. I shan't kill her either, or then you might back out if I did, and swear me into limbo!

" We must stand by one another, said

Rings A neavy lord was at this moment laid upon his heart that would carry him with shame and surrow to his grave, even 'hough he could hide from the world what he would suffer, for Higgs had not, like Blunt, lost all sense of an hereatter, in which the acts of men in this life decided if that hereafter should he happy or miserable. Riggs had a good mother- and he had not altogether lost the impressions her early lessons of right and wrong had made upon his heart, and on this occasion he sighed under the stings of conscience that warned him to give up this diabolical plot, and live in the open day of right-doing. Blunt had no such scruples, though much weaker then Riggs. He (Bount) was bold and outspoken in his Voltarian principles, that might makes right, that he must live while he lived, that he was but a mite, a part of the great, ever-changing dust of earth, that like the grass he lived but a day, and was cut down to wither and return to dust again. Why should be trouble himself about the future. or a Creator, or a Master of a vineyard, as for British cash it will be at hand, but it we fanatics called God, who would come and cannot hold out inducements not one cent reward his laborers! What folly! It was well enough for women to dream of such things and believe in them. But it was beneath men to listen to such folly. Did he not know that the grave was the end of manand why need he fear anything beyond what man could do against him? It was no pain to Blunt to deceive and rob the widow or orphan, or take the life, if need be, of an enemy. And one could read this spirit of bold infidelity in Blunt's face. He laughed at Higgs, and led him on step by step by ridicule during their companionship in the a character to bind them to the British office of Daniel Courtney, to the precipice of evil on which they now stood, facing a deep gulf beneath, that was terrible to contem

The three friends (!) decided to stand firm onists, of having our best works of mind to their vows of fidelity to one another, and We shall see; for this history is one of real life, and its lessons must

The ensuing three months after the death of D miel Courtney, out of respect to the memory of the departed, no changes were made in the offices nor on the plantations; but after that time had expired, and the world around them had nearly ceased talking on the subject, Riggs and Blunt enlarged their offices, changed many of their clerks : placed new overseers on the plantations, with orders to be like most other slave owners in their neighborhood-that is, to be severe in their laws, and to carry them out

They did not like to continue to occupy the Hall. The memory of their benefactor was impressed on everything in and about it Pleading a sentimental objection to cherish too deep a grief for his loss, they announced that the Hall and furniture would be sold.

New and magnificent residences were built for Riggs and Blunt in the suburbs of the were in their stables.

The following season they were married on the same evening to two of the reigning belles of Natchez. The weddings were cele brated with great pomp. The world looked on and applanded! The tide of prosperity The years pass, and Canada still tarries in rolled on, as the tide of iniquity for a time

> Augelius awoke from a refreshing sleep that had followed the unconscious state in which we left her on the sofa in Mrs. Hart's

> care. The doctor remained until she recovered. When he left he had ordered her to be carried to her own room, and advised the patient and Mrs. Hart to avoid conversation on the subject of the letter from Raif.

"My dear child," he said, in a fatherly tone, to Angelina, "you must try to live for your child. The hope that she will be brought to you by Divine Providence must not leave you. Let me have your promise that you will try to be calm, and leave yourself like a helpless infant in God's hange. We are all helpless children when in deep trouble, and we must look to Him to help us. Is it not so ?"

I would like to have your trust and taith in a Divine Providence," replied the invalid, scarcely able to speak from prostration. "You will in time. Now, Mrs. Hart,

cheer the patient; give her the benefit of your motherly nursing, and she'll soon be out in the open air, which is the best tonic I can prescribe. Good-bye."

Doctor Fleury was naturally a good man. and the experience in his profession had confirmed the faith his Christian education had given him when a child. He had been fortuate in associating with men high toned and well principled. He seen the misery and agony of despair in which unbelievers in a which Christians met death as a deliverer from a life of trouble. With some of his patients, the soul was in such a state of faith and peace with God, that it told those around their dying bed they saw the new vision of the heavenly home, and that angels were around them awaiting their departure from the body. He had seen the impatience with which they longed to be united to God, ann he had heard the warning to their weeping friends to believe and prepare, and not to mourn for their loss. How could a good man doubt of the resurrection of the body or the immortality of the soul, with such lessons

daily before him? He had stood also by the dying bed of the unbeliever and the wicked man and woman, and had heard their groans and curses, re-

departing in dreadful agony with oaths on heir lips! He had seen men of this kind so aldrous in their expression of countenance after death, that even their relatives could not look on them without horror, and begged that they should be hidden in their coffins at

Let us turn from this terrible picture to the sweet room prepared by the motherly hand of good Mics. Hart for the weary wanderer, Angelias, who was in need of so much tender and loving sympathy.

The shock of Daniel's death had been almost a death blow to her. The only desire of the body was rest and sleep. The heart had no cravings. It was as if dead, utterly dead for a few days.

" Please, Mrs. Hart, let me sleep and forget," was all she said when she was brought to consciousness, after that the news had reached her that the apportunity to be reconciled to Daniel was for ever lost. A week afterwards, awakening from a long eleep, she found Mrs. Hart patiently sitting by her side. Reaching out to take the good woman's hand, she said :

"How very good and kind you have been to me. Who will repay you now that I cannot? I am so glad that my mother did not live to are her only child a wanderer and so berett of every earthly comfort. It was wicked for me grieve, when she died to be spared so much that was hard to bear."

Mrs. Hart had noticed that Augelina had not wept since the blow fell upon her, and she encouraged her to talk, hoping it would open a fountain of relief in tears.

"Was it not a mercy that my mother died, dear Mrs. Hart?" Angelina asked, wondering that her good nurse did not reply to what sh : had said. Arranging the pillows around the invalid.

Mrs. Hart advised her to sit up a little and take some refreshment. Kissing her forehead, the good lady replied to the question : Yes, darling, it was a mercy, and when he took her, what a sweet daughter he gave to me. His ways are not understood by us till time shows us the blessings we have gained from them."

"Trey say that in heaven the weary are at rest. Mrs. Hart. I never knew till row how much that meant. The weary are at rest. And is Daniel now at rest?'

"We must not disobey the orders of Dr. Fleury, dear; we must not talk or think of him just now. You say you mother from grieve when God took your mother from in leaving this paradite. "Its walks trouble, and now try to make yourself conin leaving this paradite. "Its walks and shades" she had leaved to love and shades" she had leaved to her as him just now. You say you did wrong to You will learn to say, by and by, "God's will

"I was so ready to go back and make him happy !" sighed Augenna. Perhaps that charity and good resolution pleased God so much that he called him to greater happiness, my dear, than you could

give him. Let us hope so,"
"Oh, what a sweet belief that would be if I could have it. I will try to do so." " Now, dear, don't you think you must try to sleep ?" asked Mrs. Hart.

"I wish I could fall naleep believing that I made Daniel happy before he died.' Mrs. Hart dared not allow the

aufferer to continue the conversation; darkened the room a little more, and sat near the window with a book in her hand, which she seemed to read; but her mind was dwelling on the strange destiny of this innocent woman, still so young and beautiful. What was to be the end of this tragic drama? CHAPTER XV.

For a time let us glance at the friends we left in Florence. Mr. Beauvais was satisfied that he had given the only advice to Angelips that a good man under the circumstances could have given. He was greatly affected by the revelation made to him, respecting her being a married woman. On looking back over the period of two years during the time that she was Isabelle's companion, he parted husband and wife? Of that we are could only recall the most rigid prudence | not the judges; but to us it seems to be true her repeated assertions that she had no heart to give to anyone, and no hand to bestow, Therefore, he blemed himself for the love that he had cherished for her, and the idle hope of a return of that love in her heart. He would not now sully the purity of his affec-tion for her by a regret that she had gone. It was best. Poor leabelle mourned her ab- quences of her own shortsighted, impulsive sence as young girls do those they devotedly love at her age, and could not understand of her sorrow. She only felt the loss she had why her papa did not urge her dear Angelina sustained, and she dwelt upon what might to remain. She said, weeping bitterly, the

day after she left : " Papa, dear, was it not cruel to let dear Angelius go away ! I loved her so much, and you and everyone loved her"

"You dear, this is true, but when she wished to leave us, it would have been more cruel to keep her,"

" Papa, she did not wish to leave us. She told me so. She cried all that night, and said how good you were and how much I must love you.'

"Yes, dear Isabelle, I believe she did not leave us, because she did not like us, but there were reasons that made her believe it was better for her that she should not remain: and I thought so too. So, my child, do not child. feel so badly about it. We will meet her that the again, I hope, when she is happy.'

"She can never be happy, papa, if she has no home and no one to love. I could not be happy if I did not love you."

Mr. Beauvais was deeply sensible that the position of poor Angelina was one most un-fortunate. He could not imagine that her husband would repel her overtures to make peace between them, but he could not foretell how she would be received. He only knew that it was, in his opinion, her place to return to his protection if not to his love, and that to himself it was a dangerous temptation to take an undue interest in her if she remained in his house; therefore, there was but one right course for both to pursue, to part without delay. She had promised him to write to him when she had been restored to her lawful home, and was shielded by a husband's protecting arm from danger. The conduct of Mr. Beauvais had given Angelina another proof of his admirable character, and it had exalted him to the highest place held by adyone in her estimation. And so matters stood when Angelina left them that sad, sad day to go forth to what—she little dreamed of then.

Bella's gay life in Florence, so varied daily and so enchanting, dispelled the first bitter gloom of her young heart in a few weeks, and she was enjoying the sunshine and the beauties of the paradise to which her good father had taken her. He was developing his hercafter died, and the calm resignation with | daughter's love for the beautiful, and was teaching her how those old-time masters in art arrived at finding the highest types of beauty in the moral world as in nature. He explained to her how they portrayed in the countenances of the followers of Christ the sublimest thoughts and feelings of the soul when it is under the juffuence of Divine grace; and compared such souls to the beauty of the rose, the lily, and the violet, when under the influence of the light and heat of the sun, or to the luxuriant foliage around them, so exquisite and varied in form and different shades of green. And when evening came, they sat upon the balcony and saw the glories of the setting Italian sun and the coming forth of the Queen of night with her glittering train of stars, shedding her silvery light upon the landscape, and calling upon to ask about her, I believe I'll pitch him over was only sympathy and pity in her heart for dew in the sweet briar roses. Oh, how sweet

viling themselves and their companions, and | all nature to enjoy repose. How levely the valley and mountains around locked in this silver light, and how delightfully peaceful: These were fit moments for thought of God, and His myriads of guardian angels, such as the shepherds saw filling the skies above them, when they watched their flocks on the night of our Saviour's nativity.
Who that has felt the sweet influence of

being in such guardianship, would exchange It for anything the world can give of its profi-ered joys? Mr. Beauvais taught Isabelle to believe in the mysteries of Christianity, and assured her that without true religion there was no foundation upon which to build her earthly happ'ness. Angelina was scrupulously careful to hide from Isabelle the mischief that her experience in the company of De Grasse, an avowed infidel, had done to her faith in religion, and she noped, with all her soul, that the light she had lost would jet be restored to her; she always read religious books to Isabelle, and talked in the language of those who believed in them, but she knew, to her sorrow, that here was only lip faith. Poor child. Will the gold tried in the furnace come cut rid of its dross? Let us hope Was one tell!

Mr. Beauvais surrounded his daughter with men and women, so far as he could judge of them, of the highest moral tone and educa-tion. The titled class of nobles received the father and daughter hospitably for many years. But Mr. Beauvais had a fear that there was much to regret in their ideas of the laws of morality, and he was careful, there-fore, to make choice of those who were known to be exceptionally pure minded and religious. That the number was small need not be mentioned to those knowing the dangers and temptations that beset the paths of the powerful and wealthy in all countries. To these few exceptional Florentines admitted intimutely to the Beauvais Villa, hospitality was liberally extended. To well-known travellers, artists, and authors, the door was onened wide, and they loved to return again and again to the charming circle always found there. Is it a wonder then that Angelina, in he

decision to leave her adopted home, found it a painful struggle to carry it out? Though she was reserved, and did not allow herself to associate freely with the guests, yet at all times the influence of the society and the atmosphere of Beauvais Villa was as health ful and pleasant as any place could ever be to one so wounded as she had been. and the dear child who clung to her as if she were her mother was dear to her. Of Mr. Beauvais, she never allowed herself to think seriously. There was at all times a pleasure to her in the society of so intelligent and refused a man, but she knew that even this lawful indulgence must be sparingly enjoyed; she though that her cold reserve had kept his thoughts tur removed from any other feeling than gratitude towards her, that it was more than likely that he found her a tiresome and disagreeable person in his household where every one else was so happy, bright and cheerful. And she was not unwilling to be so considered by him so long as she was necessary to Isabelle's happiness; for she knew it was the only chance she had of remaining a member of his family.

Her regret and surprise at his declaration of love for her and his offer of marriage were indescribable. They shattered to pieces this castle she was building—finding a home outside her lawful one; and so she listened to the advice to go back to it.

Ah! the ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable! No sooner had the erring wife turned her face and her desire homeward than death was sent to call to his account the suffering husband, who had long since ceased to find peace on earth. May he not to the full measure have expiated the sin that bad

Angelina awoke, oh, so desolate in heart. She only remembered now the virtues of her lost husband. Her young heart's love in all its strength returned for him, and she thought the could not live without him.

Her penniless condition and Daniel's forgetfulness of her in the will were the conse folly, she said, and they were not now a part of her sorrow. She only felt the loss she had have been, had she been a little longer a patient, trustful wife. No one could comfort her, and we must leave the veil drawn over her griof till the God, in whose hand we are in life and death, comforts the stricken one. Even the good Captain and Mrs. Hart re frained from offering consolation, except by loving attention to her personal wants. "There is no chance now," said the Cap-

tain, "that Angelina can ever establish the fact of her marriage to Mr. Courtney. No one would believe that a man like him would be guilty of such a cowardly act towards a woman like her; she must never speak of it. In my opinion, it was the blessing of God that Mr. Courtney gave away the It would ruin the mother, now that the tather has died, without owning it, if she put in a claim as his wife. Bess, dear, we must try to made it comfortable to the dear creature with us, ch?"

"Yes, John, it we can. But you know her nature as well as I do; as soon as she is well she will be off again to be independent. as she calls it. That is my fear, and now that the mystery is cleared up, I don't know but it will give her a better chance of marrying well than she can have with us.'

"You are right, Beas, dear; but it will be a long time before anyone dures talk to her of that," answered the Captain.

"Leave it to Providence," said Mrs. Hart. " He does not forget His promise to provide for the widow and orphan, John; and what is our faith good for if we do not depend on

Him."

'' Yes, that is true, but if we don't use the means He puts in our way?"

"I will let her have her own way here for a time, John, and then I'll see if we can coax her to stay with us. If she is inclined to go, there is no use for us to put a bar across the door-way."

"I'm sailing again, to morrow, Bess, dear; she must not go anyway till I come again. I I shall not tell her what I hear on landing there, unless it is something good for her to hear. Those clerks, Riggs and Blunt, will hold on to everything. All that part of Angelina's life in America must be blotted out, Bess, and a new one must begin here, God help her, and all like her!"

"What a mistake she made, John, leaving

a man of such a fortune!" "I don't know-I somehow admire the spirit the woman showed, because it was pure self-respect that made her leave him. There was no love for anyone else mixed up in it, as there is too often in such cases. She thought he was always going to feel sorry he had married her, and the young thing was wounded and hated him for it, and without counting the consequences-young people do not often look ahead-she left him.

"She has counted the consequences since, poor child!" said Mrs. Hart.
"Why, under heaven, didn't the man who brought her to me advise her to go back?

the gang way. He was a mistrable, sucking looking dog, and that letter has the mark of a villain in every line of it! I only bore he'll come when I go back. If he does it will be im no good purpose, and I'll see that he taster salt water! The large drops of perspiration steed out upon John Hart's forehead, and his face was

road with anger.
46 Oh, John, John in Mrs. Hart oried,

suppose you drowned him !" "He's no better to live than a wharf rat, answered John; under the influence of violent

indignation. "Pray do not harm him," said Mrs. Hart. laying her hand on his arm gently. That touch acted like magic to quell for a time the violence of the just anger to which the good

man had given way. "Bess, dear, I may wrong the low creature, but I didn't like the way he acted when h. left Angelina. He told me in a few words and a look that she was in trouble, and that her friends, if she had any, did not care to ese her again. I watched her closely, and the stewardess told me she was an innocent young thing going to her mother in Havre. What I know now convinces me that the fellow is intending to have her in some way. and if he comes to me to know where she is -he'll not come again-that's all !'

"Could any man be so bad, John! Surely you would not!'

" Bess, dear, I know more of what some villians do than you must, and it takes us strong men to keep them in their places. I won't allow that man to annoy Angelina, if I have to break his neck to prevent it, depend on it. Beas!'

Poor Mrs. Hart raised her hands in horror at the idea of what might occur if these men met, and she looked imploringly into her husband's face to beg of him to be calm.

"Don't be afraid, Bess dear, I will do nothing wrong, but if I make up my mind that the rascal is plotting any injury to our dear Angelina, I'll give him something to cemember !"

"Oh, dear! I hope he will not come to your ship, John. Do you think he will?"
"The more I think of it, Bess, dear, the

more I hope that he wili." Poor Mrs. Hart was sorely troubled, but she saw that expostulation was in vain, so long as this excited state of mind lasted. She was glad that Josephine called them to dinner. It would break up the conversation on this subject.

"If you are an anvil, be patient; if a hammer, strike," thought the Captain. The next day Captain Hart set sail again for New Orleans, and left Mrs. Hart and Angelina in his comfortable and pleasant

home. Dr. Fleury was a daily visitor at Mrs. Hart's house, so long as the nervous prostration of Angelina required his watchful care. He made no allusion to the letter which had solved the mystery of her life, and had left her free from its secret burden, but he talked of pleasant things and public topics of interest. He recommended that a companion should be eugaged for the sick one, who could read to her cocupy the mind of Angelina in other thoughts than her own destiny, for now that with Daniel's death she had made up her mind, so far as possible, to bury her past life. the future was a dreaded, unknown to-

morrow. "Leave the past in the grave of your husband, dear child," said the Captain. "It has nothing for you but bitter memories, The future is a new hope. Are you not lighter-hearted with that ugly secret off your mind ?"

"Yes, Captain, I am-at least I would be. if I could get rid of a deep regret that I could not hear Daniel say that he forgave me. If I could have gone back and been with him even one hour in his last moments !" Angelina burst into tea s.

" Do not look back when it can do no good to do so. It is natural, but what is past and done cannot be remedied. Nor you nor I can understand why one is taken and another left; but the Great Being who gives and takes away the breath of life has His own great purpose in what lie does. He only knows why He left you. It must be to fulfi the duty assigned to you to do when He created you. And, my dear child, try to do the will of the Master, whatever it may be, only from day to day. I'm not as good as I might be, but I find I'm better when I keep these savings I learned from my mother in my heart, and when I try to follow them. She used to say, 'John, when you are older, you'll know how to understand that it is better to keep in the right way all along, and trust in God, come what may.

Angelina could not help feeling that there was truth in this plain man's advice, and she knew that his life was in accordance with what he said : so, after he had left, she pondered over this last conversation with him.

She looked around her at the comforts of this unpretending home, which were as much for her use as if she had earned them, as Captain Hart had done by his own hard, sacrificing and honest toil. She looked at Mrs. Hart as a loving mother for the poor, penniless widow and orphan, and then she thought of the when she was told that her mother was dead! What did the world offer her hen? What did she hope to find in that desolate hour, standing, as she thought, friendless and alone? Who opened the hearts and home of these good people to her, and made her go in and find a sure refuge with them? "Surely I did not of myself find this resting-place and these friends? Then who directed me and led me to them? It must be that Providence, that God, in whom these good people trust and believe. The God in whom, when a child, I believed; and what has taken that hope and faith from me? Was it the good? Oh, no, it was the wicked jeers I heard from De Grasse, who told me to fling away such childish nonsense, and be a woman. led me to the new life of effort with lashe le? Who gave me warm friends there, when I so little deserved their kindness, for I was dis agreeable and heart-broken? And now, what am I to do?" Angelina was impelled with all her soul to cry out: "Oh, God, lead me still—do not leave me to myself—Thy will be done!

Each day brought a little more strength and a little more cheerfulness to the poor invalid. At all events she could seem terested in Mrs. Hart's life, that was full of activity and usefulness. She admitted some of the friends of Mrs. Hart to her room, and talked with them of their families and their various pursuits. It was soon spread abroad in this circle that a lovely young lady had come from America to visit Mrs. Hart, and that she was taken sick soon after she arrived. The doctor encouraged a moderate share of vis iting from these kind people, to distract the mind of Angelina. He knew that the effort she made to receive them was beneficial, Miss Crawford had so far recovered, the doctor said, that she would sail for America soon with her father. In a few months her marriage with an English noble-He was no friend! If he comes to me again she loved and trusted her husband, and there

Miss Crawford, who was so wronged by Daniel's fatal weakness at the time. "Does Miss Crawford look happy!" inquired Angelina, anxious following that she

had recovered from the disappointment she had suffered.
"I can't say she looks quite happy," answered the doctor. It may be that her illness gives her an expressionof sadness. I

know her father is very much pleased with the prospect of her marriage." "She is very handsome and accomplished. I was told," said Angelina.
"Yes, Miss Crawford is both handsome

and accomplished, and fit to be a queen any. where." · I am glad she will marry a man who will be proud to call her his wife," said Angelina, thoughtfully.

"You will find Miss Crawford a pleasant companion. She will not leave for a couple of weeks. If you will permit me, I will ask her to come and sea you," said the doctor, anxious to divert Angelina's mind.

"Oh, dear, no!" said Angelina. "Pray, do not speak of me to her. There are reasons, Doctor Fleury, why I would find it quite unpleasant to see her !" " Have you ever met !"

" Never; but Mr. Courtney wrote to me about her. As Mr. Courtney's wife she heard of me, and ---.

The doctor guessed the rest.
"Angelina," said the doctor, "I am at a loss to know by what name to address you.
Do you wish it understood that you have been all this time a widow ?"

"Oh, no, no! Let me now be free from false appearances. I hate them ! Oh, I do hate mystery, and above all, its false hoods ?'

"You do not intend to claim your rights as the widow of Daniel Courtney, I suppose ! It is so unfortunate that he left no acknow. ledgment of you and your child. It would be difficult now, it not impossible, to persuade a judge or jury that you are his lawful wife.

Angelina was weeping and could not peak.

"Pardon me! I am pained to be obliged to distress you, my dear lady, but this difficulty in your present position strikes me as one that must, if possible, be judiciously removed by us in accordance with your wishes. No one feels more deeply anxious than I do, Angelina, to preserve your good name as unblemished as it is at this moment. We ought not to allow another day to pure with. out placing you in the right position before the world."

"There is but one way," said Angelina, "and that is to tell the truth Any other course will lead to difficulties and daugers. I am the widow of Daniel Courtney, and as such I wish to be known."

"In this country some may question you about the relationship between you and this man of wealth, Daniel Courtney, who has recently died. An account of his death has

already appeared in several English papers." "I will not be likely to meet such persons," replied Angelina. "My life will be one of retirement. But if I do, there will be no longer any mystery attached to my position. It has too long brought me bitter W06.

"I agree with you, Mrs. Courtney, and I admire your judgment and resolution. It was the first time that Angelina had been called Mrs. Courtney before anyone since her marriage. It was so new to her, it sent a thrill of pain to her heart. To hear it after her husband's death for the first time, and from the doctor who had always known her as Miss Raymond, gave her a feeling of humiliation that was seen in the deep color of

suffused her eyes. "Mrs. Hart has introduced you to her friends as Miss Raymond—a little explanation can be made," suggested the doctor. "No, dostor; none can be made that will not reflect dishonor upon me and my hus-band," said Angeline, in a trembling voice.

her face at the moment, and in the tears that

"There is only one thing for me to do. I must leave Havre at once, and begin life elsewhere." "What a victim you have been," said the doctor much agitated. He was walking up and down the room scarcely able to conceal his indignation at the wrong done this inno-

cent young woman not twenty-two years of age and vet old in sorrow. Had he dared to do so, he would have declared to her a second time the unquenchable love that was in his heart for her. He longed to take her in his arms as his wife shield her forever from further trouble. But he knew that to make such an offer to ner now, he would be sure to have a refusal and to wound her sensitive nature. Angelina was in vain trying to conceal her feelings. The dark future that lay in a strange land, the new faces and unsympathizing hearts that loomed up before her vision terrified her and her poor tried soul

shrank from the ordeal in prospect. "Oh, I am not strong enough yet," she said thinking aloud. "Where is the God 1 called upon this morning to help me!"

Startled by her own voice she looked up s

the doctor to see if he had heard her. "He is nearest in the darkest hour," said Dr. Fleury. "Do not be alarmed. We will find out some way in which you can be consoled. I ought not to have talked to you, Mrs. Courtney, to-day. You are not strong enough yet."

Angelina confidently asked,
"Can you not call me Angelina as you have done? Strangers can give me that other name. I do not like the name yet."

"I do not think it best for you that I should do so. Under present circumstances it might be too familiar. If you ever give me a right to call you Angelina, I shall do во----'

"Call me Mrs. Courtney," said Angelias, hastily withdrawing the request. "But it is a name given me by the grave, and I shudder when I hear it. I will become used to it in time, I hope. It is a thorn which will ever

pierce my heart."
"Poor child!" said Doctor Fleury, "yet are indeed afflicted. Would that I could give you relief!" The tone of his voice more than his words

expressed how deeply he sympathized with Mrs. Hart came into the room and interrupted the conversation. She saw at once that it had been more than a professional visit

from the doctor, and that they were both

sad. Her good sense made Mrs. Hart avoid

remarks on the subject or question, so she

began to describe an amusing scene that had occurred in the streets where she had been. The doctor advised Angelina to put out of her mind the execution of all plans for the future till the return of Captain Hart. He

rose to leave the house, whispering when he said good-bye.

"You must not lose hope in a brighter time to come, Angelina."

"While you are attending to your domestic man would take place at her father's house. Angelina could not hide her emotion when she heard this. The memory of all that occurred the first winter Daniel spent in Where did you find those beautiful red roses? Washington, was too deeply impressed on her | Ch, the perfume brings back my old home mind to be forgotten, but it was a time when garden. I stand again in it as a child, and as happy as the humming birds I see sipping the

"You shall have these red ones in your room, dear." " No, let us have them here when you will

ait with me by and by and we'll talk "I brought you some fresh grapes and oranges, dear," interrupted Mrs. Hart, afraid that Angelina's thoughts were coming back to this last great trial.

to this last great trial.
"Thank you. They will look pretty on a silver plate just here," said Augelius, laying her hand on a green mat that had a heavy moss fringe all around it. The silver plate was laid upon it and Mrs. Hart put on it the bright yellow oranges and the dark purple

grapes. Oh, how beautiful the colors are," exclaimed Angelina. She stood a little way from the table and fixed her eyes on the fruit. "How strange it is," she said, " that those colors carry me back to the bright yellow sunlight that overspread the garden that day. I am there again, a little ubild—surrounded by rose bushes of every color, and I see the velvety lawn and the vines in garlands hanging from tree to tree, and I hear the birds and the gentle music of the moving leaves on the branches of the trees and shrubs; my whole being is filled with a lightsome joy that is free as the air I breathe. Oh, the perfume of those roses, I can feel it now-That child-" Angelina paused and said, "Oh, Mrs. Hart, can this heart-crushed wanderer that you have pitied be the woman that shild became ?"

"Yes, dear, but which is the greater, the woman or the child? Now, dear, I knew it is hard, but after all, don't you know what is said about gold tried in the furnace-and grapes trodden upon in the wine press ? You

"On the marble table," said Angelina. "The red roses and those white flowers are lovely together." "I did not know that you were fond of

" Mrs. Hart, is it not strange that when my love for Daniel lett me and I wandered away in gloom, I could not love suything? I could not see the light of day without wishing to close my eyes against it. The flowers I had loved and all nature lost their charms for me. I could not look upon the colors in

the sky nor hear a joyous sound. My soul was darkened and my heart was shut against them. But when I heard that Daniel dead-Oh, how I loved him !- I am not the same woman. I did not know till you came in to day with this fruit and flowers that my sight had been restcred, for indeed I was as one blind before-

"Thank God for this, cear," said Mrs. Hart, putting her arms around Angelina and kissing her. "You will get well now, I knew you had a warm good nature, and I did so pray that this affliction would be blessed, and has it not been, dear?"

"I do thank God, Mrs. Hart, that I love to think of Daniel, and that all anger and hatred of him has gone from my heart. I believe they darkened everything around

"Yes, child, they did. God's grace cannot dwell with hatred. Let me bring you a nice oup of tea and a piece of toast and I'll cut some oranges and cover them with augur for you, dear.

In an instant a small table was drawn before Angelina. Josephine, the picture of a model king ish housemaid, with a snow white apren and a pretty white cap, brought in two cups and a small silver tea set on a tray and then followed the silver tea kettle, smoking from its apout, from which Mrs. Hart poured the water on some fragrant tea. A dish of oranges made a centre piece when the two sat down to partake of the refreshment.

you and the Captain be in it, and shall I will write to you again.
make you happy?" asked Angelina. The "I am glad you are u question implied that hope was not altogether dead in her beart.

"Oh, yes, dear, I am sure you will," re plied Mrs. Hart. "How glad the Captain would be to see you mistress of a fine estab-

Angelina had only thought of the house as a means of showing her gratitude to these good friends, but the "fize establishment" spoken of brought to her mind the probability that such good fortune must come through marriage to a man of wealth. She blushed

and answered :-- 'It was a thoughtless wish, dear Mrs. Hart. It cannot be realised, because I shall

not marry again." Mrs. Hart was too delicate to say more on this subject, though she hoped and believed that in time Angelina would be happily. married. Why not?

They talked of many things till the light repast was over, and then Angelina went to her sweet room to write, and Mrs. Hart attended to her house affairs for a couple of

A sheet of blank white paper lay before Angelina. She held a pen in her hand, that she had dipped in the ink, but her thoughtful face showed that it was difficult to begin. What to say, how to say it, was puzzling her. It must be done, so she wrote :-"Dear Mr. Beauvais."

No that would not do. "I cannot now address him so tamiliarly," said she to herself. and again she wrote. Dear sir.

"No, that is too formal !-it will look ungrate al." Another sheet of paper was before her, and

the resolved to let her heart speak, and if motes its growth. when the letter was finished, Dr. Fleury would think it unwise to send it, she would write it over. So she commenced again and rrote rapidly :-

"KIND MR. BRAUVAIS-I may have seemed angrateful to you for your kindness, and to lear Isabelle for her love of me, but soon fter I reached Havre I received a blow that at the time, I thought, indeed I hoped, would have killed me. I was prostrated several days, and for nearly three weeks I have not felt able to write a letter even to dear Isabelle. I hope you have not condemned me too severely for my silence. should regret it, if I have lost your esteem. leabelle, I know, loves me, and I love her more than I knew when I was in your happy household. I hope that she is enjoying the pleasures you have been able to provide for uer. Florence is a place where light hearted people can live in a garden of delight that never satiates. With a guide like her father, I can fancy Isabelle is learning to love the works of art she is studying with him. I am sorry that I cannot share the pleasure with ber, but now, Mr. Beauvais, what I am going to tell you will let you see, as I do, that I can never again become an inmate of your

"I saw the wisdom and right in what you wired me to do : I followed it so far as to go liners to take my passage to N---- the aute ship in which I came from America, but I put off too long what I now own had occurred to my own mind as a thing best to do before you had advised it. Too late—alas ! that it was too late ! 1 received from Captain Hart a letter from America, containing the terrible and sad news of my husband's permenent cure. Their action is mild and leath i My husband was Daniel Courtney, natural.

the perfume is of those roses of the old | who, perhaps you have heard, was the richest man in America, North or South! He did not make known our marriage, as I told you before. After I left, he feared and finally believed, that since no tidings could be heard of me, that I had died here, and the thought, they say, preyed upon his mind that I had committed suicide. He died, making a will in which I was not named. All the property of every kind belonging to him he has left to two faithful clerks, who were poor orphans and educated by him. Our child (Oh, where is she?) was not named-and so I have brought on myself this terrible situation! I I can't tell you how I suffer from remorse and regret, but I have gained one plessed comfort. I love him again, and I can think of him without batred or revenge in my heart ! friend when I was cold and ungrateful.

am now a poor stricken woman, but not cold nor ungrateful any more. I will thank you so much if you can help me by your advice, and tell me where I can go, what I can do. I will not conceal longer from the world that lam Mrs. Courtney, the widow of Daniel Courtney, but Mr. Hart tells me that since he never owned he was married, except to a very few people, and some of those I might not find, I could not go to America and prove myself to be his wife. He says no one would believe that a man like my husband would play such a double part before his friends. and that the world would set me down as an imposter and worse-so I must take no steps, Mr. Hart thinks, to claim his property as his wife. If I did, his will leaves me no means to carry on a suit that Riggs and Blunt, the clerks, would contest with all their moneypower, if I attempted to break the will. Mr. Hart says I must bury the past, and begin a new life. Where? How? Please help me to know my best way. Dear Isabelle! May

Mr. Beauvais a short letter in reply to her

own: "Mr DRAB MRS. COURTNEY-Were you my own daughter, I could not be more afflic ed than I am after leading your letter. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, and we must not question their justice or mercy, though to our short-sighted vision it would seem natural to us to expect that the good resolution which you desired to accomplish would be blessed by God in its fulfilment. You must not blame yourselt too much. Leave the result to God and to time. Go on from day to day, led by whatever circum-stances will arise. Do not lift your eyes far abend to discover if the way he dark or light. How seldon we see aright when we do so Has it not been so with you? It has with me. I do not like to re-open your heard of Mr. Courtney, but I am intimately stunned when I heard from you that you are be your friend? Can I dare to offer substantial aid? Do not be offended. How gladly would I ask you to come at once to Villa Beauvais; but I cannot suffer you to do what I would not advise my own child, to advise. I see the same difficulties in other houses that bar your entrance to my own. And yet, where is there to be found an asylum where you can support yourself and be comfortable, and, at the same time, secure

excellent people, Captain and Mrs. Hart. Such triends are rare and priceless, but knowing your independent disposition as I do, I have no idea you would accept what it would be a great happiness to them, as it would be to me, to offer. Then again, I look upon onward in the course of our lives, like a force necessary to accomplish certain results. When these dispositions are good. they tend to bring about good-when bad, they must be productive of evil. The independence of your character led to the restoration of my child, and with it innumerable blessings, for which I can never repay you. Would that I could ! It would seem unkind in me to ask it, or expect that you can be resigned to your trials. I will only ask you to try to hope that there will be a dawn, and that you will yet be happy. You are so young, why should you not have a new life

yet opened to you? "My dear Mrs. Courtney, you have my profound respect, and my warm admiration or your most excellent heart and mind .-

for your most excessor.
Your ever devoted friend,
"J. L. BEAUVAIS." Mr. Beauvais did not tell his daughter of

(To be continued.)

Inabelle.

As an article for the toilet, Ayer's Hair Vigor stands unrivalled. It cleaness the scalp and preserves it from sourf and dandruff, gray hair to its original dark color, and pro-

THE JUBILEE FAST. [N.Y. Catholic Review.] In consideration of the difficulty of preparing food, in various countries, in accord once with the rules of the black fast prescribed for the Jubilee, the Holy Father, by a decree of January 15th, 1886, empowers Ordinaries to dispense the faithful in the aforesaid fast, so that they may use eggs and white meats, though bound to observe in all else the laws of fasting. THE Catholic Review is authorized to state that the Archbishop has granted this dispensation to the Diocese of New York. The use of flesh meat is forbidden, but butter, milk, eggs, cheese, may be used on the days on which the fast is made to gain the indulgence of the Jubilee. In this way it is hoped that all may gain the spiritual favors of this season of grace, and that many may be induced to make the Jubilee severa! times

Justice Field tells how his pride had a fall. hair. Walking one day with head well up, he ran against a cart and injured his knee. The injury resulted in permanent lameness and a consequent stoop in his shoulders. Afterwards hard study produced brain fever. and a fly blister cured the fever and destrayed his waving locks.

during the year.

Do not despair of curing your sice headache, when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will effect a prompt and

SEXTON'S

GREAT SPEECH.

Captivating Friends and Foes Alike in the British Parliament.

IRELAND'S CASE STATED.

Excorlating the Orange and Loyalist Faction.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The following is the full text of the now famous speech delivered by Mr. Sexton in the British House of Commons on the 22nd ult. It was a grand effort, captivating friend and foe alike, and extorting the warmest tribute of praise, even from the brutal London Times:-

Mr. Sexton, who was received with loud

cheers by the Irish members, said they were

not able last night to respond to the appeal of the noble lord (Lord R. Churchill) that the general debate on the Address should be allowed to close as soon as he had himself sal down. If there were no other reasons for refusing to close the debate, they con-sidered that it would not be duly regardful of the called of God to become strong in faith through tribulation. So now, dear, think of this and try to be cheerful. Where shall I put these roses?"

"On the marble table." said Angalina of the spared the bitter cup of sorrow such the country by the noble lord himself if they were to allow his speech to pass by without any notice. They knew that the noble lord was very anxions to go on with to the position held in the Government and lord wished the house, in regard to the length of the denate of the Address, and in regard to other matters, to go back to the habits and practices of the good old times; but there were more recent times than the good old times, when the noble lord himself was not anxious to curtail debate (Irish and Opposition cheers). Those times might soon return, and they, for their part, had too sincere a regard for freedom of debute in this house to abet the noble lord in any measure which might prevent aspiring active members of the house from rivalling the noble lord's former course (laughter), or prevent himself having the opportunity of returning to the course which he had formerly adorned. That being so, they were not in a burry at this moment to approach the question of the reform of procedure. According to the noble the lord last night everything and everybody the people of Ireland against the maintenance produced upon you. I feel it as speech would be a surprise. He should it has been to me as to you! I had not not wonder if the noble load binned. country thought that the Government was acquainted with some of his best friends, composed of consistent men, and looking to who were never tired of praising him. I was the Address he had admitted the country had reason to be surprised. None of them his widew, and left penniless 1 I must not could forget that in the interval since the trust myself to write what I feel. But can I Government came into office the Prime Minister, in a public speech of the greatest gravity and moment, referred to the case of Austria-Hangary in connection with the Irish question, and that at a time when the Irish leader declared that the Irish National if in your place, to do. The world, perhaps demand would have his immediate care, and it is well, is censorious and suspicious. he contended that the words of the Prime A young widow, or any woman depen Minister could have no other interpretation dent upon her own resources, cannot be too in the mind of any intelligent man, and that discreet. I am sorely puzzled to decide what it had no other purpose in his own, but to convey to the country that his Administration was ready to consider the claim of Legislative Independence of Ireland, and that in the settlement of that question they were to consider at least as a general guide against the tongue of scandal? I will think on the matter of principle the settlement "Shall I ever have my own house, and will the matter over, Mrs. Courtney, and then I which made the Imperial authority of the Emperor of Austria consistent with the "I am glad you are under the roof of those claim of the people of Hungary to national independence. Moreover, at a later date the Prime Minister shadowed forth a settlement of the Irish question in a public speech, limited on one hand by the integrity of the Empire, and on the other by a protection of the rights of the Protestant and territorial these dispositions as given to us to impel us minority in Ireland. The Government came into office last June, and up to the general election in November and December no member of the Government either directly or indirectly by any public declaration in the remotest way showed that they had any fundamental objection to the settlement of the Irish

> tional demand, provided the integrity of the rights of minority was preserved. Lord R. Churchill-I particularly inserted in my speech a passage saying that I would always do my best to support the maintenance

National question by granting the Irish Na-

of the Parliamentary Union. Mr. Sexton replied that the noble lord appeared to have felt called upon last night to make a very specific declaration on the sub-ject. But up to the general election—and that was the date which the house would have to keep in mind-there was not conveyed to the mind of the country any implication or any hint that the Government as a whole, or that any important individual the news that grieved him so much. En- whole, or that any important individual closed in this letter from him was one from member of it, saw any objection in point of principle to the concession of the Irish claim for the native care of native affairs, provided only on the one hand that the integrity of the Empire was maintained, and on the other hand that such guarantees as were available should be given that the rights of the minority should not be abused. If the cures itching and humors, restores faded or | Government saw any objection to that claim, they deliberately withheld from the know ledge of the country the condition of their minds (cheers). They deliberately excited certain hopes in the breasts of the people of Ireland. They deliberately spread a certain impression through the minds of the English people-they did all that to secure a certain result at the polls (cheers), and, failing to secure that result, they now turned round without a moment's warning, and by an uprecedented act had induced the Sovereign in the Royal speech to use language which he held to be not duly regardful either of the freedom of speech of that house or of the usage, the custom, and the spirit of the British Constitution (cheers). They had always understood the function of the Sovereign of the Realm in regard to the passing of laws to be either to give or to withhold from bills sent up by the consent once more to deceive the opinions of the of both houses Ker Majesty's Royal assent. public. The right hon. member for Midlo-But observe the language used in the thian had a majority over the noble lord, Queen's Speech with respect to the Irish and upon an amendment could throw the National question. The Sovereign was ac Government out if he liked. The noble lord. tually advised to say: "I am resolutely op posed to any disturbance of the fundamental law"-that was the law of the Legislative When he was a young man he was particular- Union—" and in resisting it I am convinced Midlothian had not a majority of the house, ly proud of his erect form and fine, curling that I shall be heartly supported by He (Mr. Gladstone) had not been engaged my Parliament and my people" (Minister for fifty years in the conflicts of public life bating any statement made by the hon. terial cheers). The party who presented without knowing that it was not wise to take themselves as the guardians of the Constitution had advised and induced the Sovereign like an approach to certainty as to the to depart from the constitutional course of resulting consequences (Liberal cheers.) He waiting on the action of the house (Himm ther fore though, the right hon, member

Government were responsible) that if it should happen that both houses of Parliament were to agree to a bill for the legislative independence of Ireland, the Sovereign would unconstitutionally persist in the exercise of the Royal veto to the extinction of the powers and of the functions of both houses (hear, hear). If it did not mean that, it meant nothing at all (cheers). He thought it would have been more decent, more seemly, and more constitutional for the Government to have refrained from giving the advice reflected in that passage until the time had come for the Sovereign constitutionally to act—not in anticipation of the acts of that House of Parliament, but as a sequel to it (hear, hear).

What did the Government mean by "the disturbance of the fundamental law?" How or why was one law more fundamental than another? The lightest law to which that sanction was given had the same legal effect as any law, hower vital. Her Majesty's Royal predecessor and relative hing George III., in 1782 gave his Royal assent to a law which not only conceded legislative indenendence to Ireland, but actually declaredand the language remained on the statute book to England's eternal shame—that that legislative independence to which the Sovereign now declared herself to be resolutely opposed. should ever remain (Irish cheers). People sometimes talked as though an independent Irish Parliament were a matter of ancient history, but it should be remembered that there had been a series of Irish Parliaments. It was only a hundred years since the last Irish Parliament mot, and yet Irishmen were now told that it was impossible to alter "the fundamental law," although the Sovereign and both Honses of Parliament were pledged a hundred years ago to the concession, and to the permanent existence of that legislative independence which now must not be even argued (cheers). Her Majesty's Government had, unfortunately, given the Sovereign ill advice. The truth of the statement would, no doubt be accepted hereafter. Those who believed in the consistency of

the action and mind of Her Majesty's Government must have been surprised at some passages in the Queen's speech. Even those who had no faith in their consistency, and no belief in their intelligence, must have experienced similar astonishment (laughter). For while he found that the rising in Eastern Roumelia was giving an expression to the desire of the inhabitants for a change in their political arrangements, and although the desire of the inhabitants of Roumelia expressed in that moderate and constitutional manner had led Her Majesty, under the influence of her advisers, to feel herself bound to carry on negotiations to realize the wish of these inhabitants (loud cheers), a little lower down in the speech he found that deep sorrow was recorded to have been caused in the Royal mind by an attempt to excite of the Union (laughter). A rising in arms by a rebel population in Roumelia was conclusive proof to the Royal mind of the justice of their cause, but the election of Nationalist representatives by five-sixths of the Irish people, in the manner prescribed by the British constitution-that election being conducted in a peaceful and orderly way-was not to be accepted as an expression of the desire of the people, but was to be treated, in the language of the Sovereign, as simply a regretmind of the people of Ireland? (renewed cheers). Were they to understand that as long as the Irish people confined themselves to orderly and legal and constitutional modes of giving expression to their desires they would be despised and contemned, and that there was no probability that the expressions of their desires would be taken to be valid by the Government or by the Royal mind of England until they were driven and compelled to rise in arms? (loud cheers). No body of men vested with the Imperial rule had ever committed themselves to an inference so imbecile or so fatel tured to say that any fourteen schoolboys who could not produce a more congruous document deserved to be whipped (cheers and laughter.)

The question of local government had been to the forefront during the recess. After all that had been said about local self-government in Ireland, what was done with it in the speech ? They were told that as soon as procedure was done with the Government would go on to give to England and Scotland county councils of a representative character. They all knew that in England and Scotland county government was not so offensive or so injurious to the people as it was in Ireland. In England and Scotland county government was conducted by gentlemen, between whom and the (hear, hear). The bills of England and Scotland were to precede the bills of Ire land; and if they indulged the wild and improbable supposition that her Majesty's Government were to remain in office, the prospect before members for Ireland was this -that procedure would occupy till Easter; that the English and Scotch County Government Bill would consume the time until line with rifles every ditch from Belfast to Whitsuntide, and that the house would apthe time when hon, gentlemen in that house began to pine for the pleasure of grouse shooting and to think of the charms of country life (hear, hear, and laughter). The sole principle which actuated the present Government was the desire to get into office whenever they could, to occupy it as long as they | National ranks, but Irish rebels were to day could, and when they were thrown out to get back as soon as possible (loud Opposition

heers and laughter). The Queen's speech was not to be treated as a frank and candid contribution to the political questions of the time. It was aimply a kind of device whereby the Government, after having lost office, might be able | cries of order). thian had a majority over the noble lord, when he nodded assent, left another material element out of view. The noble lord forgot that the right hon, member for so grave and vital a step without something

Rule cheers). They had advised and induced for Midlothian in abstaining from moving a vain attempt to make himself heard he the Sovereign to take what would be found an amendment and taking a division upon to have been the regrettable course of declar- the Address at the present moment had ing in advance her Majesty's opposition to a shown that prudence he had gained by the certain bill before the house had been length of his experience. He would also say pleased to consider the bill (cheers). Was it that it was too soon for the noble lord to give meant by that paragraph (for which the lessons in Parliamentary strategy to the right

bon. ironical Irish and Liberal cheers).

The noble lord was surprised at the course taken by the hon, member for Cork in not raising a debate upon the National question, or discussing it with a view to a division. If the Government had given ing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, their opinion. The paragraph in the Queen's Speech was, however, a simple blust and emphatic "No," and that placed, in their O'Connell. Well, that was a long time ago (hear, hear), and the Irish party did not octime. The science of Irish political sction had not so far advanced (Isughter, and loud Irish cheers). Moreover, the final success of Mr. O'Connell was not such as to tempt them to follow his example (Irish cheers). And he thought that no hop, member who heard him would question the securacy of what he said when he asserted that the present Irish leader had proved himself to be a man of original faculty. He had shown by his manner of dealing with circumstances that he was a man who used his faculties with singular success, and there fore he might be absolved from following in all respects the example of Mr. O'Connell, and especially he might be pardoned for declining such advice when it came from a British Minister.

The right honorable gentleman the mem-ber for Midlothian had repeatedly affirmed in the face of the country-and he believed the authority of this Parliament to wield the requisite supremacy were respected (hear, hear). They knew of nothing in the desires of the Irish people, they know of nothing in the proposals which had up to the present been placed before them, which were inconsistent with the securities demanded by the right honorable gentleman (loud Irish cheers). He had told them, moreover, that the study of this question, unutterably grave, had been and was his daily and nightly care. Well, they desired of the desire-to allow the right honorable gentleman to complete his studies (laughter). They desired to allow him to come to the conclusion with the deliberation and at the leisure which the gravity of the case de-

manded (Irish cheers). The present Government appeared to be in the frame of mind of the hero of a fanciful anecdote of a countryman of his (Mr. Sexton) who was said to be "blue mouldy for want of a beating." (Laughter and Irish and Liberal ironical cheers.) The Government were their challengers on the national question, and by a well settled usage the challenged party had the choice of weapons. able and deplorable attempt to excite hostil- (Irish cheers.) It was perfectly clear that ity against the legislative Union (loud this paragraph in the Queen's speech was cheers). What was the moral Her Majosty's not intended so much as a declaration of Government wanted to drive home to the opinion for the instruction of the house, of the country, as a device to draw either the right honorable gentleman for Midlethian or the Irish party into an amendment and di-vision. With regard to his honorable friend mber for Cork, he was too old a bird aught with a certain familiar material; might say that the chaff had, been in stance spread in an exceedingly artifamer (ironical Irish and Liberal Coercion was proposed, but ither the Government or them and the results of your medicine.

Stryensyllin, Welland Co., Ont., Feb. 17, 1881.

A. J. White,
I commenced using the "Shaker Extract" in my family a short time since. I was then afflicted with a sick headneh, weak stomach, I ain in my left side, often attended with a cough, but I am now tast gaining my health: my neighbors are also astonished at the results of your medicine.

Yours the member for Cork, he was too old a hird to be caught with a certain familiar material; but he might say that the chaff had, been in this instance spread in an exceedingly art. less manner (ironical Irish and Liberal cheers). when either the Government or their successors came forward with their bill they grave and solemn responsibility of the issues would be left under no mistake for a single moment (loud and prolonged Irish cheers as to the determination of the Irish Party | than any doctor ever did, and I would not be without as that which might be drawn, and which to contest every such attempt to injure and it must be drawn, from those two paragraphs mostlt their people, and to light every inch in the Royal Speech (cheers). The cabinet of ground along which it would have to consisted of fourteen members, and he ven pass (Irish cheers) to the utmost of their power (cheers). They would fight it by every means at present known to Parliamentary usage, and every means their future study of Parliamentary usage would enable them to conceive (Irish cheers). They were ready to fight positive proposals, but were not prepared to debate a when" or an "it' (hear, hear). He pitied the Government more than he blamed them (laughter), but their intentions had disappeared under the pressure of circumstances (hear, bear).

The right hon, gentleman the leader of the house had, of course, to bear in mind that he had arrayed in the ranks of his party a certain poisonous element in the shape of 18 Irish Tories (hear, hear, and laughter). He must people also hear in mind that nine Irish Tories had there existed not only no conflict but a been elected by English constituencies. If general confidence, and yet while councils the Government proposed one speck or of a representative character were promised to England and Scotland, not one word about the representative character of the councils was said in the case of Ireland and opposition (no, and hear, hear). No, they said. Why he saw a gentleman, an lrish ex-official of undoubted military spirit opposite him (Mr. William Johnston) (laughter and derisive cheers), who had proclaimed over and over again that upon the day that Home Rule was passed—they should remember with the consent of this Parliement -that he and his valorous followers would the Bovne (great laugnter and derisive Irish proach the consideration of a worthless bill cheers). They all knew that the cardinal for the County Government of I sland about article of this gentleman's creed—an article which threw into the most complete insignificance the 39 Articles—was that rather than allow Home Rule for Ircland they would kick the Queen's Crown into the Boyne (laughter and choers). Irish rebels might in former days have been found in the enshriped in the ranks of the Constitutional party (laughter and loud cheers). They would be lining Irish ditches with rifles, and amusing themselves by kicking the Queon's

Crown into the Boyne (laughter).

Mr. William Johnson, excitedly—I never said so (loud and prolonged laughter and

The Speaker, amid a scene of some confusion, rose to his feet. Mr. Sexton resumed his seat, but Mr. Johnston remained standling, and his action was the signal for another outburst of murmurs and loud ories of 'order" and "chair" from the Irish benches, whereupon the hon, member resumed his

geat. The Speaker-The hon. gentleman will have a full opportunity afterwards of commember. He is out of order in interrupting (lond Irish cheers)

Mr. Johnston again rose to speak, but was greeted with cries of "order," "chair." and "sit down," by the Irish members, and after

resumed his seat. Mr. Sexton, resuming his speech, said he (Continued on sixth Page)

member for Midlothian (laughter, AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de

angement of the stomach, but, if neglected,

it in time involves the whole frame, embrac-

them any hope, or held out any prospect of the entire glandular system, and the afflicted a settlement, they should then have been drags out a miserable existence until death prepared to admit its sufficiency, or expose its insufficiency. They should have been is often mistaken for other complaints: prepared with an accendment embodying but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted : emphatic "No," and that placed, in their opinion, at their disposal no material for debate in the house (Irish cheers). An effective answer to the blunt and emphatic "No" in question must not be so much by action in that house as every organization of outside (Irish cheers). The noble lord has pointed to his honorable friend the example of Mr.

O'Connell Well, that was a long time ago. Is there a fullness about the girst. Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? cupy the strong position they do now at that 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 enting, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent parpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hucking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin as sumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begoine more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indi with the approval of every reasonable costion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of Englishman—that he was favorable to a the proper medicine will remove the disease settlement of the Irish claim to a native if taken in its incipiency. It is most import Legislature, provided the integrity of the ant that the disease should be promptly and Empire, the supremacy of the Crown 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 orndicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy 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. a. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, Lon--and no one would deny the reasonableness | don, E.C. [Branch office, 67 Sc. James street, Montreal. | This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root

and branch, out of the system. RIGHMOND CORNERS, N.B., Jan. 10, 1886. Dear Sir, I wish to inform you the good your

Seige's Syrup has done me.

I thought at one time I would be better dead than aive, but had the luck to flud one of your almanaes and after reading it concluded to try your remedy.

I tried one bottle and found my health so much insproved that tendinded it until now I feel like a new your. I have taken alterestics there is not because of the continued it. nan. I have taken altogether 5 bottles. Everybody here speaks well of it.

Richmond Corners, N.B.

SPRINGPIRED, N B . Oct 15, 1885

A. J. Witte, Lindt d, A. J. White, Limit of Gents - Seigel's Syrup gives good satisfaction where-ever used. One case in particular (where the cure of Dyspepsia seemed almost a miracle) was greatly ef Dyspepsia seemed almoss ... benefited by your medicine. Yours respectfully, Jso, G. Montasos

STRYENSVILLE, WELLAND Co., ONT., Feb. 17, 1884.

Yours, te., Manassen E. Bran.

PREDERGOTON, N. B. D. A. J. Wurr, Limited.

Yours truly, PATRICK McLUSKY,

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885.

TROUT LAKE, ONT., May 12, 1885;
A. J. White, Limited.

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

e only hope. Yours truly, W. J. Rosentson, Evangelist.

ALBERT BRIDGE, N.S., May 16, 1885.

A. J. Whire, Limited.

Gentlemen—I am now using Selgel's Syrup for Dyspep-la, and find it to be the best medicine lever used for that complaint. It is a priceless boon to any que afflicted with indigostion.

ion. Yours truly, WM. BURKS

SOUTH BAY, Out., Dec. 7, 1885. Sorn: Bar, Ont., Dec. 7, 1885.

Sir.--1 take great pleasure in informing you that I have been cured by your Siegel's Strup and pills. I suffered ten or twelve years with indigestion and constipation of the bowels, vointing food and bile from the stomach, which caused great pain. I tried several good physicians, none of whom were able to give me any relief.

I tried several patent medicines, some of them giving relief for the time hadrence over the several content of the several patent medicines, some of them giving

relief for the time being, so you can easily so that I was discouraged and it was with little faith that I commenced to take your Seigel's Syrup and pills.

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

I will cheerfully recommend it to all suffering from

stomach complints

I can give you the names of several others if you wish.

wish.
You may print this if you wish, as it may be the means of helping some other sufferer.
Lewis M Walbark South Bry, Ontario.

Branch office, 67 St. James street, Mon-

WHO WAS HE?

To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS:

SIR,-When the Hon. John Costigan was down here during the last election he was accompanied by a Mr. McNamee from Mont-I do not remember ever having seen his initials, and only heard of him as MoNamee of Montreal." As he was a stranger here, I, and many of my friends, have been ever since wondering if this was the notorious "F. B. McNamee" who took proceedings for oriminal libel against THE Post some time ago. Some people say "no," others say "yes," and so we determined to leave the answer to you. We all know that whoever this Mr. McNames was that he appeared to be on very intimate terms with Mr. Costigan, and for that reason I. for one, refused to believe that he could be the notorious. I have been told for a fact that the money subscribed for the watch that was presented to Mr. Costigan was given by the Mr. McNamee who was down here, but I hope it was not the "F. B. McNamee" of Montreal, for whatever may be Mr. Costigan's faults I would be sorry to see him in such company.

AN IRISHMAN.

"Fredericton, N. B., Feb. 5. 1886" manual and The gentleman who accompanied the Hone Mr. Costigan on his visit to New Brunswick was Mr. F. B. McNamee of this city. -Edl

17 3 3 3 3

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WEDNESDAY FEBURARY 17, 1886

THE Outawa Citizen has tendered us a neat apology for having, in a moment of vexation, colled THE POST a "dynamite organ." " Hard names do not kill," and we congratu ha Citizen on having appreciated the of the old saying for once.

EV. PRINCIPAL M. CVICAR has not yet risen to retract that calomny which he sought to tackle upon Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, at the late meeting of the Bible Society. Principal MacVicar gave his intelligent andience of Protestant Divines to understand that the eminent Archbishop had declared that religious liberty would be suppressed in the United States as soon as the Catholics became the majority of the population. Such a declaration had never been made by Archbishop Ryan or any other responsible Catholic, and to say that His Grace was the author of it is a malicious falsehood. Does Principal MacVicar stick to his statement :

THE boycott of the Chinese in California has been more effective against the presence and employment of the Chinese in the country, than all the laws enacted either by the state or federal legislatures. In San Francisco the eigar manufacturers have exchanged their Chinese hands for white men. Retail shoe dealers have pledged themselves to sell only organ to excite the Orangemen against them Caucasian made articles, and broom makers and to throaten a reconquest of Quebec. Sir have taken white workers in place of Chinese. Steam laundries have been started in various | Catholic Bishops of Lower Canada should be towns in direct antagonism to the Chinese. The result of these expulsions is the determation of the six importing companies of cheap labor to make a " round up" of all the unemployed Chinese and ship them back to | for Sir John ; but they would have a war of their native land.

THE SEEDS OF REVOLUTION.

If there had been a riot in Dublin similar AT THE NEXT DOMINION ELECTIONS. to that which took place in London, wouldn't the "Hirish" get it ! Wouldn't they be told that they couldn't agree among themselves? Wouldn't they be reminded of the story of the "Kilkenny cats." and wouldn't it be bellowed all over England that the "Hirish were not fit to 'ave 'Ome Rule?" And how the savages, for they are savages of the worst type, from the fens of Lincolnshire. the pits of Durham, the desolate "Black Country," or the "cabin" of a canal boat. would moralize on the "depravity" of the "Hirish," and more educated people would turn up the white of their eyes in holy borror at the wickedness of Erin. And how often the common English would say, "Hey now, but haint it be hawful!" and the legislators - why they would say-"Give them more coercion. They have had 33 Coercion acts in 36 years, but let them have another." And the "Castle" would advocate "buckshot," and the police would impose "special taxes" to pay for "extra constables," and all cablegrams and telegrams and the press would ply the lash with a vengence. That at least is how England has always treated the Irish question, while we-well we-take other grounds and seek at the fountain head the cause of a people's froubles, and in this London riot we may well ask if it is the commencement of a revolution long as he is a triend of Sir John A. Macdonor what?

AN EXTRAORDINARY RECORD.

The Mowat administration has now been in power in Ontario for Siteen years, and during that time not a single political scandal has been proved against it. This is an extraordinary record. Charges have, as a matter of course, been brought against Mr. Mowat and his confreres. The indemnification of the returning officers in Algoma, the "School Readers" difficulty, the Re-distribution Bill, the Boundary Award and the Rivers and Streams Bill, and other disputes, may have caused debates which sometimes assumed. perhaps, a tone of anger, but there were no jobs, no timber limits given away. ne corruption fiends and no trickery. 11 .s no wonder that the Catholic bishops, sts and people of Ontario support such an take some pride in pointing to one of their own as among the foremest members of such a Government. The downfall of the Hon. the public lands.

over a just administration, as it would be a vital blow aimed at constitutional government. When men see such political tricksters as Sir John A. Macdonald holding their own by demoralizing public opinion, there is something to be thankful for in seeing a true statesman like Oliver Mowat, with fifteen years of a record, free from scandal. This is worth remembering.

JOHN MORLEY ON COERCION AND DYNAMITE.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, has taken exactly the same view of coercion as THE POST has done. We plainly stated that if the English Government undertook to rute the Irish people by the sword and deprived them of constitutional means of seeking redress, then England would have to face a desperate people prepared to use all the resources that modern civilization could place at their command.

That stutement of the case was seized by certain organs, such as the Mail, Guzette, Ottawa Citizen and Daily Witness, to put THE l'ost down as a dynamite paper; but it has been taken by Mr. John Morley as the basis of his Irish policy.

Mr. Morley, in his address to his conituents, explained fearlessly and eloquently that a fresh coercion regime would bring about. He said :- "You will instently have the whole of Ireland honeycombed with secret societies, a secret press will pour out furtive poison far more deadly and virulent than any now poured. You will have midnight drillings. You will be very fortunate if you do not change the passive resistance against the collection of taxes and the payment of rent money that is now going, to open resistance. The purposes of the League will then go to the more execrable purposes of dynamite. At the end of all this black confusion your last will be worse than your first. You will be driven then by the force of opinion of the whole civilized world to try that policy of conciliation which we ask you to try now. The Government will not content thememselvs with the old, slovenly. shilly shally policy of half-measures, but will at last grapple with the problem in ull its difficulties, forcing every fact, making whatever sacrifice may be necessary, either of cur time, our energies, or our thoughts, in order to put an end to the state of things which has brought so much wrong and sorrow to Ireland and so much danger and humiliation to Logland."

SIR JOHN AND THE MAIL. AFTER spending several days in Octawa consulting with Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Bunting, the Mail manager, returned to Toronto, and at once that newspaper renewed its violent and abusive attacks upon the French Canadians. We trust that the Catholies of the Dominion know now who it is that the Mail speaks for. Sir John Macdonald gives "taffy" to the French Canadians in his London speeches, and then orders his Untario deprived of the powers they possess with respect to marriage. Let the Orange chief "try it on." The Catholic members of the present Ministry know that the Mail speaks races and their Church despoiled of all her

rights rather than give up their salaries.

Every Catholic who will vote for a Conservative at the next general elections for the Deminion will vote to make Orangeism stronger than it is. Let there be no mistake about the meaning of the issue involved. Conservatism and Orangeism are to-day synonomous terms in Canada. The (rangemen are all Conservatives and, the Conservatives, with very few excentions, lean towards Orangeism. The Cabinet is the most Orange Cabinet we have ever had in Canada. Its master minds and the ruling spirit are Orange, and no matter how many Catholics there are in it, they are only the tools of the men who hold the helm. Catholic members of that Cabinet are forced to yield to the influence of their Orange dictators. What matter is it to us whether there are six or seven or ten Catholics in the Cabinet when they are all of that class of men who allow themselves to be used as their Orange masters wish. Such representation as we have in the Cabinet is a sham, and Sir John A. Macdonald would not have it if it was not a sham, and the Catholic who votes to keep Sir John A. Macdonald in power, votes to perpetuate a sham and to obliterate his own claim to manly independence, and to foster the germs of Orangeism in the Dominion. No matter whether the candidate is a Catholic or a Protestant. so ald he cannot be a true friend of the Irish Catholic people, for Sir John does not like our " breed," or a bone in our tody. And if there are Irish Catholics who, for the sake of party influence, will persuat in standing by the "chieftain," then they will deserve to be treated as they behave, like political slaves.

TURN THE RASCALS OUT.

The Hon. Muckenzie Bowell's son has a Government position worth \$1,800 a year; his son in-law is one of the Shul River Colonization Company, as well as having an interest in the Prince Albert Colonization hanged to furnish the Tory party with an some enterprising publisher manufactured Company.

The Hon. John Costigan has had a good slice of timber and coal lands; his two sons hold positions under the Government.

Dr. Ferguson, M.P. for North Leeds and of ministration, and it is no wonder that they Grenville, has obtained half a section of

captured 320 acres of good coal lands, a large timber limit at \$5 per square mile, and is suspected of having a share in some of the C, P. R. contracts.

Samuel R. Hesson, M.P. for North Perth, has one son in the Custom House at Brandon, another in the Customs department of Woodstock, and he secured for "a relative" a timber limit in the North West.

George Hilliard, M.P. of West Peterborough, got 640 acres of coal lands in the North-West and got his brother appointed land a ent at Calgary.

George Guillet, M.P. for West Northumberland, received 50 square miles of timber limits from Sir John's administration.

George Kirkpatrick, M.P. for Frontenac, applied for, and no doubt obtained, 50 square miles of timber limits from the Government. Hon. John Carling, M.P. for London, has

several relatives in Government positions. Edward Cochrane, M.P. for East Northumterland, managed things this way: In 1882 the Government determined to improve the navigation of the Trent River. These works affected seven constituencies. All these constituencies returned Conservatives, and the Government spent in 1882 \$290,000; in 1883, \$246,000; in 1884, \$1,185,000, and in 1965, \$113,000 in supporting their Conservative friends in the neighborhood.

Moses Kent Dickinson, M.P. for Russell, applied for one timber limit, and his son ap plied for two more.

Thomas Farron, M.P. for East Huron, got his brother appointed Collector of Customs at Goderich, and he has two sons in Government positions.

Hugo Kranz, M.P. for North Waterloo, indaced the Government to build large public town of Berlin.

D'Alton Macarthy, M.P. for North Simcoe, applied for 50 square miles of timber limits in the North-West. His brother in-law has heen appointed junior judge of the County of York, and his brother a judge of the County

C. H. Mackintosh, M.P. for Ottawa city is one of a corporation who secured a bonus of \$320,000 from the Government to build the Gatineau Railway.

North Bruce, Dr. Octon, M.P. for Centre Wellington, Thos. Robertson, M.P. for Hamilton, Alex. Robertson, M.P. for West Hastings, Chas. Rykert, M.P. for Lincoln, Dr. Sproule, M.P. for East Grey, and many ing in the Militia Department three Catholics others, all of whom have been draining the country of its treasure, eating from the big loaf while the people are gathering up the crumbs. But that is the way Sir John sustains himself in power. Kule and ruin. Is it not time to turn the rescale out?

"FRIENDLY NATIVES.

In all countries that are subject to a foreign power there is a class of men who are "friendly" to their new masters. Lugland in all her conquests in Ireland, in India, in the American Colonies, at the Cape of Good Hope, in New Zealand, on the west coast of John now urges, through the Mail, that the Africa, in Canada, or in Burmah has always succeeded in obtaining the assistance of many natives who were "friendly" to her cause. There are plenty of such men to be found in all lands. They are the irresolute, the faint hearted, and the sycophantic among the people. They are the men who care nothing for a nation's honor, but care everything for themselves. Principle, duty, nationality, aye, even religion, all are put aside for the sake of gain. Now, just look around among your own acquaintances! Take a good, clear hopest view at the politicians whom you know. Can you not see among them men who are "friendly natives," men who would sell Ireland or Canada, stock, lock or barrel, if it served their own purposes, men who spout Irish nationality until they get well 'fixed." men who are notoriously using the Irish cry to gain political power, and who, when once in office, snap their fingers at the people on whose shoulders they climbed to place and power. "Friendly natives" is a good name for this class of men, and as time goes on we may have occasion to mention some of those "friendly natives" by name.

THE QUESTION OF PATRONAGE. The apologists of the Dominion Government are fond of asserting that the Ministers now in power are the special friends of the Catholics. Look, they say, at the number Catholics who have got offices from Sir John. All this is absurd. Supposing it was true that the present Government appointed a great many Catholics to office, is that any reason why Catholics should sacrifice their principles ! Do the Ottawa Orange Ministers expect to purchase the principles, the convictions and the sympathies of the whole Catholic people of Canada by means of a few paltry offices? so long practised in Ireland, viz. : the buying up of Irish leaders with Government offices. Mr. Parnell and all his lieutenants refuse to accept positions under the British Government even in connection with the government of Ireland, but in Canada we are told that the whole Irish Catholic population should support Sir John, and condone all the sins of himself and his Orange Cabinet, because, forsooth, a few offices have been given to Irish Catholics. So it seems that public rence of the seducing Church." offices are given as bribes, just as Riel was election cry.

As to the manner in which the Ministers printed in vol. II. of sessional papers of 1885.

ernment in 1884. The number of Catholics and Protestants appointed, with the aggregate salaries in each department, is shown in the following table :

Aguregate Department. Catholics. Secretary of State. 1 Indian Affairs.... 3 ndian August of Private of Privat Railways & Canaus
Pablic Works ... 2
Mar. & Fisheries. 1
Inland Revenue. 11
Customs ... 17
P. O. Department. 5
Interior Dept'nt. 2
Agriculture ... 11
Militta. ... 7
H. Mail Cicrks. 7 20,410

No account is given of the appointments in the Justice Department, the Intercolonial and other Government railways, the Winnipeg, Moncton, Fredericton, St. Thomas, Straiford, St. Catharines, Brockville or Guelph Port Offices, the Justice Department, or in connection with the l'acific Railway surveys. Why were all these omitted? We are informed that out of fifteen engineers employed by the Government on the Pacific Railway in British Columbia there is a solitary Catholic. Then there are the officers in the High Commissioner's London establishment, and in connection with the London Exhibition. Neither are any particulars given of the judiciary appointments. Were the Govern ment afraid to bring down the full details asked for? When we are asked to support the Ottawa Ministry because of their "generosity" to Catholics, it is well to inquire what that generosity amounts to. Looking at the official table given above, we find that in 1884, 106 Catholics and 241 Protestants were appointed to offices by the Dominion Govern ment, exclusive of the Intercolonial, the buildings near his place of business in the Judiciary and many other Departments in which Catholics have no show. The aggregate salaries of the 106 Catholics was \$52, 670, average salary, \$406. Aggregate salaries of 221 Protestants \$146,775. Average salary of each appointee, \$664. Out of the 106 Catholics appointed 55, or more than half, were letter carriers and Postoffice clerks at low salaries. Neither Sir Leonard Tilley nor Mr. McLelan, the Minister of Marine, could overcome their inherent bigotry so far as to appoint a Catholic to any position in But we must stop. We cannot give the the Finance or Marine Departments, and all space to follow Alex. McNeill, M.P. for | those made by Mr. Bowell have been petty customs officers nearly all in the Province of Quebcc. Sir A. P. Caron delights to be called an Englishman, and shows his contempt for all of his own race and creed by appointand twelve non-Catholics. A statement of the promotions in 1884 is also given in the return referred to. From this it appears that S2 Catholics in the public service, with salaries aggregating \$68,695, were promoted. The Protestants promoted in the departments mentioned numbered 151, with salaries aggre gating \$135,540.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH AND CARDINAL

MANNING. Archbishep Lynch recently published an open letter to Protestants in the Toronto press. We reproduced the letter in the columns of this paper the other day. It contained a inendly warning to the Prosome counsel, as opportune as it was sound, on matters relating to the Catholic Church. His Grace warned his Protestant friends against a too hasty and rash acceptance of unwarranted statements which were so largely dic-Catholics, their religious practices and doc. trine. His Grace also counselled greater tolerance and charity than now characterized individual views and public discussions relating to the Catholic Church.

The Archbishop's letter, strange to say, was answered by a torrent of criticism, often bordering on abuse, which filled almost whole pages of the big Toronto papers. The enemies of the Church were up in arms at once, and flung whole columns of denunication, calumnies and forgery at the devoted head of the Archbishop, proving to His Grace that His Church was nothing but a composition of intolerance, corruption, degration, crucity, and deserved no consideration at the hands of Protestants.

Among this correspondence was a gem which tickled the fancy of our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal Daily Witness, and which it reproduced in its columns for the delectation of its readers. We refer to this special correspondence because it is a base calumny, after the stamp of the Rev. Mac-Vicar quotation of the Shepherd of the Valley, against Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, and because it shows the utter bad faith of such haters of the church as the Daily Witness, and similar Protestant papers, in their criticisms and appreciation of the Catholic church.

Some sixteen years ago Lord Robert Montagu became a convert. In 1883 Lord Robert decided to return to Protestantism. Are we to have practised in Canada what was In a letter to Cardinal Manning he gave as his reasons for so doing that his conversion had only brought bitterness to him on all sides, that he found "the Papal Church to be faithless," that "the loss of his Protestant triends and the destruction of all his prosmanners, falzehood, injuries, robberies, and prolonged injustice practised against him by Papists, were more than he could stand, and he could have nothing but hatred and abhor-

To this heavy bill of damages and grievances the following letter as a reply from Cardinal down to Parliament last session, and duty in manifold Protestant organs,

only religious daily " finds for its opinion, and that will settle his punishment Eminence. It reads as follows :-

REPLY, DATED FRB. 20, 1883.

MY DEAR LORD ROBERT, -I, like yourself, have felt most keenly the pettiness, narrow-ness, meanness of much that we Catholics have to tolerate. Our clergy are many of them an ignorant, prejudiced, and often self seeking set of men. Small deceptions, and want of honor and truthfulness, of charity and manliness, too often freely characterize the proceedings of our ministers. I have long considered that, in many temporal matters, the last mea to be trusted for fair dealing and honesty are the very clergy of whom I am myself a member. It is sorrowfu!, grievous, and sometimes almost unbearable, to have to recognize and to bear with all this. caunot feel the burthen to be more galling and more heavy than I do myself. Yet, with it all, I am bound to say that I

think, as a final moral authority and protector of all that is holiest before men, the Church will stand her ground, at any point of her history, on final and ultimate analysis. Much corruption must be waded through much paradox accepted; but still, finally, it seems to me that what I say is the fact. But I feel all you say so deeply and so

strongly that, for myself, I have never had the heart or the courage to attempt the "conversion" of any man, woman or child, so much do I dread that my convert should. after all, seem to himself to discover that the Catholic Church is but a deceiving mistress.

Every popular church must be a corrupt Every man who is in earnest will at SIR JOHN AND IMPERIAL FEDR. times be corrupted by his own carnestness It has been so with Catholics and their church. Its clerical hody-looked at in one way and under some ategories, notably those fairness, justice, and plain dealing-has often shown itself unequalled, or at seast unsurpassed in degeneracy, among mankind. But indignation easily confuses our vision.

Many a time has been, and many a time will be, my vision confused by almost weeping indignation at what I must see, and what must endure -- at hypocrisy, tyranny, self seeking and cruelty, . . . I could write much more; but I will not trouble you. It is no part of my view of duty to interfere with my neighbors in these things. It is not, and it shall not be. And I should have said nothing now but for the deep sympathy I feel with you in a trial I know full well.

We are spared the task of refuting and giving the lie to this outrageous imposition, by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, who has written a letter to that purpose. His Grace indignantly repels the assertion that such an epistle ever came from the pen of the venerable and distinguished Cardinal Manning. Archbishop Lynch writes :-SIR.-Would you permit me a few lines in

your journal, not indeed to continue a controversy, but to give an emphatic denial as to the genuineness of the letter purported to be from His Eminence Cardinal Manning, dated 1883, published from The Dominion Churchman, Feb. 4, 1886 There is ample evidence of forgery on the face of the letter. Besides other signs, the letter does not bear the signature of the Cardinal. The the heel of a distinct repudiation of the style is not his, neither are the knowing the Cardinal very intimately, having had many long conversations with him, particularly during the Council of the Vatican and frequently since. The letter, like an overdose of poison, carries with it its own antidote. I will send to His Eminence this letter, alleged to be his, but he will, I suppose, be not much surprised at it in these tated by prejudice and ignorance against days of forgery and false quotations, and though the Cardinal may pronounce it s forgery yet it will be quoted again and again. Truth, according to the old saying, seldom overtakes a lie with its seven league boots, and a lie will do a certain amount of harm, hence it is sent on its errand. Cardinal New man time and again repudiated an alleged saying of his "that the English Church was the bulwark of Christianity," and yet it is quoted as his even at public meetings. The Archbishop of Philadelphia denied that he over said or wrote "that the Catholics when they would be strong enough in the United States, would not tolerate the Protestants." This was said to have been published in a newspaper called The Shepherd | 1881 : of the Valley, some thirty years ago, when the present Archbishop of Philadelphia was Father Ryan, of St. Louis. Now, this alleged assertion of Father Ryan's carries its own refutation with it, for it would be most unnikely that a Prelate of the Catholis Church to sit in Parliament auxiliary nations of would be so simple as to give utterance to a there and vote away Australia and Canada sentiment which has calculated to do our rights and priviso much harm to his Church, especially in the United States. Yet this
alleged article of the St. Louis journal,
quoted as true, was often repudiated, and as quoted as true, was often repudiated, and as often repeated. The letters addressed to me lately show the need that our Protestant friends had of being put on their guard against talse representations. All Protestants, nowever, are not alike.

John Joseph Lynch, Archbishup of Toronto. P.S .- I shall publish Cardinal Manning's reply to my letter.

THE DILKE AFFAIR.

The affair of Sir Charles Dilke is perhaps the most disgraceful incident in modern public life. What scanty tragments have been telegraphed concerning it have been sufficient to show that Sir Charles Dilke's offence has been of the gravest character, and, further, that it has been aggravated by some pects in life, coupled with rudeness, abject | peculiarly revolting features. The legal quibble by which the offender has escaped the Gazette have already commenced it, and customary financial punishment awarded in | before long the whole pack of Tory journals these cases is not a new one, but, owing to the in Canada will echo the music of "Croppie majority of the disgusting divorce cases not lie down." The Mail, of one day last week, being published, or of public interest, is not said, in reply to an article in THE POST, "that generally known. It simply amounts to the if the Irish Catholics in Canada did not get crime of adultery being committed by their fair share of the emoluments of office it one of two persons only. This is a legal Manning to the disconsolate Lord Robert, paradox. But ordinary observers cannot positions." It put "no tooth in it." It was deal with the question of patronage, the The letter has seen much service since its apply the moral scalpel of the lawyer with frank, brutally frank, and the instant we saw evidence is given in a return brought malicious invention and publication. It does such consummate skill, and are not apt to that article we made up our mind that the sympathize with any such singular dis- Protestant horse was about to be saddled notwithstanding its base and false tinctions. They will in the present case once more. And when we took up the Gazett valuable coal lands, as well as having formed From that return "we have made a little origin. The Daily Witness publishes the be apt to deem the sentence of the of the 12th our suspicions were confirmed, for a colonization company out of 32,720 acres of list." It shows the age, nationality, religion, letter, although, as it says itself, there is an courts to say the least, eccentric and there we saw a leading article which said that etc., of all persons appointed to or promoted absolute "lacking of any proof of the authen- unfair. It is well, however, that Sir Charles the cry of "Ireland for the Irish should be Mr. Mowat would be the triumph of a party | John Haggert, M.P. for South Lanark, in the public service by the Dominion Gov. ticity of the letter." The miserable excuse the Dilke's real tribunal is the bar of public defeated," if that ory meant Ireland for the

reproduction is that "It looks like's confi without any uncertain sound or voice. His dential document, never meant to be read offence is rank, and he must be privately and by Protestants," and that it is " a very publicly ostracised. We notice our piors manly confession on the part of Cardinal contemporary suggests that he change hi, Manning of the corruption and degradation | name and go away. This is advice we do of the Church of Rome." After that the not concur in, Rather let him stand an Watness is much meaner than we thought it example and a warning conspicuous was. Our readers will remark that the letter before the world. His shield should be does not bear the signature of the Cardinal; reversed by the heralds and his title honorably the manufacturers evidently not pushing their won by his learned and distinguished father audacity so far as to forge the name of His cancelled by the authority who conferred it. But it is noticeable that two organs of the press in London rather ostentatiously comment upon the result of the trial as though it was a triumphant acquittal for the disgraced baronet. This is not creditable to the press, and is only calculated to lower it in the public estimation. Sir Charles Dilke stands convicted by his own course of action as strongly as if a verdict had been found directly against him. But the height of absurdity is reached when the Daily News gravely speaks of Sir Charles Dilke being again received into the Cabinet and public life. The Prime Minister will not dare to suggest such a thing, and if he did there is no doubt that the Queen would refuse to accept such an adviser, and public opinion would be an additional justification for that course. It may be remembered that Lord Palmeraton never recovered the breath of scandal that passed over his brilliant name in his old age, and how different is the present matter need not be stated. A ridiculous legal decision and a flunkey-like expression of a couple of newspapers will not clear this cloud of infamy. It is sad that public life should have been so disgraced, but it must itself aid in punishing the man who has disgraced its name.

RATION.

The English press have been dissecting Sir John's latest pronouncement on the question of Imperial Federation, and they find that it requires "a good deal of disentanglement," as the speech was deliberately framed to deceive and cannot be accepted as a faithful echo of Canadian sontiment. The London Echo, referring to Sir John's guarantee that Canada would sacrifice ber last man and her last shilling in defence of the Empire, says that Canada's forty thousand soldiers may desire nothing bettert han to be led against the enemies of England in Burmah, Egypt, or anywhere, but that is not the opinion of the present Governor-General, and it was not Sir John's opinion a few months ago." Ic this it adds, "nor de we believe it."

The "last man" and "last shilling" and 'shoulder his rifle" talk at London banquets by Sir John is very fairly and fully discounted by those who know the Premier. whether abroad or at home. The Pall Mail Gazette does not hesitate to pronounce Sir John's declarations about Canada's loyalty and willingness to sacrifice itself 'hyper-optimistic" and "deceptive." The London Graphic would like to know how Sir John can have the face to go over to England and bluster about Imperial Federation, on scheme by the Marquis of Lansdowne, which was ecnoed by the Canadian people through their press

Unfortunately for Sir John, he has talked once too often on this same question of Imperial Federation. Then there was no question of Canada "sacrificing her last man " and striking in defence of the flag of Eng-"land." His tone was quite different. It was more Canadian and less British. If there was any sacrificing of blood and money to be done, it would be to uphold Canada's liberties and independence.

Which are Sir John's true sentiments, We do not know, for it is more than likely be never had any. We will quote his words of 1881, opposite to those of 1886, and let our readers take their choice :-

Sir John Macdonald Sir John Macdonald at Horticultural Paviat St. George's Club, lion, Toronto, Nov. 23, London, Eng., Jan. 4,

1881:
"Imperial Federation is utterly impracticable, (App'ause.) Federation he fully We could never agree agreed that there must to send a number of men over to England will govern our own manently fixed. As country. (Hear, hear.) those auxiliary nations will put on the must increase in wealth taxes ourselves. If we choose to misgovern they must increase in ourselves we will do so responsibilities; and, -(laughter)-and we do not desire England, minion of Canada, he Ireland or Scotland to might say they were tell us we are fools. ready to increase the (Laughter.) We will say, if we are fools, we will keep our folly to Mother Country in her say, if we are fools, we will keep our folly to ourselves. You will not be the worse for it,

be Imperial Federation. He believed that as the and South Africa in creased, the present re-lations, comfort able and pleasant as they were could not remain per speaking for the Do offensive andde meive league, to sacrifice their we will not be the last man and their last worse for any folly of shilling in defence of yours." (Cheers.) the Empire and the flag of (Cheers). England.

"CROPPIE LIE DOWN."

It is coming. Just as sure as there is a bill on a crow, it is coming. The Mail and the was because they were too ignorant to fill the

in this w rld of ours but the "majority" here, there, or snywhere on the face of the tinued," like our stories. globe? D.d not the British North America Act guarantee certain liberties to the minority in this province, and what is to prevent the same thing being done in Ireland? If the Gazette showed the same interest in the Catholic minority in Ontario as it does in the Orange minority in Ireland, it could use its influence at its own door to secure for the Catholics of the adjoining province their fair share of representation in the Commons, in the Local Legislature and in the municipalities. The majorities rule in all lands. As for the Protestant minority in Ireland, there are Irish Catholics who would fight to secure for those Protestants all the rights and priwileges which the Catholics would enjoy as cheerfully as they have fought England to secure Catholic Emancipation for themselves. That principle has been burned into the brain of our people and will remain there for ever. As for the Orangemen who oppose Home Rule, they will have to bow to the will of the majority and that is the only parley we would have with what the London Times in 1860 and the London Truth of the other day called "the disloyal brood."

And the Toronto Mail! It shows its teeth by telling the Irish Catholics that they are not fit for Government positions because they are too ignorant. This is something new for the statisticians who recently compiled the census on education in Great Britain and Ireland, and who said that there were proportionately more people who could read and write in Ireland than in any other country in the world! That is what they say. But the Mail will tell us that its remarks apply to those of the last generation. Yes, perhaps it will go back to the days when England, for one hundred and eighty years, made it a crime punishable by transportation to teach an Irish boy his A. B. C. Or does the Mail want Irish Canadians as a sample. Well the best writers it has ever had, its late editor, Martin J. Griffin, and it present editor, Edward Farrer, are both Irish Catholics, and the ablest orator Canada, perhaps, ever called a native or an adopted son was another Irish Catholic-Thomas D'Arcy McGve. But let us come nearer home. Was it because he was not an educated man that the H n. John O'Donohoe, Q C., was deceived my Sir John A. Macdonald and denied the position in the Cabinet that the Governor-General had called him to? Was it because he was not an educated man that the late brilliant John Grey, of Prescott, was forced by the weakness of the Hon. John Costigan and the pressure of the Orangemen, to resign the position to which he had been appointed in the Inland Revenue ? Was it because he was not an educated man that Mr. M. W. Kirwan was induced to break up his home in a foreign country, separate himself from his family, come back to Canada on the invitation of the ·Government without having applied for it himself, only to be told by General Middleton that no Home Ruler could be trusted with a military command, and to see the Government sustaining the General in his views? And pray where did John Henry Pope of Mackenzie Bowel receive their education? We were not aware that the author of that solitary speech in the House of Commons, the whole of which was "Gem'en, there haint nothing to it," has any claims to be connsidered an enucated men. And yet he holds a Cabinet portfolio. No, that is not the issue. The horse is of another color altogether. It is the old story of "the Orange lady and the Catholic female." That is the real issue. It used to be called "Croppie lie down" in the long ago, but the "Croppie" would not "lie down," and nothing would please us better than to see the Mail try and make him. But if we put this and that together, the Mail and Gazette or anyone can see which way the wind is blowing.

" BATOCHE."

We wonder if we shall ever hear the last of " Batoche." Dr. Ornton, M.P., late Brigade Surgeon, Captain Mason, of the Grenadiers. and Mr. Scereton, assistant transport officer at the front, are still writing about that " famous victorie." They are all likely to make "Batoche" one of the disputed points of history. Was Rome saved by the cackling of geese, or was Batoche prudently ap proached, strategetically surrounded and heroically assaulted by General Middleton and his men? This is too big a question to decide right off; but here is one point on which all the "heroes 'who were present at that "battle" agree to. General Middieton and the whole of his fighting and the same gentlemen were present as at force left the camp in the morning of the 9th | the previous meeting. And now mark what of May. Everything was left standing. Beds were not folded up, tents were not struck, gram purporting to be from the Marand everything indicated that he intended to quis of Lorne, which said that the return that night. He brought all his fight- | Hon. Senator O'Donohoe's appointment to ing men along with him, and there was no one in the camp but the teamsters. He in order to make the assurance doubly sure, marched seven miles and arrived at Batoche, skirmished around all day, and the question now is: Did he intend to return to his camp seven miles off or not? We shall not answer view of what he had done for the Irish people on the 21st of May, '82 and how that question just now, but here is something | Catholics of the Dominion in thus giving them new-Suppose General Middleton had had a two prominent Irishmen in the Cabinet. And dashing soldier to fight against: and suppose that dashing soldier took fifty mounted men succeeded. But that meeting was not yet our people. This session or never if he and attacked the camp while General Middle- over. Sir John had "one or two little things ton was at Batoche? If that happened the to explain yet." Of course he said "it would \$20,000 would not have been voted and the K. C. M. G. would not now be decorating the | that O'Donohoe was in the Cabinet. That | Dominion are not the sycophants he takes breast of the General commanding the Canadian must be kept a profound secret until after them to be. The deception practiced on the militia. Fifty men could not only have taken the elections. But in order to satisfy Hon. John O'Donohoe and the bishops of Onthe camp but they could have destroyed all the Irish Catholic, the best thing to do, tario was an Orange victory and an Orange the ammunition, stores, baggage, supplies, he thought, would be to allow the Hon. | insult, and if our people are made of the stuff the time, and have left General Middleton at temporarily, merely to keep the seat warm | was that, on and since the 21st May, 1882,

"mej ri'y" of Irishmen. And pray, who have defended the camp because they had makes laws for Canada or any other country Peabody rifles and Winchester ammunition. What has General Midd eton to say to this? of its people. Does the "minority" rule And we have more to come or "to be con-

THE CABINET SECRET

ALL PARTICULARS AT LAST.

HOW SIR JOHN DECEIVED THE BISKOPS.

The private meeting at Toronto—Sir John A Macdonald, Sir David McPaerson, the Hou. Frank Smith, the Ron. John O'Bonohoe, Q.C., Patrick Boyle and John Shields present-John O'Donohoe's anpointment as a Cabinet Minister signed by the Marquis of Lorne-The fight for Catholic representation-liow Sir John betrayed our people-Why the "Irish Canadian" has remained silcut-Astonishing treachery of "Old To-morrow."

The murder may as well out now. It is

pretty sure to be brought up in Parliament.

and the truth may as well be known before representation in the Cabinet had been of the most unsatisfactory kind. The men who were Icishmen in name only. The Scotchmen destitute of all Irish sympathies, and who were Irish merely in name. But in '82 our people began to clamor for a change. The Irish Canadian, backed up by THE POST and Catholics should have two representatives in men in whom our people had confidence. that we found it necessary to agitate for in creased representation, in order to enable us to hold our own. So Sir John saw the little storm cloud, and he hied to Toronto. When he arrived there he found that the Irish Catholies, on whose support he counted, were up in arms demanding increased representation, and he resolved to meet the diffi culty face to face. And so a private meeting was called at the house of the Ron. (now Sir) David McPherson, then Speaker of the Senate. At that meeting Sir John A. Hon. Frank Smith, John O'Donohoe, Q C., A. Macdonald made the following proposition: He offered to make John O'Donohoe a Senator. and this, with the Hon. John Costigan already in the Catinet, should, Sir John thought, satisfy the demands of the Irish Catholics for increased representation. But Messrs. O'Donohoe and Boyle, who were there in the interests of our people, refused to accept such a compromise. What they wanted was representation in the Cabinet and what they asked was that there should be two Irish Catholic Ministers appointed, and nothing less would, they said, satisfy the Irish Catholic people. They told Sir John if he wanted to secure the Irish Catholic vote he should do the Irish Catholics justice, and that it was increased Cabinet representation or nothing. At last Sir John yielded, or, as the sequel proves, he appeared to yield, and he finally promised to take Mr. John O'Donohoe into the Cabinet as well as keep the Hon. John Costigan, who was then Minister of Inland Revenue, and a man of whom our people expected some good. only to be disappointed. But Messrs. O Donohoe and Boyle were not satisfied with Sir John's "promises." They knew the Premier too well for that, and they insisted on having it in black and white before they would commit themselves to an active support of Sir John in the then forthcoming political campaign. And Sir John again yielded, or appeared to yield, and another meeting was arranged, when Mr. O'Donohoe's appointment, first to the Senate and then to the Cabinet, would be confirmed. Well, a few days passed. Meanwhile it was publicly announced that Mr. O'Donohoe was to be appointed to the Senate with the probable view of his elevation to the Cabinet. And then the Orangemen began to howl. Public

meetings were held, and the "Fenian" O'Donohoe generally denounced. And so the time for the second meeting came on. This second meeting was held at the same place, happened! Sir John produced a tile-"Sir John wrote letters to the four Irish Catholic Bishops in Ontario, telling them what it looked at that hour as if the Irishmen had never do to allow the Orangemen to know

been SOLD.

Boyle, naturally suspicious of "Old Tomorrow," besitated, but, after all, there could be no deception. Had they not the Governor-General's telegram, saying that O'Donohoe's appointment had been signed; and had not Sir John told the same thing to the four bishops. Oh, no ! deception was hardly possible, and they yielded, and it was | done certain things for the Irish Catholics of Cabinet. When that latter appointment was made there were in reality three Irish strange attitude of hostility to the best Gov. Catholics in the Cabinet-the Hon. John Costigan, the Hor. Frank Smith and the Hon. John O'Donohoo. Of course the latter appointment was still "a secret," but it was foully hoped that it would be all right. Now we must remember that the Hop, Frank Smith was acceptable to the Orangemen-They knew he was not a "Fenian" or "anything of that sort," and they accepted the announcement of his appointment without a murmur. And then the general elections came off, and Sir John was once more returned to power, after receiving a fair support from the Irish Catholics of Canada in the belief that they had two active friends in the Cabinet. And two or three months passed and the Hon. Frank Smith was still "keeping the place warm for O'Donohoe," but he showed no signs of relicquishing his position. Then the House meets. Well, here it is :- As we the local elections in Ontario came off, and all know, the last general elections were held the Irish Canadian, the Hcn. John in June, 1882. Up to that time Irish Catholic O'Donohoe, and many of his private friends, supported the Conservative party. One well known journalist was urged to write an were selected to represent the Irish Catholics appeal to the Irish Catholics, asking them to stand by the Conservatives, because of had it all their own way, and the Irish the benefit they were doing our Catholics were only allowed to have such people, and the proofs of that docu. They have not been bought and they stand men as the Hon. John O'Connor, men who were | ment were corrected by Sir John A. Macdonald before the paper was scattered over Ontario. Well, a few more months passed. The Hon. Frank Smith counted for nothing as a Minister, and the appointment TRUE WITNESS, demanded that the Irish of the Hon. John O'Donohoe had not been made public. Sir John pleaded the Cabinet, and that those two should be for "time." At first he begged his "dear O'Donohoe" to wait until the Orange influences were becoming so powerful Parliamentary session began, and when the Parliamentary session began he called on his "dear O'Donohoe" to wait until it was over. And so the session of '83 came and went. Then there were several interviews between O'Donohoe and Sir John, and there were as many "put offs" and "waits." Sir John asking Mr. O'Donohoe not to "embarraes him and that the Orangemen would make a row if the appointment was announced, but that O'Donohoe might rest assured that that sacred compact would be fulfilled," while Mr. O'Donohoe plainly told Macdonald, the Bon. David McPherson, the Sir John that by delay he, O'Donehoe, was making himself a party to a fraud on the Patrick Byyle and John Shields, the well I rish Catholic electors of the Dominion." And known fory contractor, were present. In another session came and went, and at last the presence of all these gentlemen Sir John | O'Donohoe come to the conclusion that he had

> The Hon. Frank Smith held on to the seat he obtained by Sir John's subterfuge. The Hon. John O'Donohoe and Patrick Boyle interviewed him, but he would not resign until Sir John asked him. Then Sir John was again interviewed, and he expressed "astonishment" at the Hon. Frank Smith "not esigning his position." Of course all was arranged between them. The Hon. Frank Smith answered Sir John's purpose: the Hon. John O'Donohoe did not. He used the one to gain the Irish Catholic vote and to deceive the bishops: he used the other to pacify the Orangemen. And day after day, month after month, he pleaded for "time." It was always his "dear O'l)onchoe." Session after session passed and still no move, until now the murder is all out and the Irish Catholics of Canada will demand a full investigation into this outrage. Was that telegram from the Marquis of Lorne a torgery? We believe it was not. In fact we know that John O'Donohoe's appointment was signed by the Governor-General, because the Hon. Frank Smith admitted that he, John O'Donchoe, "was a Privy Councillor for a short time." Or if the telegram was a forgery, who forged it? Who but Sir John A. Macdonald. If it was not a forgery, as we believe, why was the Hon. John O'Donohoe no sworn in after being appointed? Why but because the Orangemen did not want him and the Irish Catholics counted for nothing with Sir John. And then Sir John's letter to the bishops. He told their lordships that O'Donohoe was appointed, or was going to be appointed, and, with a rancour born of antagonism to our people, he deceived them all. We repeat that this is the most outrageous piece of political treachery ever practiced on the Irish Catholics of Canada, and the Irish Catholic who does not resent it deserves to be treated as the

Meanwhile the 1ruh Canadian has patronage, and now the time has come for the Hon. John O'Donohoe to tell the truth, and the whole truth, and save himself from the Cabinet had been that day signed! And being made any longer an instrument of deception to the people he professes to champion. The session is now close at hand, and the time is opportune to tell the public how had taken place, and asking their support in the Prince of Tricksters deceived our he kept up the deception from that day to this. If he remains silent now he too must be placed among those who are lost to wishes to save his reputation, and prove to Sir John A. Macdonald and his Orange surroundings that the Irish Catholics of this done this easily. The teamsters could not Orangemen blew over." "O'Donohoe ar" a true history of the Cabinet Secret.

THE MOWAT ADMINISTRATION.

It is somewhat odd that the Irish Canadian and the Orange Sentinel should be running in the same groove as far as the Mowat adminismakes its wildest efforts when it endeavors to show that the Mowat Government has not then announced that the Hon. Frank Smith Ontario. It gives no substantial reasons for province that Sir John should have their right. was to be the second Irish Catholic in the the stand it takes; it has not furnished any figures, that we have seen, which warrants its counter feeling in the larger section of the ernment Canada has ever seen, either Local result in aplitting the party and defeating the or Dominion, and its policy of autagonism to the Mow at administration can only be account. and the best and largest portion ed for by its desire to do something to carn the money it gets for printing from ministration are of the decided opinion O tawa. The fact that the Orange Sentinel | that the wiscest and safest course to pursue is condemns the Mowat Government should be an independent one. The Local Government almost enough to make the Irish Canadian | is not responsible for the sine and errors of take the other side. But the Orange Sentinel the Ottawa Government, and it would be a and the Irish Canadian have shown an un. grievous blunder to take sides on federal natural affinity in their antagonism to issues, either for or against. In any case. the Hon. Mr. Mowat, and the Catholic Sir John will not be allowed to make use of electors of Ontario will not be slow the good name of the Quehec Conservative to discover the reason why. Here for Government to "rope in" supporters from instance is an extract from the Orange this Province for his unholy Orange Tory Sentinel. It said: "In fact Mr. Mowat, if per. | administration. A Federal Tory and a Quemitted, will go on arrogating power to him. bec Conservative are no longer the same self and curtailing that of all inferior legis. thing. lative bodies until he has found a dictatorship swayed by the Roman Catholic minority of this province." We can, of course, laugh at the Sentinel's heroics, but it is quite enough for us to know that it condemns a man in order to induce us to take the other side. The bishops, priests and Catholic people of Ontario stand by Mr. Mowat almost to a man. Those bishops, priests and people know what they are about. by their friends. They know too that the day the Mowat Government files O ar grism comes into the secendant, and that the " Papist" will have to walk the plank. In fact, it is enough for the Irish Catholics to know that the Orangemen are against Mr. Mowat to make them stand by it. That is quite enough. The Orangemen are our enemies and we make the Canadian a present of them.

THE RELATIONS OF THE PROVINCIAL

AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS. It can be laid down as a sound principle n Canadian politics that the fewer relations, especially of a party character, between the Provincial Governments and the Government solidity, permanence and harmony of the Confederation largely depend upon the independent and untrammelled action of the Provinces in the matter of self-government. The central has its sphere to work in, so has the local; and there can be no combination between the two without a strain upon the federal system.

The provincial administrations, as well as the Dominion, should stand on their own merits and be judged according to their own works. If this distinction is not respected and enforced between the two, then the local may be made to suffer for the defects and faults of the federal. The maintenance or downfall of the one should not be made dependent on the strength or the weakness of the other.

cial governments should be of the same stripe and should pursue a common line of policy with that of Ottawa, then we might as well have legislative union at once.

Now this is a consummation which this province of Quebec fought and opposed with the utmost vigor and determination, and rightly so. Legislative union was the ambition of Sir John Macdonald his younger days, but, thanks to Sir George Cartier, the scheme was defeated, and it resolved itself into a bitter souvenir for the sly Orange Tory chieftain, and is to-day but a vain dream of his old age. Is Quebec prepared to undo Cartier's work, which saved to its people their language, their laws, their religion and their institutions? Is Quebec prepared, at the eleventh hour, to play into the hands of him who always used it, but never loved it? We think not. This Province has ever been a foe to Legislative Union and will remain so. Such is the will and the determination of the people. It is consequently the duty of her representatives, especially in the Local Legis. lature, to see that nothing is done, either to injure the confederation and weaken its usefulness as a political system, or to jeopardize the rights of the Province by having local politics dictated from Ottaws and local questions and issues settled in the interest of the Federal Government.

We want no interference on the part of the Dominion powers in our local affairs, and we want no entangling atliance with, or misplaced sympathy on the part of the Provincial Government for the administration at Ottawa. been kept quiet by receiving Government | The interference would be resented, and the alliance would be ignored by the people.

> For instance, if the present Government at Quebec were unwise and impolitic enough to issue. make common cause with Sir John and pin their fate to his administration, they would inevitably be involved in serious trouble, which would end in disaster. The Lotbiniere election made that sufficiently clear and emphatic. The Ross-Taillon administration has up to the present been able to show clean hands and to command the confidence of the people, and unless it desires to commit deliberate suicide, it will keep aloof from Sir John and his crew and positively refuse to sail in the same boat.

Contact with Ottawa would mean contamination and ruin for the Government at Quebec. The impression exists in many quarters that in voting for a Conservative candidate for the Provincial Assembly, the benefit of the vote goes to strengthen Sir be used to cover the retreat of guilty politifodder and everything that was in the camp at Frank Smith to be appointed to the Cabinet they once were they will remember who it John. It was this idea which, at the last cians. A trick of this kind has just been moment, turned the contest in Lotbiniere put forward in our Ontario House by Tories the mercy of his enemies. Fifty mencould have for O'Donohoe until the bluster of the made the "croppie lie down." And this is from an assured victory into an actual defeat. defeated.

in the way of an active alliance between the local and Federal administrations, except the ordinary friendly understanding between tration is concerned. The Irish Canadian | parties that are brought into contact through business relations.

> There is, however, a feeling among a certain portion of the Conservative party in this assistance, and vice versa; but there is a party that any alliance with Ottawa would Government. This result is to be avoided, of the friends of the Quebec ad-

TO THE FRENCH CANADIANS OF QUEBEC.

THE FALSE ISSUE AS TO RIEL'S EXECUTION -THE REAL ISSUE MUST BE FACED-WAS THE NORTH-WEST PROPERLY GOV-ERNED !

Sir,-I dare say many Canadian public men have read my letter of the 25th January, published in The Globe of the 30th ult. The Globe is a paper universally taken and read by all ranks of people in the Dominion, and I trust that letter, giving a short acin America for the most two centuries, has been universally read. The particular history of their movements, especially in Canada, I am not going to enlarge on in this letter, but may in a future one, my object being in this letter to say something regarding the false issues which the Tories of Ontario and the Dominion-prompted to do so from Ottawa, no doubt-wish to place before the people generally, especially the British race. I alluded to some of the salient points in regard to the execution of Riel in November last, allowing why Canadians and thousands of British people think it was not only impolitic but cruel, under all the circumstances of this uprising of the Metis in the North-West, to carry out the utmost rigor of the law. The execution itself, no doubt at Ottawa, the better for all concerned. The has created an ill and bitter feeling among the Metis and Indians, which a generation may not, obliterate. And I think there is no doubt that at first it was not the intention of the Ottawa Government to go to the extreme limits of the law. Indeed I see it is said by The London Advertiser, that it was done to appease the clamour of his bitterest enemies at Winnipeg, and probably a certain class of Tories as bitter in Ontario. Now it may have been all regular according to the strict letter of the law as it is in the Northwest Territories, and this was the true view taken by the Privy Council of Englandto have executed Riel. The conviction was one thing—the propriety of it, especially the propriety of the execution after a recommendation to the mercy of the Crown by the Tory jury, quite another. The legality of all risings in rebellion may be questioned by one party, but if successful and for good cause they become not only legal but right in

God's sight. The rising of the English (calling in IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND William of Orange) in the beginning of the eighteenth century against a lawful sovereign (James the Second) was not legal, but being successful and for cause, it became legal and inured to the glory and good of England, and the Orangemen of Ontario, therefore, every year are celebrating this revolution.

So was the rising against Charles the First.

In America, all the risings in South America and Mexico, as well as in the United States were successful, and history will and does say they were legal. The modern doctrine, and the only correct one, is that all power centres in the people, not in any particular reigning monarch. The old Tory doctrine was and is that rulers have a divine right to rule the people, right or wrong, flow would this do to apply now to England, France, or Italy? Everything that is good in the world political or religious, has been accomplished by violent or gradual revolutions. Even Christianity is founded on a revolution in religious ideas. It is now admitted that the risings of the

Canadians in Lower and of the Canadians in Upper Canada in 1837 were politically justifiable, owing to the misgovernment of the people by the then Governments. But they were not successful, therefore those concerned were called traitors. Traitors in Upper Canada to the Old Family Compact!

Where is the difference between Washington and Papineau except in that the former was ultimately victorious? As to Riel's case, he was tried by a law of

the Northwest giving only six jurors, chosen not by him, but hy the Sheriff there. The judge that tried him was not a Superior Court judge, but a person who was only a stipen-diary magistrate. Notwithstanding these ad verse circumstances in the prisoner's case, and having against him the ablest counsel in the Dominion, the jury recommended him to mercy. He was thus found guilty after having surrendered himself a prisoner of war, and finally executed in November

last after a great delay.

Now, the Tories of Ottawa wish to force the execution of this man as an issue upon the Opposition, especially upon the Oanadians, setting aside the true and great national

What caused the rising in the North-

Was it from neglect and misgovernment? The Canadians' contention may be all right so far as the impolicy of hanging Riel is concerned, and they may consider it an insult to them as French Canadians when they asked for mercy to him, but what right have the Tories, under cover of these circumstances, to go free of blame for misgoverning the North-West, and causing an expense of five millions of dollars to the Dominion?

The British and Canadian Reformers in the Dominion can easily see through this flimsy political trick.

French Canadians and other Canadians stand upon your rights, and hold these polical men who manage the Government at Ottawa responsible for the misgovernment of the North-West, as well as for insults put upon the race to which Riel belonged.

Let not any mean political trick at Octawa to shield the Ottawa Government and was

We all want a change of men at Ottawa.

ground for that impression. There is nothing | One-man power, corruption, and hatred of Provincial rights are too manifest there to be

longer endured. Therefore, when you come to the House of Commons on the 25th of February, see that the greater offence is not passed over because a sentence of execution was carried out on Riel, who is now passed out of life, and future history will say whether the execution. under all the surrounding circumstances, was

CHARLES' DURAND. Toronto, Feb. 8, 1885.

KIOTING AT PASBEIAC.

THREE PROVISION ESTABLISHMENTS LOOF-ED BY A MOB-MILITARY ASKED FOR.

PASPEBIAC, Que., Feb. 15 .- The stores of the firms of C. Robin & Co. and LeBoutillier were this morning raided by a crowd of French Canadians and the doors of the provision stores broken open and 260 barrels of flour taken. Every effort was made by the agents of the firms, Messrs. Duhamel and Hue, the clergy, Revs. T. Blaylock and C. Larivee, and by the mayor, Mr. J. P. LeGrand, to bring the crowd to reason, but without avail, as the spirit of madness possessed them. One half barrel of flour and notatoes was offered them, which was more than the small grants of the Governments permitted. This was, however, indignantly rejected, and the ringleaders led on the two hundred rioters, who helped themselves to all they could take. The crowd belonged to Paspebiac-that is the French portion of it. It is feared that this is but the beginning of the evil. To morrow and next day at the farthest the number of rioters will be augmented by hundreds from other parts of the country, when worse looting may be expected. Troops have been telegraphed for by the mayor, but cannot arrive in time to prevent some serious further trouble. Personal violence has not yet heen attempted, but other stores outside these firms are threatened. The General Relief committee meet this afternoon to see what steps can be

taken in this emergency.

The Hon E. E. J. Flynn, member for Gaspé, who is at present in the city, was waited tupon by a reporter last night and said "the condition or the people is very serious, and steps cannot be too quickly taken to afford them relief. I do not believe that troops will be necessary to quell the disturbance, for the people are law-abiding and industrious and they will listen to reason from their friends when their most urgent wants are satisfied. I believe that 300 families are absolutely destitute in Gaspe and the same number in a similar sorrowful plight in the adjoining county of Ronaventure. If von multiply this hy seven, the average of a family, you will find that there are 4,200 persons in absolute and urgent need of the bare necessaries of life.'

'Has any relief beer given them ?"

"Yes," Mr. Flynn replied. "The Do minion Government gave \$2,000 and the Provincial Government \$2 000 recently, making \$4,000 in all, but it does not seem to be enough. There are relief committees working in Paspebiac and Bonaventure, but the distress is so great and the poor so numerous that it is almost impossible for them to do sll the work required."

And what would you suggest to relieve the famine stricken people ?'

"I wish," said Mr. Flynn, "I were in a position to appeal to the citizens of Montreal and the Dominion on behalf of the unfortunate people. The failure of the firm of Robin & Co, has left them without food, money or clothing. It is the highest charity to relieve those sufferers. If I could only get a committee formed in Montreal to receive subscriptions and have the money sent down to the relief committe in Bonaventure and Gaspe it would meet the urgency of the case.

Previously acknowledged......\$1576 50 COLLECTED BY MR. M. LOUGHMAN. Thos. Breman.... Patrick Lynch..... 1 00 O. McDonnell, Jr..... 1 00 Thos. McDonald...... 1 00 Hugh Tracy...... Michael Sullivan..... John Canniff..... 1 00 Michael Hughes..... 2 00 John Fox..... 1 00

| James McElroy | 1 | 00 |
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| Hugh Masterson | 1 | 00 - |
| Joseph Gilloughy | 1 | 00 |
| A Friend to Irish Liberties | 1 | 00 |
| Patrick Barry | 1 | 00- |
| A native of Australia | 1 | 00 - |
| Dr. Coughlan | 1 | 00~~ |
| John Coughlan | 1 | 00 |
| John G. Carey | 1 | 00 |
| Samuel Gibson | 1 | 00 |
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| DOLUME COMMUNITY FIRST THE STATE OF THE STAT | - | ** |

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Rev. Father Picard, who was so seriously ill, has evinced signs of recovery during the past few days.
The Rev. Father Campion, P.SS., who has

been so dangerously ill at the Semmary of St. Sulpice, has completely recovered. The Rev. Father Hamon, S.J., of this city, has just concluded the preaching of a grand retreat at Spencer, Mass.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

This morning at 9 o'clock a grand religious. This morning at 9 o'clock a grand religious ceremony took place at the Notre Dame de-Mount Royal Convent (Ville Maria, Monklands) on the occasion of the pronouncing of the final vows and the taking of the veil of a large number of young ladies. The ceremony, which was very imposing, was presided over by His Lordship Bishop Fabre. The sanctuary of the convent chapel was filled with clergymen, friends of the young ladies. The names of the religiousses of the young ladies. The names of the religiouses will be published in to-morrow's Post.

READ THIS.

For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisShirt Safer in the Shirt

SEXTON'S GREAT SPEECH:

(Continued from Srd pag.)

land (loud cheers and laughter). He had mever said that the hon, gentleman had boasted that he would indulge in the specific luxury of kicking the Queen's Crown into the Boyne. He did say that he had repeatedly declared that he would line every ditch from Belfast to the Boyne with rifles. Mr. Johnston-Bear, hear (loud laughter

and ironical cheers.) Mr. Sexton, continuing, said be could not then see the practical point of the hon, gentleman's contradiction. It rather appeared to him to be based on a fine distinction, like those points of Calvinistic doctrines which cause very violent discussions inside the fold. but the meaning of which is not very clear to outsiders (laughter and Irish cheers). It was very sad to find these early tokens of disunion springing up in the ranks of the "Loyal minority" (great laughter from the Liberal and Iriah benches). The right non. gentleman, the member for Bristol, was well aware that if he were to propose the small-est and most contemptible measure of reform he and his Government would immediately die of an "internal disorder." (Great laugh-ter and ironical Irish cheers). On the other hand, he believed that he could not propose coercion, for the common sense of the country would reject it. He had not a shadow of

a case to show for it. In the Queen's Speech reference was made to the absence of serious crime in Ireland. The grand juries, the constitutional pilots of coercion, had been silent; not one word had fallen from the judicial bench to intimate or hint that juries were unwilling to convict. The right hon, gentleman in his speech conclusively proved that the ordinary law was amply sufficient to meet crime (cheers). Only a few days ago two judges in Ireland refused to change the venue in a certain case, and stated that their knowledge of the verdicts found by the juries in that and other counties did not entitle them to do what they were asked (loud Irish cheers). The only claim for coercion rested upon the charge of boycotting. He would solemnly tell the House that boycotting, though it had its grave and contemptible aspects, was, in fact, a safety valve against outrage (cheers). He would prove it in a few words. The condition of things in Ireland was this that the small occupiers had the bulk of cleared themselves of their last penny -sometimes selling their stock, sometimes their very farniture—two or three years ago to gain the advantage of the Arrears Act. They robbed themselves of the last penny they had in the world in order to ten in which altogether they only procure a clean slate, but in the years which polled a little over 1,000 votes. Well, had elapsed since then the value of every staple article of produce had gone down upon the average all round about 40 per cent. He could assure the House that the small farmer in treland was not able at the present moment to get for his produce all round within 40 after this ridiculous result, after this proof per cent of what he could have got when the that the anti-National party of Ireland had judicial rents began to be fixed (hear, hear). no appreciable existence, how came it to pass

year—it was impossible.

English gentlemen who listened to him knew the truth of what he said. They had reason to know the gravity and reality of the which each side had at least some chance agricultural depression. They knew that of winning, Now, was it expected they themselves had out down their house that people at sham contests would holds and retrenched their expenses; that have behaved as they would at real contests? some of them have parted with their town | Many National voters were old and feeble houses, and in various ways had practiced a and were very poor, and the magistrates rigid economy in order to give a suitable and the Government in Ireland took good abatement to their tenants. It was very strange that English gentlemen who had thus shown a generous regard to the in- and yet, though the proportion of the votterest of their tenants should unite themselves for the purpose of denying similar gested by an hon. gentleman opposite that rights to Ireland with a body of hard driven there had been abstentions. He knew of and unscrupilous Irish landlords (cheers), poor men in his division of Sligo badly authority necessary for the supremacy of the wet trust, encourage our people to second buke of Devonshire had given an abatement most inclement day of the week for over of 20 per cent, to his Irish tenants, and and twenty mises in order to record their votes, other great English landlord in Ireland had given a similar abatement; but in these cases the Irish tenants had the good fortune to be under landlords whose instincts were guided and whose conduct was governed by the usages of English life. But what was very strange to him was this, that the Duke of Devonshire, having given this abatement of 20 per cent., and thereby admitted the urgent one of which he was defeated by 35 votes. pressure of the Irish agricultural origin. He knew of a large number of cases that should have accepted association with the proved beyond a doubt the eagerness of the landlords who were refusing abatement, and had placed himself at the head of the extermination association, and given countenance to the deputations which waited on Lord Salisbury to urge either that the Irish tenants should be compelled this winter to pay unreduced rents while parting with every shilling they had for food, (cheers) or for dealing with their land this year, or else that they should progress of reform the transition of the party be turned out of their holdings, and the of syranny was generally from brute force to landlords enabled to break the tenancy. lies (cheers from the Irish party). When (Cheers)

He was glad the right honorable member was their last card in the pack.

for Midlothian (Mr. Gladstone) was present to hear him, and he would tell the right timidation (though there was no petition) honorable gentleman that the real object of one-third of the voters outside Ulster did this cry for coercion was to enable the land not vote. Now, could they have common lords to break the tenancies created by the patience with this? Could statements such Act of 1881, to enable these rack-renting and as these be listened to with patience when anscrupulous landlords with a milistone of he said that in Ulster, Leinster and Condebt round their necks (cheers) to immorally | naught, with 51 contests, the total number and flagrantly evade the responsibility and duties pressed upon them by the solemn flat | 000? Striking out the constituencies where of the law (renewed cheers). These parblind landlords talked about the legislative union. Why, it had ruined them (cheers). It took them away from their own country into competition with the landlords of England. It had sent them out upon a wild goose chase of competition in the cost and expense of life with a far wealthier set of nien than themselves. After 85 years the country saw the consequences. It saw this set of poor extravagant Irish landlords with two-thirds of the fee-simple value of their land in the hands of English money-lenders. Was it because three generations of these spendthrifts found themselves in the hands of those who were generically termed the Jews, that when they had got to this desperate pass they were to be enabled to extract their unabated rents for the purpose of endeavoring to meet engagements contracted by their own folly and their own vice? This was the real case for coercion in Ireland, and in regard to boycotting, he would only say that if it were not for the opportunity it gave of vindicating public opinion (cheers) against those which the people of Ireland considered to be public enemies it would not be within the skill of the law or the power of man to prevent crime (loud cheers). When a landlord heaped law costs upon indignant tenantic when he threw out tenants for rent which they could not pay in order to break their tenancy and obtain once more the arbitrary mons always overborne and often moulted,

sciences stand in the place of law (oh).

making their public opinion and their con-

position of growing influence and of gathering strength (cheers). Attempts had been they had a real contest the poll was 80 per made to minimize the National success of the general election in Ireland, but he crown the argument, he would point out thought that the gentlemen who listened that in the four Ulster contests, where they not doubted in the House of Commons (cheers). They were five sixths of the memsixths of the population (cheers, and cries of 'no"). Unquestionably (no). An hon. gentlemen opposite, who looked studious, (laughter), but who was not well informed, said "no." He invited that hon member to go to any record he liked and add up the population in the 85 seats they had won, and he would find that the total generally represented five sixths of the population. He invited him further to add up the electors of these 85 constituencies, and he would find that those electors generally represented five-sixths of the electors of Iraland. Another fact was one that English gentlemen who knew how few seats were uncontested in Great Britain would hear with interest. Out of the 101 seats (counties and boroughs) in Ireland 20 fell into the Nationalists' possession without contest (cheers). The House would perceive the significancce of that. All the contests against the Nationalists were managed by a central bureau-the silk mercers, he understood, gave £1,000-and it had ample funds. They had the authority of Viscount de Verci, one of the leaders of the so-called Loyal and Patriotic League, that those contests were inaugurated and carried on for the purpose of giving every man in favor of upholding the legislative union between Ireland and Great Britain an opportunity of voting. Why did they not give this opportunity in these twenty seats? It was, he presumed, because there were no men there who wanted to record their votes in favor of the legislative union (cheers). They fought 63 contests with the anti-Nationalists. Well, in the four divisions of the County Tipperary the Nationalists polled 16,000 votes, the upholders of the legislative union polled in four divisions S00 (laughter and cheers). In South West-meath they polled 200, in South Cork 195, in South Galway 164—
Mr. Broderick—East Antrim (cries

Mr. Sexton-Viscount de Vesci was confident that every man who was in favor of upholding the legislative union would come forward and vote. In East Galway 133 voted, in North Kildare 174, and in the great division of South Mayo 75. Out of eighteen contests which they fought there were as many as the average vote for a successful National candidate was in every case 4,000 or 5,000 votes, and when he heard talk of intimidation and illegal acts connected with the elections, he asked how came it to pass that The tenants could not pay judicial rents this that not a single election had been questioned by an election petition. Well, he would ask hon, gentleman opposite what was the definition of a real contest? It was a contest in of winning, Now, was it expected that people at sham contests would care not to extend facilities for polling in proportion to the extent of the franchise; ing was so great as it was, it had been sugand that, of course, was a sham contest where he received 5,000 and the other man got 500, and everybody knew from the beginning that the seat was wor. He never saw anything like the eagerness of the voters to exercise the franchise (hear, hear, and cheers). He knew what he was talking of, for he was a candidate in two elections, in people to exercise their votes. Rven the police admitted to him at the booths that at other elections the difficulty was to bring up voters; but in this case it was impossible to hold them back; but he noticed in the depubrute force fails they resort to faisehood. It

of votes in the three provinces reached 300,there were no contested elections, and where there could be no appeal, and which, therefore should be thrown out of account, the proportion of electors who actually came up to poll in the contested divisions in three provinces was 75 per cent., not including spoiled votes. Would any one say that there was intimidation in London? Yet, in the London boroughs the proportion of voters was 74 per cent., while the percentage all over Ireland was 75. Now, would any one have the hardihood-though he knew that was the chief stock-in-trade of some gentlemen opposite—would any one get up and say, after that conclusive proof that Ireland went to the pell more numerously than London, that intimidation kept any number away! There were six contests in Dublin, four of which were shams, two were real. That is, there were two contests in which the anti-Nationalists might have been supposed to have a chance, but four were places in which his honorable friends could not be beaten. But in the two cases where there were contests the voting was 80 per cent, and that in a place where, if they wished to intimidate, and could have done so, they would, doubtless, have been supposed to perform the operation. Out of 68 contests they were only beaten in four, and discussed. The question required the wisdom when he told them that one of these seats of counsel, the moderation of thought, and was taken from them by a majority of 27 out of nearly 4,000. and in his own case that he was beaten by 35 out of 8,000, he thought tenancy and obtain once more the arbitrary in the was beaten by 35 out of 8,000, he thought and he (Mr. Sexual) was also minutually ownership of the land, he said that the people of the country having no power to make ble gentlemen opposite were not safe in as Ireland would be mindful of the position (cheers and laughter); and he believed that England as well ble gentlemen opposite were not safe in as Ireland would be mindful of the properties of the course and states manning their representatives in the House of Course and states manning might quote for their comfort the words of of the course and example set by the right more really instified as for a far as the resulted. Macbeth, "To be thus is nothing, but to be hon member for Cork. For his part he had represented to confine himself to arguments were really justified so far as they could in safely thus" (great laughter). If they drew endeavored to confine himself to arguments a line around Antrim and around two-thirds relevent to the question, and he thought of Down, they would have brought the he could say with some confidence, both

erate and satisfactory (loud cheers.) The had no interest, the total poll was 78 per Nationalist members felt that they had a cent of the register. Where, then, was the cent.; and now, to cap the climax and would agree with him that wherever that were beaten and where they had supreme National success might be questioned, it was reason for intimidation if they could, and were it lawful, in these four, so full and free was the election that the voters numbered 90 bers for Ireland, and they represented five. per cent. of the register. Well, if that was not a conclusive case he did not know what war. He had proved that where the fight was real the voting went up, and that the vote was lower when they were not concerned. Never was a verdict on a national cause so final as that given in the manner prescribed in the constitution by the people of Ireland.

It was for the right hon, gentleman who would doubtless soon have the responsibility of power in this country to consider whether he would make himself a participator in the folly of the present Government, which in the Queen's speech had pointed out that a rising to arms of an Eastern land was to be treated with consideration while a great constitutional effort was to be despised and treated with contempt. The Irish party were not called upon at this stage to define the amount of the demand of the Irish people. It was for them to state their grievances, tor them to urge their case on the Government which had the resource and knowledge and statesmunship. For lia bears so close a resemblance as eighty-five years of English rule the popu- that of the United States. The children lation of Ireland had decayed and fallen away, while the population of every other country advanced. The land had fallen and was falling out of cultivation, poverty had increased, and famine had become more frequent. The discontent of the people and the convulsion of society were steadily on the increase, and when the Irish party had proved all that, their function was discharged, their duty was done. Those Ministers who had the responsibility of power knew that within the bounds of the British Empire were a score or so of Parliaments. They were aware of the securities of these Parliaments, that they should not exceed their proper bounds. They had their agents. They were familiar with the case of Austria and Hungary, of Norway and Sweden, and their agents could report how it was with the great federation of the German Empire and the minature one of Switzerland. It was for this or any other Government to cull and select these various precedents and examples, and establish a check and countercheck, a balance and counterpoise, upon which the freedom of Ireland might be granted while the integrity of the Empire was pre-served. It was false and delusive to contend that either the integrity of the Empire or the supremacy of the Crown was imperilled or called in question by the wishes or necessities of the Irish people. The supremacy of the Crown was never called in question. It remained unaffected in the Irish Parliament that previously existed. The supremacy the Crown was outside the scope the satisfaction of the people. Let them only consider the effect of arbitrary coercion. Nothing but discontent and opposition could be telt towards the insulting rule of atien officials. Let them contrast that with the state of affairs which would ensue if the laws for Ireland were made by Irishmen; and if the Irish people were sensible that the law deserved their respect and obedience because it was framed with a view to their wishes and necessities (Irish cheers). where, then, would be the danger to the integrity of the Empire? As to the authority cess of your colleges, now happily of this Parliament, had they not all the crowned by your national university, is a Parliament in 1800—it must be obvious that

any moment. He called upon them to believe him when he said that if they looked around, if they considered the numbers of the Irish race, if they considered their growth and power in other lands; their growing influence in England, in the colonies and dependencies, of this country and in other countries; if they took into account and into their minds the persistent and unquenchable determination of that race to procure the freedom of their country; it they also remembered the growing complications of British interests in various parts of the world; and the ease with which such complications may be affected and disturbed, the growth of military spirit in Europe and other parts of the world, they would, he thought, agree with him that the danger to the integrity of the British Empire would, as far as Ireland was concerned, lie in doors a discontented country and a convulsed society, and that so far as Ireland was concerned the permanent, and sole permanent safety, both for the integrity of the empire and the supremacy of the Crown lies in boldly, courageously and frankly approaching the question, and once for all giving a safe and rational measure of freedom to the Irish people (prolonged Irish cheers). He would not be drawn for a moment from those grave questions before them, by any speeches that had been made on the other side of the house, into any idle or bitter discussion. He would only say bitter discussion. He would only say that the peculiar qualities of the hon. and gallant gentleman opposite (Major Saunderson) were rather thrown away on this house. This house liked to hear a little argument. The house was patient and attentive whenever it heard a speech such as reasonable men might be expected to offer, or reasonable men to hear with patience, but as far as the hon and gallant gentleman was concerned his eloquence was rather thrown away-he would be more at home in a ditch lining region (laughter and Irish cheers). From what he had seen of the gallant gentleman he would say that he would probably have made an exceedingly presentable der

if at any future time they found the conces-

vish (laughter). He would conclude by saying that he had taken from the right hon, gentleman the member for Midlothian, with all the respect that was due from one of his inexperience to one of his great ability and experience, the advice he had given with regard to the spirit in which the Irish National cause should be of counsel, the moderation of thought, and the forbearance of language which had proceeded from the right hon, gentleman, and he (Mr. Sexton) was also mindful, He would tell the House once for all that there was only one way of ending boycotting in Ireland. It was by confiding the power and responsibility of Irish laws to the and sands of Irishmen, and thereby giving the laws to the contests between from doing any act, or from saying any word

best security that the law should be consid. Liberals and Tories where the Nationalists by which they might compete with others in the evil system of exciting passion. They should say nothing which could projudice, or hamper, or delay that calm, wise, peaceful, and he hoped friendly settlement of the great international question in which their thoughts and affections were engaged (prolonged Irish

> THE FIRST PLEWARY COUNCIL. THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ADS-TRALIA -- INTERESTING LETTER TO AMBRICAN FRIENDS FROM CARDINAL MORAN.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10 -Cardinal Archbishop Patrick F. Moran, of Sydney, Australia, delegate apostolic to the first plenary council of the Roman Catholic Church of Australia, has sent a letter from that body to Archbishop Gibbons, of this city. It is as follows:—

TO THE ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE UNITED STATES. MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND FATHERS :- The Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Australia avail themselves of the occasion of their being assembled for the holding of their first plenary council to send their congratulations to the illustrious Episcopate of the United Scates. The youngest daughter of the Church cannot allow this occasion of so much joy to her to pass without communicating her gladness to her elder sister. Of all the national Churches in communion with the Holy See there is none to which the Church of Austraof both churches are the offspring of the same races. They speak a common language. Their laws and customs and manners are akin. They are stread over regions of vast extent, abounding in every form of material prosperity, the full development of whose unlimited resources must raise both peoples to the foremost place amongst the nations of the earth. The density of the population widely differs, but their territorial extension is nearly the same. A full century has not yet elapsed since its first bishop, Dr. Carroll, was commissioned by the Holy See to take charge of the infant church of America. In this very year we celebrate the semi-centenary of the first arrival of a vicar apostolic on our shores -- John Bede Polding, in 1835. In both countries the foundations of the taith were laid amid many and grave difficulties. The causes from which serious dangers to the faith have sprung and may continue to apring for some time longer were common to both, the faithful of both countries have had to contend against an anti-Catholic tradition in literature, in political and social life, against deep seated prejudices, sometimes breaking out into open violence, against systems of education, against governments which, if not hostile, give but little encouragement to the spread of our holy faith. () ur children to be the only true blood purifier, is because it yet both have laid the foundations of the faith deep and solid. As in America, so here in Australasia, the grains of mustard seed, the labors of which we are now engaged, request the Holy See to earich our church with three new metropolitan sees, with six new suffragan sees, with four additional bishops, some vicars apostolic for the native races, and with a national seminary, which will be a means of developing the Cardinal Archbishop, one procurator of a metropolitan see, fifteen bishops, one vicar apostolic, with fifty-two of our clergy, constitute our first national synod. The suc-Church for its members and the extent of its sion of a native autonomy to Ireland to be a territory and for the importance of its deliberdanger to the Empire, they could repeal it at ations, be fruitful in countless blessings for

THE GALWAY ELECTION.

the extirpation of error, for the diffusion of

truth, for the happiness of your flocks, for

the salvation of souls, by giving increased energy to apostolic zeal, greater uniformity to discipline and a more extended sphere to

the normal action of the Church

PARNELL PERSUADES CAPTAIN O'SHEA'S OPPONENT TO BETIRE-HNALY'S DE PRIOR OF PARNELL! Said those :

DUBLIN, Feb. 9.-Messrs. Healy and Big. gar have arrived at Galway to support Mr. Lynch against Captain O'Shea, Mr., Parnell's nominee, in the parliamentary contest there. M. Healy in a speech last night said the Nationalist party had not been consulted in a dogged perseverance in the fatal—the now regard to the nomination of Captain O'Shea, anachronistic—fallacy of keeping at their and that almost every member of the party will lose a hand rather than support an odious Whig intriguist. Mr. Healy's speech is considered by some persons as a threat to depose Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish party. Great interest was telt here as to the outcome of the split.

When Messrs. Parnell, O'Connor and O'Brien arrived at Galway they were met by mob whe jostled the Irish leaders and cried 'To hell with O'Shea and Parnell." Mr. Healy, who had arrived some time previously, hurried to the scene and, pushing his way through the crowd, said he would break the read of any man who dared to insult Mr. Parnell. This restored order for the time.

LYNCH PERSUADED TO BETIRE. During a general meeting held to take action in the canvass Mr. Lynch made a speech in which he said that Mr. Parnell had acted like a traitor to Galway in importing Captain O'Shea as the parliamentary candidate for the city, when it had plenty of good native Nationalists. Mr. Lynch said that although Mr. Parnell was a great man Ireland had made him. These remarks stirred the factions into wild excitement. Mr. Parnell then invited Mr. Lynch to a quiet talk, and the conversation was not long over before Mr. Lynch announced that he had decided at Mr. Parnell's request to withdraw from the contest.

HAROURT RE-ELECTED. LONDON, Feb. 9 .- Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer, has been re-elected to Parliament at Derby. In an address thanking his constituents for returning him, he said that the responsibility involved in ruling England to day was beavier than ever before.

RAISED TO THE PREELOR, Sir F. Herschell, the lord high chancellors has been raised to the peerage with the title of Baron Herschell.

Scotts Em 118, 74 of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites. For Wasting Children. Dr. S. W. COREN, of Wado, Texas, says

I have used your Emulsion in Infantile wasting, with good results. It not only restores wasted tissue, but gives strength, and I heartily recommend it for diseases attended method of killing dogs at the pound be substituted for the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will appear to the one now in use we will not the one now in use where we will not the one now in use we will not the one now in the other now in the one now in the other now in by atrophy.

WHAT WARNER'S SAFE CURE **CURES AND WHY.**

Congestion of the Kidneys. Back Ache

INPLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS. BLADDER OR URINARY ORGANS.

Catarrh of the Biader, Gravel, Stone, Dropsy Enlarged Prostrate Gland, Impotency or General Debility, Bright's Disease.

WHY? Because it is the only remedy known that has power to expel the uric acid and urea, of which there are some 500 grains accreted each day as the result of muscular action, and sufficient, if retained in the blood, to kill six men It is the direct cause of all the above diseases, as well as of Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Insanity, and Death.

This great specific relieves the kidneys of too much blood, frees them from all arritants, restores them to healthy action by its certain and soothing power.

IT CURES ALSO Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Abscess, and Catarrh of he Bile Dasts, Bili usness, Headache, Farred Tongue, Sleeplessness, Languer, Debility, Constipation, Gall Stones, and every unpleasant symp om which results from liver complaint.

WHY? Because it has a specific and positive action on the liver as well as on the kidneys, increasing the secretion and flow of bile, regulates its elaborating function, removes unhealthful formations, and, in a word, restores it to natural activity, without which health is an impossibility.

ITCURES ALSO Female Complaints, Leucorrhæs, Displacements, Enlargements, Ulcerations, Paintul Menstruation, makes Pregnancy saie, prevents Convulsions and Child-Bed Fever and aids nature by restoring functional activity.

WHY? All these troubles, as is well known by every physician of education arise from concestion and impaired kidney action, causing stagnation of the blood vessers and breaking down, and this is the beginning and the direct cause of all the ail-

were not among the most favored, the acts upon scientific principles, striking at the wealthiest, or the most learned of the land, very root of the disorder by its action on the very root of the disorder by its action on the kidneys and liver. For, if these organs were kept in Health all the morbid waste matter so deadly of the question. The supremacy of planted in a grateful soil, have grown into a this Parliament required no guarantee goodly tree, and for both, in the providence (cheers), and he would tell them that the only permanent guarantee rests in rejoice to learn that our plenary council, in blood, decomposing it and carrying death to

the most remote part of the body. WHY 93 per cent. of all diseases which afflict humanity, arise from impaired kidneys, shown by medical authorities. Warner's Safe Cure, by its direct action, positively restores them to health and full working caary, which will be a means of developing the pacity, nature curing all the above manifest vocations of our native youth. The diseases herself when the cause is re moved, and we guarantee that Warner's Safe Cure is a positive preventive if taken in time.

As you value health take it to avoid sickness, as it will at all times and under all circumstances keep all the vital functions

up to par. We also Guarantee a Cure and beneficial effect for each of the foregoing diseases, ilso that every case of Liver as council, among the first in the history of the trouble can be cured where degeneration has Not taken place, and even then Benefit will Surely be Derived. In every instance it has

established its claim.

AS A BLOOD PURIFIER, particularly in the Spring, it is unequalled, for you cannot have pure blood when the kidneys or liver are out of order.

Look to your condition at once. Do not postpone treatment for a day nor an hour. The doctors cannot compare records with us. Give yourself thorough constitutional treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, and there are yet many years of life and health assured you!

The word Shenandoah means "the daughter of the stars."

Holloway's Pills .- No Mystery .- When ever the blood is impure or the general health is impaired the human body is predisposed to attacks of any prevailing epidemic. The first indications of faulty action, the first sensations of deranged or eiminished power, should be rectified by these purifying Pills, which will cleanse all corrupt and reduce all erring animal or vegetable matter, and remove, all tendency to bowel complaints, biliousness, and the host of annoying symp-toms arising from foul stomachs. The fauit season is especially prone to produce irritation of the bowels and disorders of the digestive organs; both of which dangerous conditions can be completely removed by Holloway's corrective medicines.

The greatest depth of the ocean is said to be 7,706 fathoms.

The disfiguring eruptions on the face, the eye, the pallid complexion, indicate that there is something wrong going on within. Expel the lurking foe to health by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The Mexican Government supports 10,000 public schools, with facilities equal to many of our colleges.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate As a Nerve Food.

Dr. J. W. SMITH, Wellington, O., says; 'In impaired supply I have used it to advantage.'

The land of "big stories," as Georgia is occasionally called, now puts forth a man who avers that he can drink three gallons of buttermilk at one time, and have no uncom fortable feeling in consequence.

HOUSTON CITY, TEXAS, HAS A LITTLE BONANZA.

At the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, on January 12th, Houston struck a bonanza. No. 70.658 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$10,000, and two afths of the ticket were sold here. () of fifthwas held by J. C. Kleinfielder & C . and the other so Mr.

Brostzman, who remains a solic contains at the Gambrinus saloon, each afth drawing \$2,000. Another gentleman held a fifth that drew \$1,000 .- Houston (Texas) Post, Jan: W.

Henry Bergh, jr., has written to the New York Aldermen asking that a more humane

PILCRIMAGE TO LOURDES.

MAY, 1886.

Prospectus on Application to Very Rev. W. King, Provincial, C.M.I.,

LOURDES HOUSE (OBLATE'S NOVITIATE) Stillorgan, Dublir,

IRELAND.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court for Lower Canada. No. 2475. The Pirst day of Pebruary, 1886. Fresent: The Hon. Mr. Justice Caron. Joseph Meunder, formerly line-keeper, and now clerk, of the City and District of Montreal, Plantiff, vs. Ludger David, formerly for the Village of St. Jean Baptiste, and of the District of Montreal, and now absent from this Province of Quebec, Defendant, and Alphonse David, Esquire, of the City and District of Montreal, advocate, Trera Sais.

On the motion of Messrs. Downle & Lanctof, Attonoys for the Plaintiff, the Defendant is ordered to appear within two months.

By the Court,

27-2 GEO. II. KERNICK, Deputy P.S.C.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT Of MONTREAL. In the Circuit Court for the District of Montreal. No. 8216. William Ftewart Cunningham, of the City and District of Montreal, puttern-maker, Plaintiff, vs. Harry Anse'll Benjamin, formerly of the same place, now of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, gentleman, Defendant.

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

nonths.

Montreal, 29th January, 1886.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. In the Superior Court.
No. 581. Dame Corline Collin, wife of Charles Normandin, hotel-keeper, of the Town of Longueuit, in the District of Montreal, duly authorized, Plaintiff, and the said Charles Normandin, Defoudant.
An action en separation de biens has been, this day, instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 1st Pebruary, 1886.

JODOIN AJODOIN,
27-5

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Exparte Joseph Vincent, Railway employee, of the Parish of Vandreuli, Petitioner for enterior possession. The petitioner aeroby notifies that he has this day petitioned to have possession of the estate of his into wife, Dame Auna Maria Carroll, in her lifetime of the Parish of Vaudreuli, and that all persons having any claim to the estate of the said Dame Carroll, are summoned to exercise said claims within two motifies from date.

Montreal, February 5th, 1886.

ARCHAMBAULT & ST. JOHIS,

27-10 Attorneys for Petitioner.

AN APPLICATION WILL BE MADE.

at the next session of the Quebec Legislature by the town of Sainte Canegonde, for an Act amending its Charter, 47 Victoria, Chap. 90, ingregard to the qualification of its Counciliors and Voters, the mode and time of its elections, taxation and other objects

Montreal, 26 January, ISS6.

LONGPRE & DAVID. Attorneys for said town

DAME SARAHANNIE BAKER, OF THE City and Districtof Montreal, has insti-tuted, on this Kineteenth day of January, 1886 an action for separation as to property against her hus-band, Louis Charles Leopold Goulhoud, of the same

26-8

CALIXTE LEBEUF. Attorney for Plaintiff.

DAME MARIE GEORGIANA DEMEUL, of the Village of St. Gabriel, District of Montreal, has instituted, on this Ninctoenth day of January, 1886, an action for separation as to property, assainst her husband, Cyprical Turcot, of the same place. against her husband, Cyprion Turcot, of the sam CALIXTE LEBEUP,

DAME JEANNE MELANIE RAYNAL. of the City and District of Montreal, has instituted on this 21st December, 1885, an action for separation as to property against her husband, Jean Fertrand Sanszan, of the same place. CallXTE 1.2. BEUF, Attorney for Plaintiff. 24-6

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Edwidge Joubert, of the parish of St. Enfant Jesus (Cotean St. Louis), District of Montreal, wife of Isale A. Gauthier, dealer, of the same place, and duly authorized to exter en justice, Plaintiff, and the said Isale Gauther, Defendant. An action en separation de Viens has been instituted this day spainst the Defendant. EDMOND LAREAU, Attornay for Figurial. Montreal, 19th January, 1886.

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

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

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF I

The only preparation of the kind containing the entire nutritious constituents of Beef.

--- ASK YOUR CHOCER OR DEUGGIST FOR-

Johnston's Fluid Beet

And don't let extracts of meat, which have no nutrition, be paimed off on you.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. O. No pay asked for patent until obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide 23-13

GRATEFUL COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA. BREAKFAST.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided out breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may saye us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist overy tendency to disease. Herodreds of subtle majadies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping oursolves well fortified which pure blood and a property nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

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

JAMES EPPS & CO., Homopathic Chemats, London, England.

CONSUMPTION

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong in my faith is its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address, DH. T. A. SLOUDE, 181 Pearl St., N.Y. 22-20now

CORPULENCY to harmlessly, effectively, effet

PILES Instant rollef. Final cure in 10 days, and nover returns. No purge, no sulve no suppository. Sufferors will learn of a simple remedy Erce, by addressing C. J. MASON, 78 Nassau St., N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE

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

METERMS EASY. TO Particulas at 340 TOW MISSIONERS STREET

Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont., comprising Evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Colonel Ingersoll, "Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, Londom Ont., 424 pages; paper 75 cents; cloth; \$25, Sent on receipt of price. Active canvasser wanted.

Home Items and Topics. If you remain plot, when you can Get hop litters that never Vall

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

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

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop hitters and I recommend them to my people.-Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop inters are not the best family medicine On earth 1 ! !

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

-" My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters."-Ed. Ostoego Sun. 83 Reep the kidneys healthy with hop

bitters and you need not fear sickness." -The vigor of youth for the aged and inirm in nop bitters !!!

(-" At the change of life nothing equals Hop Sitters to allay all troubles incident (Theroto."

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

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

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

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

THE DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.

THE MEASURES FOR RELIEF SPREADING-INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE-LABOR DISTURBANCES AT LEICESTER.

LONDON, Feb. 11 .- Three hundred upemployed workingmen called upon the Lord 30144, Muyor to day to urge upon him the necessity 40645, of doing something to relieve the distress 19852, among the unemployed of Lendon. The Lord 89685, Mayor courtequely recived the leputation and | 6665, promised to personally assist the distressed 75145, people, so tar as his means would permit. He 99304, added that the Lord Mayor's fund for the 51677. relief of the distressed poor of the city, which had been started on Tuesday, already amounted to £60,000.

No disturbances are reported to night. Public confidence is restored. The Government has caused circulars to be sent to offigestions as to the best means for the relief of the sufferers.

RELIEF MOVEMENT SPREADING.

The movement for the relief of the anemployed men, stimulated by the success in ondon, is spreading to provincial towns. Two thousand rations and a large quantity of slothing are distributed in Glasgow daily. That the existence of the distress is owing to the severity of the winter is undisputed. Mr. Hugh C. Childers, the Home Secretary, assured a deputation of tradesmen, who waited on him to-day, that efficient measures would be taken to secure order and restore

defendants.

THE POLICE FORCE STRENGTHENED. Six hundred police recruits have been engaged by the Government for service in London. The new men will go on duty at once, and, while waiting for their uniforms, will wear plain clothes, with a badge on the left arm.

Murray, the Socialist red flag bearer, has heen removed to a prison cell, where he is to stay till he succeeds in furnishing neavy security for good behavior for three months. The mass meeting of the unemployed of

the Southeastern part of London, called to assemble in Deptford, has been postponed till Saturday.

TROUBLE AT BIRMINGHAM FEARED.

BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 11.—The police fear that the Socialists meeting, which is to be held here next Monday, will be attended with riot, and they are adopting precautions. It is stated that Burns and Hyndmann, the London Socialists, will speak at the meeting. A number of unemployed workmon paraded

here to-day.
LONDON, Feb. 12.—Verschagin, the Russian artist, who was an eye witness to the riotous demonstration in this city on Monday and Tuesday, intends to paint a picture representing some of the most vivid scenes.

RIOTS AT LEICESTER.

A despatch from Leicester says: The hosiery operatives here are out on strike. They are parading the streets and smashing windows. The police are endeavoring to disperse them and meet with some personal violence. A later despatch states that the police charged the strikers but were unable to disperse them.

INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS.

Placards have been posted in Birmingham calling a meeting of unemployed workingmen for Monday next. The placards are headed "COME IN YOUR THOUSANDS."

WHY STARVE AMIDST PLENTY!

"JUSTICE TO THE STARVING POOR!"

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN. You are allowed a tree trial of thirty days

of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Man-hood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaio Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. G.

ANOTHER HOME RULER ELECTED. DUBLIN, Teb. 11 .- The Parliamentary election in the north division of Monaghau to fill the vacancy caused by the determination of Healy to sit for Londonderry, resulted in the return of O'Brien, Lome Kuler, who received 4,032 votes, against 2,536 for Hall, Conservative. FATHER LABELLE'S LOTTERY.

THE POURTH DRAWING IN THE FIRST SERIES CONTINUED.

The fourth drawing in the first series of Father Lubelle's National Colonization Lottery took place in the Cabinet de Lecture Parroissial on 10th inet, 295 prizes being grawn Curé Labelle presided. The drawing in the second series will be continued at nice o'clock this morning. The following are the prize winning numbers drawn yesterday :-

8801, 40279, 92332, 71137, 28279, 23367 57014, 738, 92351, 35629, 80590, 27040, 28939, 99266, 40307, 1461, 93790, 27827, 82111, 16008, 98975, 82508, 78103, 99880, 49951, 16840, 55506, 81798, 15588, 13786, 73101, 78614, 89724, 45513 81816, 65787, 31867, 41627, 68314, 42814, 67609, 56065, 41132, 66279, 6341, 6619, 23300, 23476, 78441, 6853, 14938, 36856, 23587 17608, 82882, 14246, 8194, 74343, 6158, 23909,

75115, 56796, 12784, 7096, 65758, 21709, 18876, 64359, 28550, 59038, 77454, 53331, 423, 503. 935, 90946. 99928, 52425, 37454, 2615, 30042, 66570, 15837, 30035, 80390, 86098, 14052, 44379, 55003, 66792, 25593, 82877, 40128, 94044, 32414, 3010, 1409, 14 83890, 39947, 32391, 68808, 42433, 24672' 44202, 19432, 94048, 35111, 34951, 11643' 31016, 59893, 9794 96463, 97785, 20675 "The best periodical for ladies to take 28693, 7901, 21809, 7542 23501, 3083, monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters." 28693, 7901, 21809, 7542 23501, 3083, 92008, 97378, 89212, 77685, 53477, 47645, 19693, 56032, 83483, 97919, 86879, 17785, 85002, 66538, 85308, 23868, 70969, 65785,

44004, 39930, 81352, 20274, 13187, 24639, 3162, 95470, 17134, 26620, 59019, 87452, 95776, 39714, 62394, 75624, 33043, 19725, 56540, 77043, 88131, 93910, 38968, 26988, 75164, 34022, 62307, 21459, 53329, 88257, 9323, 88750, 47650, 87295, 48662, 70018, 94115, 66933, 28652, 24966, 81633, 88683, 20582, 27725, 86531, 89450, 92015, 9471, 27205, 2183, 98621,

47103, 24433, 34104, 8967, 43625, 3964, 27489, 60750, 94918, 77383, 83274, 21564, 33666, 81575, 9480, 76719, 14662, 85140, 60158, 54340, 24336 49412, 23995, 91947, \$4412, 70225, 50966, 55340, 39809 87072, 81023, 97307, 145, 64467, 47813, 24827, 97524, 55559. 42059 23179. 60115. 17116, 63619, 13590, 88981, 88833, 98845, 80596, 94409, 419, 5437, 16505, 54237, 38925, 10306, 75460, 21438, 79147, 46778, 34218. 89199 82442. 3912, 232S0. 47607 20781

5219. 88220. 62243, 43905, 91139, 63835. \$4800. 94260, 45887. 3717, 46171, 41920, 15579, 27428, 25875. 2746,

SECOND SERIES.

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21999, 58499, 24891, 31111, 9925, 33466, 20884, 67138, 1696, 77471, 36868, 3397**2**, 94329, 35065, 49612, 52120, 88840, 25747, 24476, 82343, 19583, 91503, 9408, 7623, 13480, 81248, 15736, 28801, 72755, 75908, the extent of the distress existing among the working people out of work and inviting sug-

NOTES FROM UTTAWA.

THE FRENCH CANADIANS OF OTTAWA AND RUSSEL INDIGNANT AT THE COURSE PURSUED BY THEIR REPRESENTATIVES -SUBSIDIZING THE ROBITAILLE FAM-ILY-GENERAL MIDDLETON ENRAGED.

OTTAWA, F.b. 10.-The French Cauadians of

this district are indignant at the course pursued by Mesars. Robillard and Baskerville, the Tory members for Russel and Ottawa in the Legislapublic confidence.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Crown lawyers have advised the Government that a conviction can probably be obtained of the Socialist leaders who took part in the mob proceedings of Monday. Such a conviction would entail two years' penal servitude on each of the defendants.

Improve the Russel and Ottawa in the Legislature, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest settlers, and who voted against resolutions in favor of amnesty to political prisoners. A leading French Canadian and Conservative electron of Russell on Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest tenders who took part in the most proceedings of Monday. Such a conviction would entail two years' penal servitude on each of the socialist in favor of amnesty to political prisoners. A leading French Canadian and Conservative electron of Russell and Ottawa in the Legislature, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Dominion Government's ill-treatment of Northwest ture, who endeavored to jutify the Jutify ture, who endeavored to servility. "We did not send him to Parliament," said this gentleman, "to tell the people that the French-Cauadians are a lot of fools devoid of common sense, who do not know what they are doing. That is practically what his speech amounts to. He asks the English people to bear with us, as we do not know what we are doing. Mr. Robillard's slauders against those whose votes elected him will not be forgotten. Robillard denounces as agitators and demagogues those who asked for clemency for Riel, but this same man, with Caron, Chapleau, Masson, Mousseau, and all the other Tory chiefs, per-ambulated the country for months in 1874 and 1875 trying to excite the French Canadians against Mr. Mackenzie's Government because a complete amnesty was not granted to Riel and Lepine. Riel was a saint, a hero, and a martyr then, according to these gentlemen, but now it is a crime to ask that his life be spared." This is known to be the prevailing sentiment among the French Canadiac electors, as Mesers. Baskerville and Robillard will find when they next go hunting tor votes.

SUBSIDIZING THE ROBITAILLE FAMILY.

The Government are extremely anxious that work shall be commenced at once on the subsidized railway from Metapedia on the Inter-colonial to Paspebiac, a distance of 93 miles, and it is understood that an agreement has been made with Messrs. P. J. Brown and James Isbester to complete the road. The Dominion Government have granted a subsidy of \$5.000 a mile, or \$558,000 in aid of the project, though the success of the railway as a commercial enterprise is extremely doubtful. But the object of the

Government is to secure Bonaventure County as a relage tor Sir Hector Langevin or Sir A. P. Caron, who expect defeat in their present constituencies next election. The company who will build the railway is composed almost ex-clusively of the colebrated Robitaille family. the strikers but were unable to disperse them.
Four arrests were made.

A large meeting of unemployed workmen was held at Norwich last night for the purpose of arging the authorities to give to new harracks, schools and jails instead of employing convicts. The meeting was orderly. Similar meetings were held at Jarrow.

INFLAMMATORY PLACARDS. favors as they have been receiving at the hands of the Federal Government, is a mystery.

THE GENERAL FURIOUS. Major General Middleton is terribly en-raged over the statement made by Dr. Orton, M.P., a few days ago concerning the fight at Batoche, and the reflections on the General's management contained therein. It is probable that Dr. Octon, who is an officer in the militia force, will be called upon to explain his statement. The General regards the M.P's conduct as a gross breach of discipline, and in speaking of the affair to the Minister of Militia ha is recovered to have the statement. of Militia, he is reported to have said that if subordinate officers were allowed to attack him and disparage his services in the newspapers, he would resign at once and refuse to accept the gift of \$20,000 voted him by Par-

NO REWARD FOR HIM.

The Minister of Militia has refused to grant any indemnity to Lieut. Col. Labranche, who accompanied the 60th Battalion in the capacity of Drill Instructor, through the Northwest campaign. The regulations do not provide for paying such an officer.

The action of Carters Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. FARM AND GARDEN

WINTER AMONG THE VEGETABLES, FLOWERS AND CATTLE

Where milk can be sold at three cents per unrt it will pay as well as butter at twentyight cents per pound. A tarmer of experience in wool growing says that there is more money in growing wool at even twenty cents per pound than in

loaning money at ten per cent interest. Cohe are good for smoking meat, as they give a good flavor. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quick smoking, as too much heat gives the meat a strong taste and injures its sweetness.

Grape cuttings for next spring's planting may be made now. Cut into convenient lengths for packing, and during leiture hours make up into entings. The cuttings into small bunches and pack in sand, standing them on end to remain until ready for use in the spring.

Oleanders and similar plants are frequently attanked by the scale, which adheres so closely to the leaves and stems that it cannot be readily removed. Whale oil soap with water and similar compounds are strongly recommended. We have found sweet or kerosene oil effectual. Pour it upon a clean cloth and rub up the stems and leaves carefully.

Roots taken from the blackberry plants the past fall should be cut into lengths and packed tuto hoxes with sand. These boxes should be stored where frost cannot reach them. A good plan is to dig a bed sufficiently deep to be beyond the reach of frost and pack the boxes in it. However, the cellar answers equally well if properly protected from frost,

Rough lands can heat be utilize dby pastur ing. The natural toughness of the land is sucdued in this way, and the growth of bushes and other undesirable plants kept down by constant treading and feeding. And stock can pick about among stumps and stones where the plough could not be run. While the stock is a good thing for the rough pasture, the rough pasture is not always the best

thing for the stock. Breeding sows and store hogs should not be neglected now, but should receive good attention, be well provided with warm shelter and he well fed. All kinds of stock, in fact, should receive the best of care and be kept constantly improving. For the swine a little powdered sulphur in the slopes once a day or three times a week will be of great benefit. Let them have also free access to some charcoal; also to an abundance of liquid.

The best site for a poultry house is an elevated one, but where that is not at hand the ground should be spaded or ploughed, and the earth thrown toward the centre. A frame, Bay 10x12, will accommodate a dozen hens and a cock nicely. We prefer an earthen floor, as it is cheaper and healthier than any other, and it should be raised to the top of the under priming with dry road dust, loam and sand, and renewed occasionally.

Some cultivators lost their rose bushes last winter by too much protection. That is, the straw was tied too closely about the tops, cutting off the current of air and smothering the plants. Tree peonies should be protected by a covering of coarse manure and straw scattered lightly over them. The amayrilis requires winter protection, as none of the varieties are entirely hardy. The bulbs should be kept perfectly dry during their season of rest.

There is practically little loss of fertilizing materials by evaporation when manure is spread broadcast. It may be drawn and spread at this season, and so help out the rush of apring work. On level land the practice of spreading manure on the last snow of winter is growing in favor. The snow should not be more than four or six inches deep. When the manure spreader is to be used on large fields it pays to sled the manure out and put it into large piles at

each end of the lot. Onion seed may be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground can be placed in condition to receive it. In the preparation of the ground it pays to take great pains. After ploughing, it should be harrowed, rolled and harrowed again, until it is thoroughly pulverized, then raked clean of sticks, stones and lumps of earth. As thus prepared, the drill-if a good one-will sow the seed evenly, the rows can be made straight, and the greatest case of afterculture

will repay the pains taken.

Breeding fowls should be separated from the main flock and only the very best selected if we would improve them. Breeding at random is too much like saving seed corn from the bin, one does not get what they should—the best. Selling the best fowls and breeding from those that are left, as many do, is like planting seed peas or beans from the vines that have supplied the table till they are no longer worth picking. The poultry raiser, as the stock breeder, should breed from the fixest specimens, those that will give him the most profit for the outlay.

Covered yards possess one advantage in re gard to the smaller consumption of food by animals that are covered than by snimals that are not. The cold wind, which causes a loss of the heat of the body of the snimal, necessitates that animal consuming more food to regain such beat, but the wet which falls upon any animal requires a still much larger amount of heat in order to convert that meisture into vapor. Under a covered yard an animal is protected not only from cold winds, but also from the rais, and an immense amount of food is thus saved.

In the orchard, some useful operations may be performed on the milder days of winter. Wherelimbs have been sawed off in pruning and the wounds left exposed, a coat of common paint will be of great use in preventing the water of rains from entering the cracks in the ex posed surface and causing decay. A light brown or white paint is better than a dark color, which absorbs heat in summer and cracks the wood. For this reason, coal tar, which would otherwise be useful, does not answer well for this purpose. Urchards which were set in autumn should have all the sorts registered in a book before the labels are lost from the trees, If each kind has been set in rows the regis tering will be comparatively simple and easy. If this work is neglected and the names lost before the trees bear, confusion and mistakes will be likely to follow.

There is a popular notion that cabbage, cauliflower, celery and tomatoes must be transplanted. One farmer says he grows many cabbage plants, sowing them in rows 21 inches spart, so that they can be cultivated with a harrow. Last summer he pulled the plants from every other row clean, leaving the rows three and a half feet apart, from which rows he thinned out the plants as they were needed. Finally he pulled or hoed out the plants until they stood about two feet apart in rows. As a result the cabbages left in the rows headed just as well as those which had been transplanted. By far the earliest, largest and best celery, he says, he grew last year was not transplanted. It was formerly thought necessary to make trenches for celery; now few growers in the Northern States continue the practice. Will not transplanting soon be equally a thing of the past?

The stenographer's fees in a prolonged contest over a will in a New York court were

The Rising

sun should find you resolved to give follows generation, transmitting a legacy Ayer's Saraaparilla a thorough trial. It of good or ill, according to well-known will cleanse and invigorate your blood, and physical laws. To the unfortunate sufrestore the vital organs to their natural erer from bereditary Scrofula, nothing can functions. Mrs. J. D. Upham, 231 Shaw- be more cheering than the assurance that mut avenue, Roston, Mass., writes: "For in Ayer's Compound Extract of Sarsapaa number of years I was troubled with In- rilla is found a constitutional remedy, digestion, and unable, without distress, to which eliminates the poisonous taint, and take solid food. After using Ayer's Sar- restores to the blood the elements necessaparilla one month I was

Entirely Cured."

Mrs. H. M. Thayer, Milton, Mass., writes: Alarie Mercier, 8 Harrison avenue, Low-"I have been very much troubled with cll, Mass., writes: "My son was weak torpidity of the liver, and Dyspepsia, and debilitated, troubled with sore eyes Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured me." Mrs. and Scrofulous humors. Ayer's Sarsapa-J. W. Bradlee, Hyde Park, Mass., writes: rills restored him to perfect health." "I was greatly reduced by Dyspepsia, Irving H. Edwards, Ithaca, N. Y., writes: and was advised to take Ayer's Sarsa- "From the time I was four years old, until parilla, which entirely cured me." Mrs. eighteen, I was subject to Scrofulous sore M. F. Hamblett, 25 Lawrence street, throat. Many a time my neck has been a Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was sick two raw sore, from poultices put on to draw years with stomach and liver troubles, and out the inflammation. I took four bottles obtained no relief until I took

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quilla. Since that time I have en- and have never had the disease since, m sixteen years."

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title from the authorising complaint; but forte-tate y i just greeness also not end here, and those who came my from will find these little pills valu-ants in so then ways that they will not be willing be a whole y it. a.m. But after all aims head

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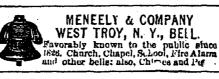
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Liverpool Mail Line Sailing from Liverpool on Thursdays, from Portland on Thursdays, and from Halifax on Sayurnays, calling at Lough Poyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengors to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

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At ONE o'clock p.m., Or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train from the West. Rates of passage from Montreal, via Habifax:—Cabin, \$65, \$78 and \$28 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$39; Steerage at lowest rates

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Carthaginian.......About Jan. 12
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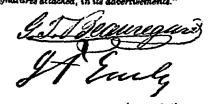
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Louisiana State Lottery Company. incorporated in 1862 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over \$560,000 has since been added.

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

its Grand Mingle Number Prawings will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution: 190th Grand Monthly

Extraordinary Quarterly Drawing In the Academy of Waste, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 16, 1886, Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUKEGARD, of Louisiana, Gen. JUBAL A. ERLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. 26 Notice.—Tickets are Ten Bollars only. Raifs, 85. Fifths, 82. Tenths, 81.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF 8 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 1 GRAND PRIZE OF 2 LARGE PRIZES OF 4 LARGE PRIZES OF 5,000.... 20 PRIZES OF 50 '-100 '-200 '-1,(100 APPROXIMATION PRIME. 100 Approximation 100 " 2,279 Prizes, amounting to \$522,500

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. PUNTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of \$6 and upwards at our expense) addressed M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DATPHIN, Washington, D.C. Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis-NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans La.

HEALTH FO ALL

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Necessa-ries of Life.

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

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

FOR THE CURE OF Bad Legs. Bad Breasts, Old Wounds Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both ru and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d.,

London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medicine vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between the hours of 1 [and 4. or by letter

When I say ture I do not mean merely to step them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, BULLERSY OF FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Recause others have failed heno reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a trustise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you acting for a trial, and I will cure you.

Andreas Dr. H. G. ROCT, 183 Post Post St., New York.

24-26eow A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE

--- IS THE-COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

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

ong period. RETAILED EVERYWHERE! None genuine without the trade mark on package





154 Tramont St., Boston, 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N. Ya. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

CBILD LABOR.

One of the very worst evils that the laboring classes have to contend with is the system of child labor. It is a two-fold curse. It not only exerts an evil influence on the present generation, but it casts a withering blight over the laborers of the next. It may be claimed that many families can-not exist without the help they get through the wages of their younger members. But what of the neighbor, who has no children to stunt? What of the young man, perhaps the support of aged parents, whom 'he children may crowd out? Did you ever stop to think that the child whose small wages seem -o absolutely necessary to your support, a toroing some man out of employment helping to increase the already

countiess number of tramps ? There is a still worse feature to this question. Did you ever think of what you are robbing that child, how you are crippling and stanting it, mentally and physically, for the sake of the miserable pit ance it contributes to your support.

You are not only doing an injury to yourself; wronging your neighbor; ruining the prospects of your children; more than that, you are guilty of a crime against your sountry. What can the man who from sountry. What can the man who have infancy has toiled for a few cents daily from early morn until close of day, has been subject to ill treat-ment and all manner of chuse, has been denied the benefits of even a rudimentary education, and knows nothing but the deadening weariness of constant toil, dwarfed in body and mind, know or care about the perpetuation of our republic? To him the "Land of the Prec," if he ever gives a thought to such matters, must seem a hollow mockery. The men who battled for the independence of our country, the men who deteated the picked voterans under Pakenham at New Orleans; Ko with almost incredible odds against us.n, deferted the best cavalry in the world in the Texan struggle for independence, were not grown up "factory brats."-Jus-

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY. THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR OBGANIZATION APPEAL TO THE WOMEN.

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Feb. 12.—General Master Workman Powderly last night addressed mass meeting here upon the aims and methods of the Knights of Labor. He said that on Thankegiving Eve, 1869, se en men organized the first local assembly of the Knights of Labor, recognizing no creed, mationality or color. In every trade machinery is taking the place of the men, and in order to make labor saving machinery a blessing the bours of labor must be reduced first to eight and ultimately to six, which is the time men should work each day. No act of any Legislature is necessary to accomplish this-the work of the workmen is sufficient. Women should receive the same compensation as men for similar work. "Let the women," said the speaker, "come to us with their fathers and brothers. I find that in assemblies she is the better man. (Applause.)
If you hear people say that our organization aims at socialism or Communism you may tell them in my name. it is not true." Mr. Powderly denounced the toreigners who, without anything in com-mon with American institutions, hold thou-sands of acres of the richest land in the country. He said the law forbid any person not naturalized from possessing even one scre. Our organization is not a striking machine, he continued, "and the new member who thinks so must disabuse himself of the idea. Arbitration is a successful method and every day is proving itself more so."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND SPEAKS ON THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

On the matter of the eight hour law the President says :- "I believe that the law is a sound and good one and that it should be enforced to the letter. I have no information regarding instances of its violation or evasion, but if such instances are presented to me I will see that the abuse is remedied and the full spirit of the law enforced, which I understand to be to pay workmen in the Government employ for eight-hours' work daily what is paid outside of the Government employ for a full day's work. The Government cannot afford to set the example of non-enforcement and non-observance of its own enactments." The President further said:—"I appreciate the effect upon the mechanics of the country of the constantly increasing use of Labor-saving machinery, and I can think of no more practical relief for the unemployed surplus Labor than by the occupation of the public lands. I do not hesitate to say that I am heartily in favor of any feasible plan for the encouragement, and assistance if need be, of prospective American settlers upon the public domain by the General Government.

SETTLE DISPUTES BY ARBITRATION.

The settlement of the Brockton, Mass., atrike in so happy a manner is an excellent illustration of the practicability of settling disputes qy arbitration. These uprisings of labor are simply revolts against the methods which capital has pursued in times past, and of which traces remain at the present day. There was a time when labor was almost serwile in its relations with capital, but slavery, not less among white than among black human beings, has been abolished in the civilized world, and the laborer stands upon his manhood. He knows his rights and is fearless in maintaining them. His respect for himself increases the respect of his employer for him. This advanced position of the laborer is undoubtedly, in a large measure, due to the agitations which have been going on for years, though perhaps in the majority of cases the laborer suffered most severely for the time being. It is now well understood that the laboring man has rights and that one of these is to receive a fair compensation for his labor; not such a price as some hard fisted capitalist may be pleased to fix upon, but a compensation ressomable and consistent with a proper and tour return to the employer on his capital invested. Labor organizations, in so far as they are managed by their moderate and conservative men, are productive of a great deal of fell backward, and the flames burst forth. But good to the working classes. It should be a small portion of the lower part of the body le 4 - in mind, however, that there are cerof labor and capital and controlling the -machinery of the business world, which cremated him. He was a young man of 21 neither employer nor employed can defy or years of age, of exemplary character, and was override. And when these laws are properly understood and respected by both, and when to the settlement of all disputes between them remains of Joseph Armstrong. He removed each brings forbearance and a desire to do to Brantford from Harrisburg in January, what is right and just, then will the millen- and was attending a meeting of the lodge on nium of capital and labor have been nearly

MORE MONEY FOR PARNELL.

New York, Feb. 14 .- Patrick T. Gilmore gave two concerts with his band of 150 musicians in Madison Square gardens this afternoon for the benefit of the Parnell fund. About 12,000 persons attended. The proceeds for the fund will be about \$6,000.

THE DILKE-CHAWFORD CASE.

A PECULIAR VERD CT-A DIVORCE GRANT-ED AGAINST MRS. CRAWFORD-THE CHARGE AGAINST SIE CHARLES DILKE DISMISSED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The trial of the divorce case of Mr. Donald Crawford against his wife, in which Sir Charles Dilke is co-respondent, was begun to day. Great interest was lelt in the case; the court room was crowded. Dilke arrived early and took his seat in the Court room without being recognized by most of the people in attendance. Mr. Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board, and many gentlemen prominent in official and social life were present. The case being announced, the petitioner's counsel stated that the first intimation his client had of his wife's unfaithfulness was on receipt of several anonymous letters, the writer of which warned Mr. Crawford to beware of the member for Chelsea (Sir Charles Dilke). Crawford thereupon made an investigation into his wife's habits, and found that she had been corresponding with one Captain Forster; this offence he had condoned. Receiving further menced directly after her marriage. He admired her because of her resemblance to her mother. The wife of the petitioner had attributed the anonymous letters to the vindictiveness of her mother. The petitioner's case rested solely on the wife's confession. The servants of Crawford's household, counsel said, would give evidence, showing that their mistress had been absent from home on the nights she stated she had met Sir Chas, Dilke. The petioner Crawford was called to the witness stand and gave testimony supporting the statements of his Crawford said he had been startled by his wife asking him whether he would forgive her if she had been unfaithful to him. His wife's sisters had been shown anonymous letters, and agreed that they were in the handwriting of their mother. In her confession, witness said Mrs. Crawford declared that Sir Chas. Dilke taught her every French vice. He then told her again how much she

was like her mother. Counsel for the petitioner submitted evidence againt Mrs. Crawford; but submitted none against Sir Charles Dilke. The Court granted Crawford a divorce from his wife and dismissed the charges against Sir Charles

ANOTHER HOTEL HORRUK.

TWO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS BURNT TO DRATH AND MANY PROPLE BADLY IN

JURED. ST. GEORGE, Ont., Feb. 13.-A fire broke out in the Cummings house about four o'clock this merning, completely demolishing it with all its contents. Two of the inmates were burned, N. Case, of Uxbridge, and Joseph Armstrong, of Brantford. Two others barely escaped by jumping from the windows, losing all their effects. Christler Brothers' store and contents, the Masonic hall above, W. A. Howell's store and dwelling and contents, including the Telephone exchange, were also destroyed. The adjacent stores of Wm. Hickson, furniture dealers, R. Hickox and J. H. Fleming, drugs, etc., were thought to be doomed and their stocks were removed, causing much damage, but the wind changed and a shower came on which prevented sparks, and, with active exertions cratic ticket, but was defeated on presenting from the bystanders, they were saved. The himself for re-election in 1854. In 1862, total loss will probably reach \$25,000 or \$30,000, with an insurance of about \$16,000. The companies interested are the Gore, Waterloo, Mutual, Globe, Economical and out he promptly forwarded more than the Wellington. At writing one of the bodies quota of militia required from New York has been recovered, supposed to be that of State. At the expiration of his term Armstrong. Muny narrow escapes occurred of office he retired into private life, from falling walls, two or three being badly and was not again a candidate for injured.

ST. GEORGE, Feb. 14 .- One of the bodies, supposed to be that of Armstrong, has been discovered. It is supposed the fire originated in the wash and lamp room of the hotel. A lardware traveller from Hamilton jumped out of a second storey window and was badly bruised. S. W. Morrison, machine agent, was on the third storey and wakened up nearly sufficienced. He tried his door, but could not get out. He opened the window, jumped to the balcony and clambered from there to a telephone pole and escaped, losing \$26 in cash, \$169 in notes and all his clothing. A. P. Burt, in lowering himself to reach a ladder, fell from the third storey and is badly injured internally. W. A. Baxter, bartender, was badly burned while escaping. He lost \$250 and all his clothing. The roof Howeli's store adjacent, a two story building, was crushed in by the hotel wall toppling over. Several, including the following, barely escaped with their lives while removing goods :- James Kitchen received a bad scalp wound, and was rescued by Thomas Osborne jumping through a window and dragging him out; Harry Howel received a gash in the head; David Sturges was crushed against box; his extremities are paralyzed. The supposed remains of James Armstrong were found charred beyond recognition. He was quite a prominent member of the Orange order, being a charter member of L.O.L. 1107. He leaves a wife and ten children. It is believed he had about \$5,000 insurance in benefit societies. A squad of men are removing the debris to find the remains of N. Case, but so far without success. Coroner Webster empanelled a jury which, after viewing the remains already found, adjourned until Monday. The losses with the insurance are estimated as follows:—Hotel loss, \$12,000; insurance \$2,000 each in Wellington, Gore, Waterloo and Meroantile; Chrysler Bros., covered by \$5,000 in the Waterloo and two others; W. W. Howell, \$5,000, insured in the Wellington and Economical for \$3,500.

Other losses covered by insurance. CASE'S REMAINS FOUND. The remains of Nathaniel Case, of Uxbridge, were found to day. He was employed with Wood Bros., millers, for the past two months. He was laid up about a week ago was much improved on Friday, although not out of his roo.a. He was seen at the window gesticulating for help, and the next moment fell backward, and the flames burst forth. But remains, the head and arms being reduced to ashes, having fallen beside a barrel of spirits, the intense heat from which literally highly spoken of by his employers. The Orange order here have taken charge of the Friday evening, at which he was made an honorary member.

MR. EGAN'S GALLANT ACTION.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 13 .- President Egan, of \$3,000 in payment of the salary voted to him by the Boston convention. Mr. Egan endorsed it back to Treasurer O'Reilly as a personal contribution to the Leavue funds.

THE IRISH QUESTION

DISCUSSED AT A CABINET MEETING-PRESSED.

LONDON, Feb. 15 .- A cabinet session, lasting four hours, was held to day. The principal subject under discussion was the Irish question. The cabinet decided that the first business of the Parliamentary session, after the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, should be the introduction of a general scheme to reform the rules of procedure. Mr. Chamberlain urged the early consideration of a local government bill, but Mr. Gladstone overruled him giving precedence to the home rule proposals and postponing dealing with the Irish land ques-

DAVITT AT DUBLIN.

Dublin, Feb. 15.-The corporation of Dublin has adopted a resolution in favor of home rule for Ireland, and expressing reliance on Mr. Gladstone's promises and ability to secure it. Mr. Davitt supported the resolution, and said there were good grounds for hopes that Mr. Gladstone would settle the anonymous letters Crawford taxed his home rule question as he settled the church wife with infidelity. She admitted her question for Ireland. He said Mr. Parnell guilt and made a full confession. Dilke's attentions to her, she said, had comfirst, although he (Mr. Davit;) would prefer to see the Irish question settled concurrently on the basis of present valuation of its produce. Mr. Davitt appealed to the Protestants of Ireland to co-operate with the Parnellites.

REMARKABLE RECUPERATION.

D. M. FERRY & Co., the well-known Seedmen, Detroit, Mich., announce that they are on their feet again and ready and anxious to receive orders for seeds from every one of their old customers, and from as many new ones as feel kindly disposed toward them. They are in condition to fill promptly every order with new seeds of the best quality.

On January 1st their immense warehouse was destroyed by fire. It was filled with probably the largest stock of assorted seeds ever gathered under one roof. Their books and papers were all saved, and every person who had ordered seeds of them will be supplied with his usual stock. They had large quantities of seeds in their warehouses on their seed farms, in the hands of their growers and not yet delivered, and on the way from Europe, which, together with their fully stocked branch Seed Store in Windsor, Ontario, close at hand, and the free and vigorous use of the telegraph and cable, enabled them to secure a new stock in a remark-

ably short time.

Before the fire was subdued they had secured new quarters and were devoting all their energies to their customers' interests. In thirty days from the fire they were in perfect working order

when we consider the magnitude of their business, the appalling destruction of property at the most unfortunate season of the year, we doubt if the annals of history furnish a case of such rapid recureration. Such energy deserves

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR DEAD.

UTICA, N.Y.., Feb. 12. -Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour died at 13 o'clock to-night. Mr. Seymour, who was born in Onondaga county, May 31, 1810, was educated at Geneva corlege, and studied law, but soon abandoned practice, devoting himself to the care of the large estates left by his father and father-inlaw. In 1841 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected three times, being speaker in 1845. He was mayor of Utica in 1842. In 1852 he was elected Governor of the state of New York on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated on presenting however, he was again elected to the office and opposed the general war policy of the Federal Government, but when the war broke public horors until July, 1868, when he was, against his wish, nominated by the National Democratic convention for the presidency, but was defeated by General Grant. In 1870 he declined to be a candidate for a senatorship, and since that time has positively declined all nominations for public office, although his name was mentioned at the Democratic convention at Cincinnati, but was outvoted in accordance with his generally expressed desire.

FINANCE.

The following table snows the highest and lowest, together with the closing prices and total rales during the week ended Tuesday, Feb. 16 :--

Reported for the TRUE WITNESS by Merses. L. J. Forgu & Co., Stock Brokers, 1715 Notre Pame street.

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·A youth employed in a Manchester (N.H.) print works was last week dragged head foremost through the space between two revolving copper cylinders which were only three inches apart, but the copper, being thin, yielded with the pressure brought to bear on it, and the young man escaped without serious in-

Sawdust burned to the windward saved many Florida orange groves from the biting

COMMERCE.

CHAMBERLAIN WANTS HOME BULE Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

> The position of affairs generally has not varied, to any noticeable extent during the week. Trade has been reasonably active and many orders for spring delivery have been placed. The weather lately has to some extent been unfavorable to business.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

FLOUR. -The market during the past week has been about as dull as it is possible to has been about as dull as it is possible to imagine it. A large sale of flour was made this week at Minneapolis, on Glasgow account, for shipment in the apring. We quote:—Patents, Hungarian, per brl. \$5 50; do, American, \$5 50 to 5 75; do Ontario, \$4 25 to 4 75; Strong Bakers', American, \$4 75 to 5 00; do, Manitoban, \$4 70 to 4 90; do, Canada, \$4 15 to 4 30; Superior Extra, \$4 05; do, choice, \$4 15 to 4 30. Extra Superfine, \$3 90 to 3 95; \$4 15 to 4 30; Extra Superfine, \$3 90 to 3 95; Fancy, \$3 75; Spring Extra, \$3 75; Superfine, \$3 40 to 3 50; Fine, \$3 20 to 3 25; Middlings, \$3 00 to 3 10; Pollards, \$2.75 to 2.85; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$1 85 to 1 90; do, spring extra, \$1 70 to 1 80; do, superfine, \$1 55 to 1 65; city bags, delivered, \$2 40 to \$2 45.

OATMEAL,-Some dealers report a little better enquiry for patrical. We quote:—in bags \$1 90 to \$2 171; in barrels \$4 00 to \$4.25 for ordinary, and \$4 35 to \$4 50 for granuhated. Cornmeal \$2 85 to \$3 05 per bbl. Moullie \$23 00 to 23 50 per ton; pearl barley \$6.00 to 6 50 per bbl. and pot barley \$4.25 per bul; split peas \$3 50 to 3.75

WHEAT .- On this market wheat is unquestionably lower. We quote red and white winter SS to 90., and spring about the same. Manitoba hard wheat 95c to \$1.00. Frezen wheat 50c up to 75c @ 80c, according to ex-

tent of damage.
MILLFEED.—There is no life to the market and prices if anything incline to the side of buyers. We quote \$14 00 to \$14.50 as to lot. Shorts \$15 to \$17 as to quality.

BARLEY. - The market is quiet. We quote malting qualities 55c to 60c, and feed descriptions 43c to 50c.

SEEDS .- The market is strong both as regards clover and timothy seed. Here pricer are firm, and in the absence of business to any extent we quote \$6 25 to \$7.50 per bush. for clover. Very little timothy seed is arriving. A few small parcels have been bought at \$2.25 to \$2.30 per bushel.

OATS -The market remains unchanged, quotations here ranging from 31 to 32c for

PEAS. - Sales along the line of the Grand Trunk have been made during the week at 55c to 57c per 60 lbs. as to position. Here they are nominally quoted at 68c to 70c per

66 l: s. SEED WHEAT-White Fyfe wheat is quoted at \$1.00 to \$1.20 and red Fyfe at \$1.00 to \$1.20 per bushel, and White Russian at \$1.00

BUCKWHEAT.—The market is still very dull in the absence of any enquiry, and we quote 40s to 45c per 48 lbs.

KyE.—No enquiry whatever, either for

spot or future delivery, and prices are nominally quoted at 53c to 55c. Malt. - A few sales have taken place this week at 90c per bushel in bond for No l Montreal malt.

Cony,-The market is purely nominal, there being no pusiness whatever on spot.

PROVISIONS.

PORK, LARD, &c. - Quite a number of sales of mess pork have been made at bottom val-ues. A few round sales of both Canadian and Western lard have transpired at steady In tallow the market is very dull, at 52 to 60, several small lots in boxes and harrels having changed hands at 5½c to 5½ per lb. We quote:—Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 85 to 14 75; Morvage's short out loss and half and h gan's short cut clear, per brl, 14 00 to 14 25; Burkhardt's do do, \$14 00 to 14 25; Mess pork, Western, per brl, \$13 25 to 13 75; Mess pork, Western, per 6rl, \$13 25 to 13 75; India mess beef per tce, \$22 00 to 22 50; Mess beef per brl, \$14 00 to 14 50; Hams, city cured per lb, Ilc to 12c; Hams and flanks, green, per lb 7½ to 8c; Lard, Western, in pails, per lb, 9½ to 9½; Bacon, Canadian, in pails, per lb. 9½ to 9½; Bacon, per lo, 101c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, per 1b, 5c to 53c. DRESED Hous. -The strength of the mar-

ket is well sustained at a further advance of fully 25c per 100 lbs, sales of round quantities having taken place at \$6 to 6 25, with sales of smaller lots at \$6 50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - The firm tone has not only been well maintained, but has received additional emphasis. A few lots of Eastern Townships showing good quality have been placed at 15c @ 16: The sale is reported of a lot of Canadian fine fall creamery in Liverpool at 97s 61, to 100s & cwt. There is still a great diversity of opinion as to the amount of butter held back in districts West of Toronto, but the general impression is that it is large. We quote prices asfollows : Creamery, 22c to 24c; Eastern Townships choice, 20c to 21c; fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, choice, 19c to 20c fair to fine, 14c to 17c; Brockville, choice, 18c to 19:; fair to fine, 13c to 17c; Western,

So to 15c as to quality. Low grades, fic to So. CHEESE - The market during the past week has been somewhat of a deceptive one. A great deal of Canadian cheese has lately gone forward via New York owing to cheaper freight rates by that route. There has been little or no actual business during the week. Prices here are purely nominal as follows:— Western-Fine to finest September and October 91c to 92c; do August 8c to 9c. French-time to finest September and October 84 to 94c; do August 74c to 84c; earlier makes 6c to 7c. 4c to 1c per 1b. may be added to above prices for selected jobbing trade.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Apples.-The market remains in a very quiet condition, with sales of ordinary stock at \$2 00. We quote \$2.00 to \$2.25 for round lots and \$2.25 to \$3.00 for jobbing lots. One let of wet truit sold as low as \$1 90.

ORANGES. - The market is quiet at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per case for Valencias, but lower prices are expected.
GRAPES -The season will soon be over for

Almeria grapes, which will sell at from \$3.00 to \$6.50 per keg. LEMONS -Demend slow and prices un-

changed \$3.00 to \$4 00 per box as to quality. Malagas \$2 00 to \$2 75 as to quality.
BLUEBERRIES —Frozen fruit has been sold in bexes at 75; to \$1.00 for 8 quarts, and at \$1 50 to \$2.00 for 16 quarts.

VEGETABLES — Potatoes sold sleady at 55c to 65c per bag. Onions are very firm at \$3.25 to \$3.75 as to quality.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs. - The receipts of eggs in this market still continue on a liberal scale and prices re-main as last quoted. Held and limed atock are quoted at 17c to 19c, with sales for limed at 18: to 19:.

Hors.-No improvement can be noted in this market. A few bales have changed hards

during the week at 73 to 8c per lb. Old hope quiet at 30 to 50 as to quality. HONEY.-The demand has been slow and

prices have ruled in favor of buyers. HAY AND STRAW .- Receipts of loose hay have been liberal, but the demand being good prices nave held firm, and sales of choice timothy have transpired at \$11.00 to \$11.50 \$100 bundles of 15 lbs. each. Medium to good, \$8.50 to \$10.50. Pressed hay has changed hands in good sized quantities at \$14.00 per ton, and we quote \$13 50 to \$15.00

as to quality and quantity. Sfraw is quiet and steady at \$3 50 to \$5 00 \$100 bundles.

DRESSED POULTRY.—A moderately good enquiry exists at firm prices. We quote as follows :- Turkeys, 90 to 11c : chickens and geese 6c to 8c and ducks 9c to 11c.

BEANK-A few shipments to the country have been made in execution of small orders, at from \$1,00 to \$1.25, the latter for choice hand-picked.

GENERALIMARKETS.

Tobacco.-There is a healthier feeling in the tonacco market since the Adams Tobacco Company has stopped business. Prices are unchanged as follows for goods in bond:— Commonsmoking tobacco 13 @ 18c. Fancy tobaccos in 25 lb boxes or caddies, 32 to 45c per lb; bright amoking 22 to 30c and solaces 21 to 24c.

DRY Goods.—Orders continue to be characterized as "fair to very fair."

FURS .- Receipts of raw furs still continue light, and business is quiet.

GROCERIES .- A good distributing trade is being cone in the country, especially in teas, which are moving freely.
Wool..—Domestics are taken up well as

fast as marketed; foreign wools rather scarce. Prices are firmly held in lines. We quote -Cape, 14c to 161c; Nutal, 17c to 20c; Austratian, 22c to 30c. Domestic, A super, 27c to 28c; B super, 22c to 24c; unassorted, 21c to 23; fleece, 19c to 21c; black, 21c to 22c. SALT .- We quote :- Factory filled, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1 20; elevens, 521 to 55c; twelves, 50 to 521c; Higgins' Eureka, per sack, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 60e; Ashton's sacks, \$2.40; half sacks, \$1.20; quarters, 50c; Turk's Island, 30c per bushel. Rock salt 50c per cwt, special rates for ton lots.

COAL, COKE AND WOOD.

In coal a slight better demand has sprung up and the market continues to rule steady. American anthracite in ordinary distributing lots, stove, \$6.50 to \$6.75; chestnut, \$6.25 to \$6 50; egg and furnace, \$6 to \$6 25. Lower ports, steam, \$4 50 to \$4.75; grate, \$5 50 to \$6; Scotch steam, \$5.50 to \$6; grate, \$6 to \$6.25.
Coke is steady. We quote \$2 50 per chaldren

of 36 bushels crushed coke (stove or egg siz) \$3.30 delivered.

Cordwood is dull. Yard prices per long cord (cartage 50c extra) are as follows : Maple \$6; bitch, \$5.50; beech, \$5 50; tamarac, \$5; hemlock, \$4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have been smaller, which has stimulated the demand into greater activity, resulting in a fair business. This morning there were moderate offerings of cattle for which there was a botter demand, a fair trade being done. Exporters showed more interest and picked up a few loads at a hade easier prices than could be done last week, the sales being at 40 to 440 th live weight. There was a fair demand from butchers, who were freer buyers on fair offerings, the best of which made 4c \$ lb, while inferior grades were easier at 3c. Sheep were in light supply and of rather poor quality, sales being made at 3 to # to live weight. The supply of lumbs was very light at 4°. Calves were in fair demand at \$6 to \$10 each as to quality. Live hogs were in good request at

TURONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS. In a wholesale way business is reported as ing fairly satisfactory. The feeling con tinues hopeful and prices generally remain

BUTTER. - There is no shipping jet, and business continues unsatisfactory. Sales of store-packed are reported at 6 to 70 a 1b for fair quality, and choice is quoted at 10c. Fine tub jobs at 15 to 16:, and choice qualities of large rolls at 12 to 1Sc. Eggs pientiful and steady; fresh 20 to 21c, and limed at 15 to 17c per aczen in case lots. Cheese un-changed; small lots of the finest makes job at 91 to 97c, and ordinary qualities at 8 to

FLOUR AND GRAIN-There has been'a quiet trade in flour the past week, but prices show no improvement. Sales of superior extra are reported at \$4.60, and of extras at \$3.50, Spring extras are nominal at \$3.45, and patents at \$4. 10 to \$4 65, according to quality. Wheat quiet and steady. No. 2 fall is nominal at 82: cash and at 87c to 87 c May delivery; No. 2 spring is quoted at 82c to 83; cash; and No. 2 red winter at the same price. Barley has been quiet and prices steady. No. 1 is quoted at 920 to 930, No. 2 sold at 81c, No. 3 extra at 71c to 72c, No. 3 choice at 65½ and No. 3 at 57c to 59c, Oats quiet and firmer, with sales of car lots of choice at 344c, and mixed at 34c. Peas steady, with sales outside of No 2 at equal to 590 here. Rye purely nominal in price Oatmeal is steady at \$3.75 to \$3.90. Bran in moderate demand and steady; car lots are quoted at \$12.50 to \$12.75 on track. LEATHER .- Business is fair and prices are

PROVISIONS-Trade has been quiet this week, with little change in prices. Car lots Clare, Ireland. of long clear bacon are held at 7½0, and small COSTIGAN.—In this city, on Wednesday, lots job at 17c. Cumberland Cut is quoted at 10th February, 1886, Mabel Mary, only and before. Hams are steady at 11½0 for smoked and loved child of Mr. Wm. H. Costigan, aged 1 at 91c to 10c for sweet pickled.

HIDES AND SKINS .- Hides are dull and a trifle weaker, green being Sic for No. 1 steers and Sc for No. 1 cows. Calfekins are nominally unchanged. Sheepskins are in good demand. Country receipts are fair, and prices from 800 to 900; the best bring \$1 10 to \$1.25. Tallow dull and easy at 51c to 53c for rendered and 24c for rough.

HARDWARE-The movement is limited, and prices generally unchanged. Payments fair. There is little demand for pig iron, which is held firmly. GROCERIES .- There is a fair trade and

prices are generally steady. A message was flashed last week from New

York to London, the business referred to in the despatch transacted, and an answer received in New York in just six minutes, the quickest time on word.

In Japan we see as an affects have a high respect for them even when they are In Yeddo, at a recent cat's funeral, the coffin was covered with a white silk pall.

OVERI

Another Annual Stock-taking is just over; finished SATURDAY, February 13, 1886,

IMPORTANT. In taking down stock, many large lots of

surplus goods have been thrown on one side to be sold at much below regular rates.

STOCK-TAKING LOTS. Come early this week for cheap-stocking

lots in each department.

S. CARSLEY CARSLEY'S DRESS GOODS

Our GREAT BARGAINS offered in the CHEAP COLORED DRETS GOODS have brought us a great many customers. and none left the Store without buying one or

two Dresses.
Splendid Line of BROCADED CLOTH to be sold at 6c per yard,

BERMUDE CLOTH in all the NEW. EST SHADES to be sold at 6c per yard. STRIPED CASHMERE CLOTH, worth

S. CARSLEY.

25c per yard, sold at 8c per yard.
MIXED MOHAIR CLOTH is to be sold. at Sc per yard.
A full line of NEW SHOT SERGE, worth 20c, to be sold at 11c per yard.

ANCY PLAID, suitable for Dresses or Trimming, to be sold at 13c per yard.

SILKS. SILKS.

I he best Assortmer t of Silks to be got

At S. CARSLEY'S. Fine Gros Grain Silk, extra good value, in all colors, to be sold at 65c per yard. Peacock Striped Moire Satin, worth \$1.25,

sold at 50c per yard.

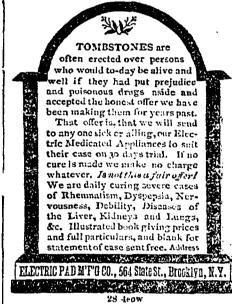
A splendid line of Plain Color French Satin, in all Shades, to burold at 38c per S. CARSLEY'S.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS -AT-

S. CARSLEY'S.

Next week, to make room for Spring Goods, an assortment of the following lines will be offered at very low prices, at

8. CARSLEY'S HCUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.



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

BIRTH.

COLRICK .- In this city, on the 8th instant, Mrs. John Colrick, of a daughter. QUINN.—In this city, on the 12th inst., the wife of Francis A. Quinn of a son. 38.1 McGRATH .- On the 9th instant, at 42 Decrivieres Avenue, the wife of Mr. T. H. McGrath.

DIED

O'REILLY.—On Tuesday, the 9th February, Mary Ann, aged 3 years, eldest daughter of P. O'Reilly, of the Road Department.

CANNON. In this city, on the 13th inst., Catherine, aged 24 years and 3 months, third daughter of Patrick Cannon.

WILKINSON.—In this city, on February 8, of congestion of the brain, John, aged 3 years youngest son of George Wilkinson. HICKEY.-In this city, on the 12th instanta James Hickey, aged 72, native of the County

SELBY-At Longueuil. P.Q., on the 9th instant, of congestion of the lungs, William Selby, aged 62 years, formerly Lieutenant in the 24th Regiment of Her Majesty's service.

O'REILLY—At St. Therese, Chambly, on February 7th, Poter O'Reilly, aged 78 years, a native of County Cavan, Ireland. American

papers please copy. O'REILLY-In this city on the 12th instant, Rosanna Finnegan, aged 90 years, a native of County Cavar, Ireland. Mother of the late Patrick O'Reilly, and also grandmother of Thomas, James and Francis O'Reilly.

AN ANTI-LANDLORDS' DEMONSTA-TION.

Dublin, Feb. 15.—A number of Nationalists assembled at Ballydust to day and built a house for an evicted tenant. Mr. Pyne, M. P., and Rev. Mr. Hodnett, of Chicago, made speeches. The latter said the landfords had obtained possession of Irefund by murder, rapine and plunder, and the result of the recent elections was merely evidence that Englishmen endorsed the justness of the



Dedorme that it a man has dealt equarety with his fellowmen has attons are his best advertisers. I invite all to make hequiry of the character dimy seeds among overa million of ranners, Gardeners and Planters who have used them during the past thirty years. Raising a large portion of the seed sold, (few seedsman raise the seed they sell) I was the first seedsman in the Ifnited States to warrant (as per entialogue) their purity and freshness. By new Vegenble and Flower Seed Catalogue for 1888 will be sent PREPE to all who write for it. Among an immense variety, my friends will find hit (and in none other) a new drumhead Cabange, just about as early as Henderson's, but nearly twice remarks the search of the s