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DR. O'REILLY'S LETTER.

THE IRISH REVOLUTION

Unshaken Adherence of the People to Religion.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—One by one the County Conventions succeed each other, and are distinguished by such perfect order and unanimity that the bitterest anti-Nationalists are forced to acknowledge the fact. They would, however, weaken the favorable effect produced on public opinion by these assemblies by having Englishmen believe that the priests and the Parnellites have combined to take away and forbid at any convention the usual freedom of discussion. The proceedings, they say, are all governed by the iron rule of machine politics, in the use of which Irishmen have borrowed some of the worst features of our American electioneering processes.

It would be worse than useless to refute these assertions. Certain it is that between Mr. Parnell, the Parliamentary party, the clergy of both orders, and the great body of voters there is a perfect understanding. The popular masses are convinced, and they have the best of reasons to be so, that their lay and clerical leaders have at heart the achievement of a full measure of justice and freedom for Ireland, and that they are unanimously agreed on the means of attaining that end; and they thus leave to their misguided guides the regulation of all the preliminaries for each Convention. Each Convention, so far, has been an event which deeply stirred the national heart, and increased the faith of the people in the ultimate triumph of their cause.

I do not think that Americans have yet come to understand what a mighty revolution is taking place in Ireland, and what a unique and precious lesson the Irish are giving to the world in the truly Christian spirit which guides them in their struggle for independence, and the liberality which the Catholic majority show to Protestants of every denomination.

The revolution, both political and social, utterly differs from any of the deep changes that have occurred in European countries within the last century in one most essential particular. In France, in Italy, in Spain and Portugal, and their vast colonies, the political changes have either overturned altogether the Christian religion, or implanted in the education of youth and the spirit of the civil administration principles so hostile to Christianity, so baneful to all religious belief and practice, that in these countries legislation and government are either positively hostile to the Church, or coldly indifferent to all religious interests. Even in England the radical revolution, which is only in its first stage, will be sure within the next generation to assume toward revealed religion an attitude of bitter antagonism. The late extension of the franchise goes far to grant to the English masses and their representatives the political power yielded to the *Tiers Etat* in France, when the two other constitutional bodies consented to sit in the same hall with the representatives of the people, and thus to abdicate virtually in favor of the latter. Who that has any political sagacity or foresight in England but must see at the close of this year of grace, 1885, that both the House of Lords and the Church of England are within "measurable distance" of their legal extinction? Of royalty I should only venture to predict that within the same period it is destined to undergo profound modifications. And, while speaking of the coming revolution in England, I should also say that the transfer of political power and of landed property from the upper to the lower classes will not, unless I very much misconceive the nature of the moral forces governing the latter, be unaccompanied by a fearful and bloody upheaval. I do not think that American scholars and statesmen have taken careful note of the extent to which skepticism and demerit have penetrated Great Britain, but the very forces, those where religion has neglected to make its influence felt. There will be a terrible reaction.

In Ireland, on the contrary, religion among the popular masses has been, under all the wrongs and never sufficiently told sufferings of centuries, the only sustaining, soothing, enlightening, and strengthening force. Whenever the true history of this country is written from authentic documents, and by one solely studious of setting forth facts calmly and impartially, it will be seen that never did people in all the past endure crushing wrong so heroically, and that this heroic endurance was only surpassed by the sublime devotion of their clergy, both secular and regular.

I have tried my best to be both a conscientious student of Irish annals and an attentive observer of the actual condition of all classes here. After careful examination of the case, I am bound to say that it would be extraordinary, unnatural, if the Irish people did not venerate their clergy, for their lives for more than three centuries and a half have been bound inseparably together by the reciprocal services, the deep reverence, the most sacred affections, and undying aspirations, which must form ties that nothing seemingly ought to be able to sever or to weaken.

There was in the revolutionary movement originated by Fenianism and in the moral principles inculcated by its leaders more than one danger for the religious faith of the Irish people. I do not wish here to discuss their methods, or their purpose of separating the cause and action of the people from the influence of the priesthood. Into that movement, in their despair of all legal means of redress, many, very many, noble and pure-minded men threw themselves, only seeing before them a hateful tyranny to be overthrown, and deeming open force and secret conspiracy legitimate weapons of warfare.

I am not now denying that the Irish hierarchy twenty or thirty years ago were far from taking in the open pursuit of national rights the widest and foremost position they now occupy. There was a deep feeling of resentment in the national breast, and in the Fenian breast only—at the attitude assumed toward the popular aspirations by prelates who had the ears of the Administration.

But passing by a phase of the national movement which people may judge more dispassionately a few years hence, let me say that never, at any time in the history of Ireland, did there seem to exist a more cordial union of aim and action between the people, their political leaders and the clergy than at the present moment. It must have been remarked how heartily Protestant candidates are accepted by constituencies overwhelmingly Catholic, how unanimously both Protestant and Catholic Nationalists everywhere declare that in seeking for self-government, justice, and equality, the immense majority of the nation are only seeking for the interests of all creeds and classes.

Bitter, bitter as are the hostility and the hatred of the anti-Nationalist Protestants toward everything Catholic and all persons

connected with the national movement—a hostility and hatred which I daily hear expressed in language recalling the worst times of the pro-slavery struggle. I must say that such sentiments produce no corresponding passions among Catholics. I verily believe that were an Irish Parliament tomorrow sitting in College Green with full powers to legislate and rule, Catholics would be more tender of the feelings and interests of their Protestant fellow-citizens than of their own.

The Irish heart is a generous and forgiving heart, for it is a deeply religious heart. Herein lies my great hope for Ireland. Thanks to the active and powerful cooperation of the Catholic priesthood in the present work of peaceful revolution and reconstruction, the nation will remain more religious than ever. The extraordinary and most successful labors of the religious orders of men and women in educating the youth of Ireland—in saving from ignorance, vice, and social degradation the children of the laboring poor—have spread the blessings of instruction, secular and religious, from above downward through every class in the community. Thus all the most beneficial changes due to modern progress have come to the homes of Irishmen associated with the blessed name of religion, identified with the persons, the labors, and the pure lives of men and women wearing its consecrated livings.

The revolution, once consummated, and consummated it must be within the next two decades, will leave Ireland more than ever bound by love and gratitude to her religious teachers. Thus Ireland will have taught this golden lesson to the world—that a Christian people, precisely because they are thoroughly Christian, can struggle on by peaceful and constitutional means to achieve self-government and secure all intellectual and industrial progress, without losing any of those mighty vital forces which are represented by the word religion.

Meanwhile, the Irish nation needs all the wisdom and moderation of its leaders, all the sympathy of enlightened public opinion in the English-speaking world, all the support Irishmen and their descendants everywhere can give toward a struggle which is only in its beginning, and to which the adversary is bringing the most formidable weapons of warfare.

Again and again I have endeavored, through *The Star*, to make the friends of Ireland in America understand that the Irish landers, in the process of wholesale eviction, had it in their power to bide Ireland to death. I perceived during my visit to the north of Ireland that the majority there were combining to form a landlord league to counteract the influence and action of the National League. Had Lord Spencer continued to rule in Dublin Castle you would have seen before now evictions on the most formidable scale in operation all over the land. Relying on the support of the English Liberal party, and even of the Radicals, counting as well on that of the powerful class of English and Irish Tory landlords, the new League has begun its campaign. The strategy is to drive the people into agrarian violence by desperation, and thus to necessitate the use of armed repression everywhere. It is coercion under another name.

Between this and the end of January there will be more evictions in Ireland than during the preceding twelve months. God grant the poor people patience!

BERNARD O'REILLY, D.D. (in N.Y. Star.)

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. Try them. [11-7-cov]

INFLUENZA.

This is an epidemic worse and more depressing than an ordinary cold, and requires prompt remedies to break it up. Hagar's Pectoral Balsam is a trustworthy remedy for all forms of colds and their dangerous results.

The death rate in Dakota is only 5 in the 1,000.

CURED OF DEAFNESS.

Harry Ricardo, of Toronto, was deaf for eight years, and also suffered with Chronic Rheumatism. After all else failed Hagar's Yellow Oil cured both afflictions. Yellow Oil is a reliable internal and external remedy for all painful and inflammatory complaints.

Older is sold for 4 cents a gallon by the barrel by Crawford County farmers.

MALARIA is the action of disease germs in bad air, poor drainage, swampy regions, etc., upon the system, producing chills, fever, neuralgia and many dangerous diseases. Burdock Blood Purifiers regulates the bowels, liver and blood and wards off and cures Malaria.

A Spanish journal advocates the use of condemned criminals for cholera experiments.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove all kinds of Worms from Children or Adults.

A man in Randolph, N. Y., has saved a passion for old carriages that he has invested \$20,000 in them.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS are safe in all cases. They destroy and remove Worms in children or adults.

The suttee is still largely practiced in India. Over 3,000 widows by this means devoted themselves to death last year.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases, desires to make it known to such as may need it. The Recipe will be sent FREE with full directions for preparing and using. Send 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Name this paper.

Eight hundred children in Jersey City have been refused admission to the public schools because of insufficient accommodations.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a free trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Dyc's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many of our diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY?

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE.

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

"MY DEAR HUSBAND—How must I write to you, now that you are such a great man among all those great people in Washington? But I want you to be always my Daniel, my Daniel that I need not be afraid to talk to, when I see him, just as I did before. May I? When I think of your coming home at Christmas, I am so glad I cry; but then again, I think how small I will be in your eyes, after seeing those fine ladies who meet every day; but I don't care for that, Daniel. That you can't help seeing. If in your heart I am better to you than they would have been, if one of them had been your wife, then I will be glad you will have liked them. I know you love me, because you told me so very often, and because I love you with all my heart. I am not very, very unhappy. I am doing just what you wish me to do; but I miss you, and can't sleep very well thinking of you, and fearing that you will get sick. If you are, will you let me go and nurse you? I would go as your servant, and I know Mrs. Harper would keep Para for us."

Daniel paused; "Poor innocent, simple hearted child," he thought. "How little she knows of worldly wisdom to propose such a thing!" His heart was moved, he kissed the letter, and his eyes were dim with tears when he read on:—"I have heard all about the parties and dinners they give to you, dear Daniel, and I am so proud of you. Captain Donaldson says that there is one lady in Washington who has fallen in love with you. I am sorry for her. She could not help it, but can't you let her know that I am your wife, for she will be so wretched if she loves you too much, and then hears that you never loved her! What is her name? I love her because she liked you, if it is true. Captain Donaldson says that I am the strangest woman he ever saw. He thought I would be angry with you, and he said it was wrong in you to tell me so. I do not doubt you, Daniel. If I did, how could you love me or I love you?"

"Para is the dearest little creature ever born. She is just like you, Daniel. I could every hour till you will come home. Do you? Now, I will think that you are here, and I put my arms around your neck and say good-night. Your loving wife, ANGELINA."

Daniel laid Mrs. Harper's letter in his portfolio. He put Angelina's under his pillow, and returned to his bed. A sweet and restful calm came over him and he fell asleep. The next morning Colonel Keane came and found Mr. Courtney up and writing at his table, that was still covered with unanswered letters.

"You are early at business this morning, Courtney," said his friend. "I was afraid last night that you were sick; you looked very ill."

"I thought so, too," replied Mr. Courtney. "But Keane, do you know, one half my sickness is worry; depend upon it, more people die from worry than from any other cause."

"What about heaven, Daniel, do you find to worry under, unless it may be that you have more money than you know what to do with, and I'd like to worry about a little more than I have just now?"

"Why Keane, so long as I live and have anything, you know where to come when you want a few thousands!"

"To be sure, my generous fellow, I know that! I am queer. I keep my wants within my income. I got used to that in the army. An unmarried man like me, needs less than one with a family. Then I am not like you in so much society. You are right. Go ahead, I want to see you settled this winter. You can have your choice here. Allow me to be rich and a demerol good looking fellow, or a poor man, too, who takes with the bodies, if I ask you to be settled and smoke a cigar alone, will you be so kind to send off answers to some of these letters before I go up to the House?" said Daniel.

"By no means. By the way, I think I'll go and see Foster. I hear he is going to oppose you in debate, so good-bye."

No sooner had Colonel Keane left Mr. Courtney than three Southern lobbyists came in to talk over every possible plan, fair and unfair, to carry out their project, in which they expected the Louisiana member to give his time and influence. He had not learned as yet the magic words "I promise you," in order to quiet and get rid of applicants, without any serious intention of doing much for them. When he accused some politicians of this mode of getting rid of such visitors, they laughed and answered, "By next winter, Courtney, you will learn to say it too, with the mental reservation 'if I can'."

Daniel was again alone, and prepared his notes for debate hurriedly. So many interruptions gave him very little time for serious study, and it must have been seen by our reader that the interior and the exterior life of Daniel Courtney were in such opposition, that there must be continually a cycle of storms within his breast, almost impossible to calm. The wonder was that he achieved so much as he did.

We must read the drama of this person's life with generous judgment, and not allow one fault to outweigh his many virtues in the scales of justice. In the broad and beautiful landscape shadows do not dim the glorious sunlight of the picture.

It is sad to know how easily the fairest fruit is tainted by a small speck in the core. The ladies drove out with Mr. Courtney that day, and in the evening the same party occupied a box at the theatre.

Daniel was more attentive to Miss Vivie Grant than to Emily, and a looker-on might have decided that this young lady was in a fair way to entrap her admirer, if he relied upon as a correct indication of their feelings. Ah! it was far otherwise with Mr. Courtney. He read every change of expression in her face, and he knew that her vivacity that evening was forced. The simple appeal to him in Angelina's letter was before him, and for the moment he resolved to follow the counsel of his good wife, and to tell her,—"just her," as Angelina wrote, that Angelina was his wife. It was evident to him that Emily loved him, and he reproached himself for having allowed it to come to pass.

"We are talking of jealous husbands," said Miss Crawford. "What is your disposition, Mr. Courtney? Would you believe idle reports against your wife, if you had one, until they were proven to be true?"

"Miss Crawford, I dare not answer your question without a little time to think about it. But I own to you that my knowledge of myself leads me to fear that I am naturally jealous of those I love."

"Oh, I think you accuse yourself unjustly, for I believe a jealous nature is not a general one; it is in my opinion, a nature incapable of true love."

plished Mr. Courtney, looking into Emily's face for an instant only, "for I can love truly."

She flushed and changed the subject. Miss Grant was in some doubt whether this little confession was or was not intended as encouragement for her to continue her efforts to charm him! But she preferred to think that it was, and all the rest of the evening she gave the Southerner but little chance to say much to any one else of the party beside herself.

When they parted, Daniel, in a half whisper, said to Emily, "I would like to see you alone when it is agreeable to you that I should do so."

"At whatever time you prefer to name, Mr. Courtney," replied Emily, trembling in her voice.

"Shall I say next Saturday evening, at eight o'clock," he asked.

"Let it be so," she answered, "laconically. She was obliged to lean heavily on her father's arm, who was taking her to the carriage, and had overheard the conversation.

"You look pale, my dear," he said, after they were seated in the carriage, and Mr. Courtney had bid them good-night. Mr. Courtney was escorting the rest of the party in his own carriage to Mr. Crawford's house.

"Yes, father, I think that the sudden change from the warm theatre to the cold air outside has made me a little indisposed. I will soon pass away," answered Emily.

Miss Grant bantered Mr. Courtney all the way home about Miss Crawford. She was determined to ascertain if she had a rival.

Mr. Courtney was guarded in his reply, yet he did not deny that he admired Miss Crawford.

"Report says that Miss Crawford is to be married," said Miss Grant.

"To Lord L—," interrupted Mr. Courtney. "I did not hear that Lord L— had any chance," said Vivie.

"You are her friend, and ought to know," replied Mr. Courtney.

Vivie was anxious that he should think that Emily was engaged to Lord L—, though she knew to the contrary.

"Well, so I ought, and perhaps I do, but would it be honorable in me to abuse her confidence?" said the artful girl.

"Certainly not. I do not desire to know from you, Miss Vivie. It only interests me so far as to know that Miss Crawford loves one who is worthy of her, and who will make her happy."

"Then you are not, as I thought, the happy man!"

"I am not the happy man!"

Vivie was much elated in spirits when she reached the house, and she ran to Emily's room to talk over the dreadful events of the evening that they had passed. She found Emily inclined to be silent, but yet good humored, willing to allow her guest to talk as much as she liked, and all about Mr. Courtney.

"Emily, dear," she said, sitting on the side of Emily's bed, where she was lying, "you reached home before we did, and how quickly you are in bed, my dear. The longest way home, and talked about you all the time! You look pale; are you sick?"

"No, Vivie, only tired."

"Shall I go away?"

"Oh, no, if you like to stay."

"You are so amiable, Emily, you will not tell me that you want me to go."

"What do you want to say, Vivie?"

"Are you well enough to listen?"

Vivie seated herself comfortably for a long talk. She drew up a chair to the bedside, put her feet upon it, and covered them over with an Indian shawl! Poor Emily tried to look interested, but she would have given a good deal to be left alone, and, if possible, to sleep.

Then the story began of all that Vivie and Mr. Courtney had said at the theatre, of his compliments and half confessions of liking Miss Grant; and said Vivie:

"Emily, dear, you know I tell you everything. I do wish I can so pleased with you. I think him so agreeable—a handsome, and so unlike most of our Northern men, and of a holier man, I mean more likely to make passionate love than Northern lovers!"

"Perhaps, to meet this one at a time," interrupted Emily, laughing, "but a week his journeyed at Daniel for the moment Vivie implied he had said to her."

"No, I do not mean that, but I mean that, as he said to you to night, he can love deeply. Now, how did you take that?"

"I understood him to mean that he had already found out that he could love devotedly."

"So did I," said Vivie. Emily knew the vanity of her friend, because she had told her of the large number of her admirers.

"I wonder whom it is that he loves?" said Vivie; without waiting for an answer to her question, she added, "I'll tell you what he never let him know that I told you."

Vivie wanted to be sure to tell her secret, but Emily gave no sign of curiosity in the matter and the young gossip continued. "He told me that there were reports that you were going to be married, but that he had no further interest in the matter than to hope that your future husband would be worthy of you, and then, just for a joke, I said, 'Perhaps you are the happy man, Mr. Courtney?' and he became agitated, and said, 'No, Miss Grant, I am not!'"

Emily was bewildered. There had been no doubt in her mind of his intention to offer his heart when he dared to do so, and from his manner, and from what he had said, she was sure that the reason that he had asked to see her alone when he came to see her again, was in order to avow his desire to make her his wife, and now what could she think? What could she do? These painful thoughts were rapidly passing through her mind. The large clock struck two.

"Vivie, dear, it is so late, and I do not feel well to-night, may I ask you to let us talk over this subject to-morrow?" asked the poor girl, scarcely able to speak.

plexion, but without the charm of intellectual expression, and there was a lack of generosity in her face, such as Emily possessed. Yet Miss Vivie Grant was an acknowledged beauty in Washington society. She was petite in figure, graceful, and full of vivacity.

After she left the room, Mrs. Crawford kissed Emily affectionately, and asked her if she could do anything for her.

"No, thank you, mamma, I only need to go to sleep."

In a low-class hotel in Washington, that night, at this hour, an occupant of a small room in the third story was sitting by a pine table that was covered with a greasy cloth. He was writing a letter by the light of a candle, nearly burned into the socket of the candlestick. This man was middle-aged, fair in complexion, and not bad looking; but a close observer of faces would read in his hypocrisy, cowardice, and meanness. He looked at the letter when he had finished it, smiled exultingly, and then read it aloud to a boon companion.

"Dear Captain Donaldson,—I've a lot of notes to ship you to-night, and I hope you can do well with the cargo when you get it! C— is going ahead fast. He dines, wines, drives out, and goes to the theatre all in the same week with Miss C—."

"I keep close watch. I have an eye on him. The best business you can do for Courtney is to check off the white by making her free, and she will leave the master her free. He's a great man. We must look to our own interests, and do the thing well. You understand, Captain. Trust me. If anything more turns up, you will hear from me."

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speechless than Lubin when it was his duty to be silent. But no one could be more active in discovering the bad faith of anyone around his master than he was, when Mr. Courtney was in danger of being injured by them. For a long time Lubin had not liked Captain Donaldson. He thought he was hanging about Mr. Courtney for the sole purpose of borrowing money from him. He had a ship which Mr. Courtney had bought for him, and he traded between New Orleans and Philadelphia. His professions of friendship had deceived his master, and he had gained such a hold on his confidence and affection that it was impossible to make him believe the slight hints that Lubin, in a delicate way, gave of his opinion of the captain.

Captain Donaldson knew the value of Lubin's good opinion, and tried by presents and flattery to win it. Lubin declined the former respectfully, and despised him for the latter; so a bitter hatred sprang up in the captain's heart against the good servant, and he did not fail to report falsehoods against him.

At the Fall there were busy preparations being made for Mr. Courtney's return for the holidays, and Riggs and Blunt were ready to show a great increase of money in the banks, as well as valuable additions to the real estate from houses and shops bought in the city at auction sales. The profits were almost fabulous from the plantations. In proportion to this increase his love of money decreased. His wealth ceased to give him any real satisfaction after it had reached the sum which supplied all that his heart could rationally desire; and it became a care and a burden to him.

He wrote to Riggs and Blunt that his short visit home must be for undisturbed rest, and it was his desire that it should not be made public. Colonel Bellechasse, Mrs. Harper, Captain Donaldson, and Mr. Ralf were the only persons who must be apprised of his being in New Orleans Christmas week.

The day after Daniel had been at the theatre with Miss Crawford and the Misses Grant, he felt encouraged by the idea that he was in a fair way to find an escape from the terrible bondage under which he was suffering from his disguise. The advice in Angeline's letter to tell Miss Crawford he was married, had made a deep impression upon him; and her faith in him, though he knew it was not deserved, strengthened his resolution to throw off the ugly mask he was wearing. It was becoming daily more irksome and embarrassing to him, and, like a sickness, it had enfeebled him.

I have made the first step towards the right thing when I asked to see Emily alone. "I was in the House to-day and heard his impertinent attack on you," said the Colonel; "and I heard him just now say what a friend he was of yours! It reminded me of a letter I heard read from one artist to another. A friend of Mr. A., a brother artist, had some paintings on exhibition in the Royal Gallery, which a stupid, ignorant fellow, employed in a newspaper office, criticised unjustly in his miserable sheet, adding ridicule to insult in his article. The fellow had the impudence to write to the artist, 'Dear Bob, I had to handle your pictures rather harshly. Couldn't help it, you know, but I hope it will not interfere with our friendship.' To which the other answered, 'Dear Will, when I see you I'll pull your nose for you, but I hope it won't interfere with our friendship.' Mr. Courtney laughed heartily over the story, and the Colonel added, 'I'd like to pull Lubin's nose for you!' 'Oh, no, I don't mind such blows,' said Mr. Courtney; 'when we go into political life we must expect to be handled without gloves.' 'There is a grand dinner given to Webster to-night—are you going?' asked Colonel Keane. 'No, I was one of the committee who got it up, but I am inclined to think my money is all those young men wanted. They like to be masters of ceremony on these occasions.' 'Oh, Courtney, you must not be absent. They rely on speeches at the table from you and Webster.' 'I made an engagement with a lady for this evening, and I do not know how I can excuse myself.' 'If it is to be an escort, can I not take your place?' 'Not very well. I think, however, I can send a note and postpone the visit till Monday; that is, if you really think my absence would be remarked, and give offence.' 'I am very sure it would cause sincere regret, Courtney. You are the lion of the season. Next winter some one else will be the hero. Society, you know, lives on novelties.' 'I pity the poor dog, if he will dislike it as much as I do. I feel sometimes inclined to refuse all this notoriety.—To accept no invitations, and to receive very few visitors.' 'Oh, Courtney, and stand at and commented on, in the following odious to me.' 'You are supposed to be the richest man in America. Gold has its weight. You are liked, and in the house you are an eloquent orator. It is natural that you should be lionized, Courtney.' 'I feel that it deprives me of my liberty, and it has become intensely disagreeable.' 'You will show yourself at the dinner to-night, I hope. It is to be the finest gathering of the season.' 'I think I will, if I can excuse myself to Miss Crawford.' 'Ah! Miss Crawford is the lady!' 'Yes, I promised to make an informal visit this evening at Mr. Crawford's.' 'Well, I do not wish to urge you to forego that pleasure. I am a great admirer of Miss Crawford. I wish I stood in your shoes, Courtney.' 'Do you forget the time-honored proverb: 'No one knows where the shoe pinches so well as the wearer?' 'Ha! Ha! that is true.' 'Well, Colonel, I'll send an excuse at once if you like, and you may expect me at the dinner.'

fitting dispositions, that are ever producing misery; and the good and the evil striving for control. A merciful Providence has so ordered it that from evil shall come suffering as a warning to avoid it. This same Father Creator of all things has given his creatures power to overcome evil; but he leaves them to do so or not. Daniel Courtney was not blindly forging his own chains. He knew that his act towards Angeline was a despicable one, for which he despised himself as he would have done any other man who had outraged the laws of society as he was doing. However, he selected himself somewhat in the thought that his intention was sincere to make amends soon. As amends ever he made? The mistake, the fatal mistake of postponement to amend, Mrs. Harper had again and again shown him. In many cases that had been known to her consequences were dreadful. He acknowledged that her counsels were wise, and that in a little time longer all would be made right. She had ceased in her letters to him to allude to the subject, because she saw it was useless.

Saturday came, the day of his visit to Emily, and it found our friend nervous, irritable, and by a mistake, the fatal mistake of postponement to amend, Mrs. Harper had again and again shown him. In many cases that had been known to her consequences were dreadful. He acknowledged that her counsels were wise, and that in a little time longer all would be made right. She had ceased in her letters to him to allude to the subject, because she saw it was useless.

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Questions Answered!!!
Ask the most eminent physician
Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for allaying all irritations of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, child-like refreshing sleep always?
And they will tell you unhesitatingly
"Some form of Hops!!!"

CHAPTER I.
Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:
"What is the only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?"
"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically 'Buckley!!'"
Ask the same physicians
"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, &c.," and they will tell you
"Mauviel's or Dandelion!!!"

How can these remedies be combined with others equally valuable?
And how can it be proved that such a wonderful and efficacious curative power is developed, which is not only in its operations that no disease or ailment can possibly exist or resist its power, and it is harmless for the most frail woman, weak, invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.
Patients?
"Almost dead or nearly dying!"
For years, and generally by physicians, of Bright's and other urinary diseases, liver complaints, severe cough, called consumption, have been cured.

"Some very early cases!!!!"
From agency of overwork, nervousness, weakness, and various diseases peculiar to women.
People drawn out of shape from exertion, excess of rheumatism, inflammation and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.
"Suffering from blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact, almost all diseases fit!"
Have been cured by Mauviel's, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

with him the Irish party has declared it will readmit the sitting member, Mr. Philip Callan to its councils. The question is not so much a political as a personal one. Mr. Callan possesses great personal influence in Louth, with which district he has been identified for many years. Curiously enough he is supported by the extreme Nationalists, as Ribbonmen, as well as by the publican influence and his wide family connections. At the last election he was defeated at Dundalk by Mr. Parnell's influence, but obtained his seat in Louth despite the opposition of the Nationalist leaders. A strong party in the country is resolved to support him again for purely personal reasons, even should the Convention reject him. There will be a bitter fight, with a good chance that Mr. Callan will again successfully defy the Nationalist leaders. But even if elected Mr. Callan will not be admitted to membership in the Irish party.

The Conventions practically close next week, only the Reform Union and Louth going into the following week.

CONSOLATRIX AFFLICTORUM.
MARY ON CALVARY.
"Now there stood by the cross of Jesus, his mother,"
St. JOHN, XIX, 25.

Dear mother, life is dreary,
No comfort here I see;
I turn, with sorrow weary,
From this bleak world to thee.

It is thy power that strengthens me,
In weakness, doubt and fear,
Thy smile consoles my saddened heart
And sorrows disappear.
When'er the sinner, touched by grace,
Resolves from sin to part,
And prays to thee, with childlike love,
What sweetness fills his heart.

'Mid trials here that vary,
My soul is sore oppressed,
I fly to thee, O Mary,
For solace, peace and rest.

Sweet Virgin Mother, deign to hear,
My earnest loving prayer;
Protect me through life's pilgrimage
And take me to thy care.
Oh, be thou with me, night and day,
Throughout this painful strife,
Obtain for me the victory
Of everlasting life.

Beneath thy safe protection
No evil shall I fear;
I'll cling with fond affection,
To thee, my Mother dear.

When sinners call on thee for aid,
The demons trembling flee;
Then thou wilt never, Mother dear,
Refuse to help to set me free.
By all the anguish of thy heart,
Once pierced by sorrow's sword,
I crave thy love and mercy in,
Dear Mother of Our Lord.

Beneath the cross, in sorrow,
Thy soul found no relief;
No comfort couldst thou borrow
From creatures in thy grief.

Thy heart was filled with bitterness,
And drearful was thy loss,
When Jesus died to save us all,
To anguish on the cross.
O Mother, it is hard to bear
The loss of those we love,
But sweet the hope when life is o'er,
To meet with them above.

O, suffering Virgin Mother,
Thy heart is breaking now;
On earth is found no other
So desolate a bow.

O, I would stand on Calvary
To sympathize with thee,
Beneath the cross, where thy dear Son
Hath died for love of me.
And with repentant Magdalen
At Jesus' feet I kneel,
And balm to my contrite tears
And seek His wounds to heal.

How sweet, amid our grieving,
To find a friend to share
Our sorrows, thus relieving
The burden we must bear.

That faithful friend we find in thee,
For thou our mother art,
And 'neath the cross we contemplate
The anguish of thy heart.
O Mother, may we learn from thee
To suffer with thy Son,
And say to him, in loving hearts,
O God, Thy will be done.

O when my life is closing,
Dear Mother, come to me,
That, in thy arms reposing,
I may belong to thee.

Behold the grave I now implore,
In life's last solemn hour,
Oh! be thou my mother then,
And grant me thy power.
If, under thy protecting care,
I yield my soul to heaven,
I'll be secure from every ill,
And gladly welcome death.

M. S. B.

SKILFUL SURGICAL OPERATION.
The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billth of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate and feed the following symptoms:—The appetite is quite poor. 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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1885. The Dominion Government revenges itself upon the Montreal City Council for having adopted that resolution condemning the execution of Louis Riel, by ordering the Civic Board of Health to remove the disinfecting shanty on the Champ de Mars within twenty-four hours failing which, it will be levelled to the ground.

The Rev. Father Sentenne, the esteemed and respected pastor of Notre Dame, was interviewed by a Star reporter yesterday. In answer to the question of what he thought of the Riel agitation, he said: "I think that it is in every way justifiable. The deservedness of Riel's death I will not discuss, but I am certain of one thing, and that is the fact that had been an English Protestant Metis chieftain, and not a French-Canadian, he undoubtedly would not have been hanged."

WHY THEY SHOULD RESIGN. The Ottawa Citizen says that THE POST has, "in the most unwarrantable manner" associated Ireland and Irish affairs with the Riel case, and adds it "takes it for granted that Mr. Costigan will not be dictated to in the matter of resigning from Sir John's Cabinet."

REL'S APPEAL FOR JUSTICE. A LETTER ADDRESSED BY HIM TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE TRIAL. Louis Riel, the martyred Chief of the Metis, wrote on the 6th of May last, two days before the battle of Batoche, a letter which he sent to the Irish World, of New York, and which he entitled "An appeal for justice."

THE STAR CLOUDED. The Montreal Daily Star apparently takes great pleasure in making the statement that two morning contemporaries were hissed and groaned at during the demonstration held on Monday night to condemn the action of the Government in hanging Louis Riel.

WHAT TROUBLES ITS LIVER. Says the Daily Witness of last evening:—"The Nationalists find that they are going to be crippled in the coming elections by English gold, which is to be freely spent by Loyallists."

OUR FRIENDS AND OUR ENEMIES. Under the above heading our esteemed contemporary, Le Monde, publishes the following article in its editorial columns of last evening. The article speaks for itself, and the Irish Canadian people throughout the Dominion will no doubt fully appreciate the spirit and the sentiment that dictated it.

down to them by these same working girls, are not afraid to stand by and vindicate the Irish cause by wealth of brain and pocket. The role which was played by the working girls has now been taken up by their sons, whether they fill positions in the White House, in the National Congress, in the State Executives or Legislatures, in the hierarchy of the Church, or in the manifold branches of commerce and finance.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER. THE Canadian public will be interested in learning and bearing in mind until the day of retribution the names of the Ministers who are directly responsible for the execution of Riel, for the disgrace brought upon the name of Canada, and for the irritation created among the people.

- SIR JOHN MACDONALD, PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL. SIR A. P. CARON, MINISTER OF MILITIA. SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN, MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS. HON. M. BOWELL, MINISTER OF CUSTOMS. HON. A. W. MCLELLAN, MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES. HON. JOHN COSTIGAN, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE. HON. W. THOMPSON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE. HON. THOS. WHITE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, SECRETARY OF STATE. HON. J. H. POPE, MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS. HON. JOHN CARLING, MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE. SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, POSTMASTER-GENERAL. HON. FRANK SMITH, WITHOUT PORTFOLIO.

THE DUBLIN FREEMAN ON THE EXECUTION. The Montreal Daily Star published, in last evening's issue, the subjoined cable despatch sent special from Dublin to the New York Herald; but our Montreal luminary took special care to cut out the last two lines of the despatch, as they were too complimentary to THE POST.

DUBLIN, Nov. 17.—The Riel execution cabled here to-day has excited great feeling naturally against the English authorities. Mr. Gray, M.P., in his newspaper, the Freeman's Journal, says:—"Everything was done to exasperate the sympathizers of Riel. His trial was a judicial mockery of which any free nation ought to be ashamed."

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Le Monde says:—"We call the attention of the French patrons and French Canadian readers of the Star to the attitude taken: by it on the Riel question, and particularly to yesterday's article in that sensational sheet, which knows, where the opportunity presents itself, how to display its hatred and fanaticism against our race."

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There are other English newspapers just as well informed, even though they do not open their columns to all sorts of street rumors, just as complete, just as well got up as the Star, and which our fellow-citizens can read with profit to themselves and without feeling a blush of indignation rush to their cheeks.

But deaf to the highest and noblest considerations of the nation's honor and magnanimity, blind to the welfare, peace, union and happiness of the Canadian people, the Government, to its eternal disgrace, resolved, for party purposes and interests, to defy the country, insult an entire race and laugh at the good will and opinion of the whole world.

Our position on this Riel question has not only been approved by the masses of the Irish Canadian people throughout the Dominion, but it has been endorsed by our other Irish Canadian conferees. They saw that we had taken up a stand on the platform of justice, fair play and national honor, and they have come to keep us company.

THE IRISH-CANADIAN OF TORONTO relates how the Orangemen threatened destruction to the Government if Sir John did not string Riel up. It was more to avenge the death of Scott than to punish him for the part he played in the late rebellion that the Orangemen kept "badgering and browbeating the Premier incessantly."

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Bayard have much to answer for. A word here to the French and Irish of Canada, and I am done: I beg and pray that they will not allow themselves to be induced by any threats or by any blandishments to come out against us.

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the blood of Riel, we fear that he has lost, by that surrender, his hold on those followers in Quebec who have, in good report and ill, rallied to his standard. We also fear that Sir Hector and Sir Adolphe, together with Monsieur Chapleau, need never again face a Lower Canada constituency."

A SMALLPOX LETTER. SOME years ago there lived in this city a lady of eccentric tendencies, who took so lively an interest in the welfare of her fellow-beings that she was continually employed in inscribing what she termed "scrolls" to the rulers of the earth.

IT would appear that Montreal contains now at least one of her citizens, who, while exhibiting as great a degree of modesty as the lady referred to, adds to it an unlimited amount of venom.

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Meagher. This gives some rather remarkable exposures. Certain it is that the reports of the agencies are no use, and often absolutely mischievous. Not long ago one of the agencies was mulcted in damages in Ontario for having rated a trader as first-class, whereas he had never had money, and at the time was utterly insolvent.

REDRESSING THE GRIEVANCES. The Hon. Thomas White, the new Minister of the Interior, has been travelling in the North-West in order to become acquainted with the people and ascertain personally what are their wants and grievances.

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"may well say mea culpa for their delay in taking measures which would have pro- served the peace of the country."

AN UNDESERVED CONDEMNATION. It is always a grave and serious matter to condemn and denounce great national movements, but it becomes a matter of the deepest regret when condemnation is wrongly and undeservedly pronounced upon the intentions, the motives, the aims and actions which are at the basis of a public movement.

We all remember how in the early days of the Land League, only four or five years ago, how it and its noble leader were denounced and condemned on this and the other side of the line, and especially in Ireland itself, by men high in civil and ecclesiastical authority; but to-day we find the case of the League and the leadership of Parnell triumphantly vindicated in the eyes and esteem of the world; we find the bishops and archbishops, who did all in their power to crush the great national rising, now standing up by the side of Parnell, manfully retracting their censures, and proffering him the hand that such a short time ago was opposed to him and his.

Obedient the dictates of conscience of justice and right, THE POST stood by that great Irish national movement through those dark days, until to-day we have the satisfaction of seeing the entire Irish hierarchy, a large section of the American Episcopate and clergy, and, we are proud to add, a good number of the most eminent prelates and respected priests in Canada enrolled in the ranks of the National League and aiding the National movement by pen, voice, and pocket. Thus has time brought us a swift and eloquent justification of the course adopted and pursued by THE POST.

Will history repeat itself in regard to the present movement, which has been inaugurated by the people of Canada to punish a Ministry for a great crime, but which has been condemned in pretty strong and warm terms, as will be seen by a reference to another column.

Yes, we think history will repeat itself. Our reasons for so thinking are few, but they are fundamental and insuperable.

In the first place the movement is a just and legitimate one. The people who elect the government are the ones to pass judgment upon the actions of the Government; that is their right and that is the essence of the constitutional system under which we live. We don't suppose there is any intention of dispossessing or preventing the people from using such a right as they deem fit and proper.

Now, the present government, known as Sir John A. Macdonald's, has, in the course of its administration of the affairs of the country, sent a man to the gallows whom his judges had recommended to mercy, for whose life civilization and humanity pleaded in every shape and form, whose grace had been petitioned for by the immense majority of the Canadian people, but whose head was demanded by a bloodthirsty and fanatical section of the community.

That execution, like any other act of the Government, say, for instance, Sir John's telegram for another \$10,000, becomes a subject for the people's approval or disapproval. And who is going to assert and hold that only this or that portion of the people are interested in passing judgment upon the conduct of the Government? Still we are told that the English, the Scotch and the Irish people of Canada have nothing to do with the hanging of Riel; that it is none of their funeral, and that the French ought to be left to themselves to settle the question.

Against this doctrine we must protest most emphatically. This is a most pernicious and unconstitutional proposition to lay down in a confederation like ours, and where the population is so mixed, both as regards creed and nationality.

It amounts to saying that the Canadian people, as a whole, should not take united action for or against a policy or an act of the Government, that this section or that portion of the population only should act as the government's conduct affects it. Thus, if the people of Ontario suffered from any measure of the Government, the people of Quebec and the other provinces should not bother their heads about Ontario's suffering, it did not concern them.

Such a political doctrine is as absurd on the face of it as it is mischievous. As the body cannot afford to have any of its members hurt with impunity, so the Confederation cannot afford to see any of its provinces unjustly dealt with. When one is touched the others must come to its rescue.

So that far from holding and teaching that the French-Canadians, or the Province of Quebec alone, should be left to deal with the Government in this Riel matter, we say and hold that it is the duty of all citizens of this Dominion, irrespective of creed or race, to organize and help to onst a Government that has so basely discredited itself.

Our second and last reason for saying that history would repeat itself, in as much as the stand taken by THE POST on this question and the present movement will be fully justified and vindicated in time, is that the condemnation levelled at the movement was unjust and undeserved.

The movement was condemned and denounced on the ground that race and religious questions were involved, and that its object and aim were the assertion of one nationality over others. This is a most erroneous and mischievous conception of the char-

acter and object of the Riel movement. There is absolutely no question of race or religion, or national party, in the sense it is used, at the bottom of the movement. We are more than surprised, that any should have been led into such grievous error concerning a great public movement, and owing to that error, and to the want of reliable, full and authentic information concerning the true character and aim of the movement, should be led to pass an unjust and undeserved condemnation upon it and those who support it.

The movement is in no way exclusive; it is not directed against any class or race of citizens, for it embraces them all. There is no intention of the French riding it rough shod over anybody else. All that is sought for, all that is demanded, is the overthrow of a Government which the people consider, and have a perfect right to consider, did not consult the best interests of Canada in hanging Louis Riel.

A DEMAGOGIC LIE.

It was not to be expected that the Montreal Gazette would abandon the Government and party in which its fortunes are so intimately bound up; but the public have a right to expect from it that there will be no willful deception or falsehoods about the events that are developing in the political world. When the Gazette calls the movement inaugurated on the Champ de Mars one "for the formation of a French Canadian party," it promulgates a demagogic lie,—a lie calculated to embitter one section of the people against the other,—a lie calculated to fan the flames of a war of races. The movement is not for the formation of a French-Canadian party, it is solely and simply one for the punishment of Sir John and his colleagues, and to drive them from power. The English, the Scotch and the Irish, who love fair play and who respect reciprocally the sentiments of the various races composing the population of Canada, are and should be as much interested as the French in punishing the authors of a crying injustice. To-morrow it may be the turn of some other section of the people that might have to resent an injury done them by the government, and then we would as willingly and forcibly invite the rest of the citizens to cooperate with them to attain their object. Is the Gazette preparing to follow in the steps of the Toronto Mail, which is excitedly talking about French domination, after having been maintained in power for nearly a quarter of a century by the same French people? If the Gazette cannot be honest and truthful, it ought, at least, to be careful.

THE GAZETTE'S DISCOVERY.

The Montreal Gazette of this morning says: "An evening contemporary, which professes to speak on behalf of the Irish Catholics of 'Montreal.' Our morning contemporary has discovered at a rather late hour of the day that it is only a matter of profession with its 'evening contemporary' when it speaks on behalf of the Irish Canadian people.

The peculiarity about the Gazette's discovery is, that as long as the "evening contemporary," to which it now denies the right to speak in the name of the Irish people, supported the Government of Sir John Macdonald, its measures and its men, the Gazette never found any fault with the "evening contemporary" for speaking in the name, not only of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, but of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion. When we had words of praise and commendation for the Government it was no mere matter of profession, it was the right of the "evening contemporary" to voice the sentiments of the Irish people; but when that evening contemporary has the courage to stand up for the honor of the nation, for justice and humanity, against the wrongs and ill-will of party, and to denounce a crime committed by the Government, then the Gazette meanly and feebly spitters out, "You've no right to do so on behalf of the Irish Catholics of Montreal." The Gazette has a bad case when it attacks the attorney and fails, or is unable to answer his arguments. We defy the Gazette to point to a single argument or statement, in our article of yesterday, which is not based on truth, fact, logic and sound constitutional doctrine. We make no fiery appeals to the people, nor do we give them unmitigated lies to swallow as a morning contemporary does. What we have to say we say it fearlessly and we give reasons for saying it. Where truth, justice and fair play are, there will THE POST always be, and there will the Gazette ever find its evening contemporary, as the leading journals, Catholic and non-Catholic, of the United States and of Canada never fail to find it.

A FEW OPINIONS.

As the Gazette has questioned our right to speak on behalf of the Irish Canadian people, we will just refer to a few authoritative expressions of opinion on the matter:— A distinguished ecclesiastical dignity of Ontario writes:—"I am more than pleased with your articles on Riel and the hanging of the unfortunate man. Your reasoning on the subject cannot be overcome, and I think must, ought and will be heard. The Executive is not without knowing them; they have been copied and favorably commented on, and therefore must be heard. THE POST, as to its editorials, is doing its duty." The Rev. gentleman adds: "Riel's hanging was demanded because of the death of Scott in the first fracas and to satisfy the Orange demon, and therefore was he opposed to the execution."

That is an instance out of many of what is thought of THE POST in ecclesiastical circles. Now, as to what the opinion of the citizens at large is regarding THE POST, we will let the following letter, received from a prominent citizen of Ontario, say:— To the Editor of THE POST and TRUE WITNESS. DEAR SIR,—Permit me to acquaint you of the gratification I feel over the firm stand you have taken on the Riel affair, and to assure you that this feeling is very general among Irish Catholics here. I am sure your many readers will concur with you in demanding the resignation of the Hon. Jno. Costigan from a ministry which has shown itself so subservient to and entranced by the dictates of the Orange faction in Ontario, and thereby, as the representative of the Irish Catholics in that Ministry give expression to the indignation all Catholics feel in the matter. Follow up the course you have taken and you will voice the sentiments of that section of the people of which you are the able exponent in this Dominion. Yours approvingly, WOLFE ISLAND, ONT., NOV. 22, 1885.

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"A FOUL DEED." Under the above heading the Catholic Record, of London, Ont., edited by the Rev. Father Coffey, publishes in its last issue the following leading article, which we commend specially to the attention of the Gazette and those who may happen to think like it. Says the Catholic Record:—"The foul deed is done, another victim sacrificed to the Moloch of Orange hate—the virgin pages of Canadian annals reddened with blood, and the structure of confederation shaken to its very lowest foundations. The hanging of Louis Riel and the maintenance of Dewdney in a place he has dishonored, is the greatest political blunder perpetrated since Canada first entered on national existence. The whole country had just been rejoiced to hear of the completion of the Pacific Railway when this anguishing deed was done—dividing man from man, and setting citizen against citizen. A fate that Britain, with all her might and greatness, did not decree for Cetewayo or Arabi Bey has befallen the unfortunate Chief of the Metis. It is all very well for interested men, men who hanker after the loaves and fishes of office, or men now in possession of the feshpots of Egypt, to cry out against the infamy and the guilt of the half-breed leader. We seek not to extenuate his guilt, nor to palliate his misdeeds. But we do say that if ever there was a case in which the clemency of the Crown should have been exercised, this verily was one. Riel was the leader of a people whom all honest men admit to have been severely wronged, and he had been tried by a court ever borne, he had been tried by a court declared by one of the ablest of Canadian jurists—a man who loved him not—unconstitutional; and then his sanity had more than once, and by men of undoubted weight of character and experience, been called in question. But still he was hanged. Hanged! But not, mark you, for his part in the late insurrection; he was hanged because of the execution of Scott at Fort Gary in 1870. For this crime he had already suffered the severest of punishments, banishment from his own country and people. But the Orange Moloch would not be satisfied. The judges, acting under orders from their leaders in Ottawa and elsewhere, sent their ultimatum to the executive and Riel's blood has been offered to appease the monster. Will Orangeism now be satisfied? Not at all. Give that foul beast blood and he will demand more. Our French friends and fellow-citizens are now enabled to see the true nature of this bloody and infamous association, whose entire history is one of murder and violence. These are strong terms, but no stronger than the exigencies of the case demand.

With heart and soul we join with the POST in urging the closest union at this critical moment between French and Irish Catholics of the Dominion. Riel has been made a victim to Orange hate and bigotry. The judges may now rejoice, and rejoice they will for the moment. But if the Catholics of Canada, rising in their might, show them that they cannot here erect and maintain that same species of Protestant ascendancy that so long debased and disgraced Ireland, their rejoicing will be of short duration. The recent public declarations of the Orange body leave no room for doubt as to its intentions. Not satisfied with closing the doors of Municipal Councils in every Province where they are numerous enough to do so against Catholics, not content with making it almost impossible for any Catholic to win legislative honors except by strongly Catholic and French means, they have raised the cry that the French must go. Quebec is henceforth to be the objective points of their assaults. Insidious attempts have been for years made to destroy the autonomy of the Provinces for the purpose of oligarchizing French influence in this Dominion. These efforts French statesmen have not resisted, until at last they were thought so passive as even to bear a murderous blow to their nationality without the slightest resentment. It is difficult to predict the immediate political results that must follow so grave an occurrence as the execution of the half-breed chieftain.

THE PASTOR HONORED AND MEDITED On the anniversary birthday of Father Joseph de Repentigny, formerly of St. Ann's parish, Montreal, and now pastor at Hinchinbrook, some seventy of his parishioners and friends stole their way into the parsonage about 7.30 in the evening. Rain, snow, bad roads, darkness, nothing could hinder them from being present at the rendezvous. Things from being settled secretly before hand, presents bought and baskets prepared, to surprise the pastor. At 8 o'clock the reverend Father was requested to the office. To his great surprise he saw the office and refectory and the whole house full of light and people, old and young, even babies, all in full dress and bearing in their countenance an air of self contentment. Mr. James Leaby, in the name of all, addressed him with very complimentary words, and wished him many and many happy years in Hinchinbrook. Then came in Messrs. Richard Mahoney, Bernard McCann, Henry Duffin and his young daughter Kate, John McCarthy, John McCormick and Daniel McCann, each one having in his hand a very handsome silver-plated table article. The reverend Father was so pleased with his parishioners and friends of Hinchinbrook, that this evening he was proud of them, not so much on account of these beautiful gifts so gratifying to him, as on account of the public and substantial proof they give of the virtues they cultivate in their hearts and specially of the sweetness of all gratitude. All my life, said he, I will keep in my heart, as green as these crocuses on their stand, and as bright as these triple-plated silver vases, the memory of this my thirty-sixth birthday. I am sorry for one thing, he added: You had a right to let me know beforehand that you were coming here this evening. I would have had a little porter prepared to receive you. "We have every-

thing ready here, Father," was the immediate answer. And pies, biscuits, cakes, apples, grapes, &c., were brought in, while music, and songs and merry chatting afforded to everyone the pleasure of a most agreeable soiree.—Com.

THE NEGLECTED GRAVES OF AN HISTORICAL CANADIAN BURYING GROUND.

BY JOHN FRASER, MONTREAL. No. 2.

The writer recently paid a visit to the old Protestant burying ground on the Papineau Road, the last resting place of many of the Protestant dead of Montreal, and of Canada, of a past generation. It is now nearly four score years since this old burial place was first opened. It was then far out on the outskirts of the city, being fully three miles distant from the parish church of Notre Dame, but at the present day the city has stretched over a mile eastward of it.

It is now over forty years since the new Protestant burying ground—Mount Royal Cemetery—was opened, and a large number of the bodies have been removed to it, but the remains of those who had or have no living friends here still lie neglected in the old ground.

On entering that old home of Montreal and Canada's almost forgotten dead ones, the words of the poet came forcibly and appropriately to mind:—

"Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire, Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed, Or that the calumns of rotten priests might have defied."

This place, doubtless, seventy years ago, was a spot of beauty, well attended to home, of the dead, having flower-decorated graves carefully looked after by living, loving relatives, with handsome headstones and costly tablets erected to perpetuate their memories, and neat iron railings enclosing many of the graves.

What a sickening sight now presents itself! It has the appearance of an "earthquake's spoil," as if it had been the scene, on some past day, of a battle field! Tablets displaced! Headstones and railings broken and scattered here, there and everywhere around, remembering one of the ravages of hostile artillery! Opened and still unfilled graves, from which the remains have been taken and removed to Mount Royal Cemetery, presenting a ghastly sight!

This old neglected spot is very dear to many of the present generation—particularly to Scotchmen; two-thirds of the sleepers there bear Scotch names; many of them have now no relations in Montreal, being scattered all over the Dominion of Canada, many others of them never had relations living here, being young men—Scotch lads, who came over at that early day to seek their fortunes in Canada, lie buried there! No kind eye to watch or look after their last resting place! Their friends or families in Scotland holding burial certificates, showing that this and that one of their friends lies buried in the Protestant burying ground on the Papineau Road, in the city of Montreal, Canada. But were such relatives to visit Montreal at the present day it would be a sorrowful sight for them to witness the desecration there! They might as well seek the burial place of Moses on Nebo's Mountain Slope as to find the spot of earth covering their dead here.

The writer's family was early connected with the destinies of Canada, and while searching amid the surrounding desolation and desecration of this old burying ground, he came across the headstone erected over the last resting place of his paternal grandfather and three members of his family, bearing the following inscription:—

—SACRED— TO THE MEMORY OF HUGH FRASER, A NATIVE OF INVERNESS SHIRE, SCOTLAND, AND FOR MANY YEARS A RESIDENT OF MONTREAL, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON FEBRUARY, 1823, AGED 70 YEARS. —AND OF— ISABELLA FRASER, HIS WIFE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 4TH NOVEMBER, 1831, AGED 72 YEARS. —AND OF— ALEXANDER FRASER, HIS SON, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH OCTOBER, 1849, AGED 25 YEARS. —AND OF— JANET FRASER, HIS DAUGHTER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 24TH AUGUST, 1818, AGED 15 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS.

This headstone records the deaths of four of the family—the writer's family, but of this family, paternal and maternal, bearing the same name, it may truly be said of them:—"Their graves are severed far and wide." Some of them are sleeping on battlefields in far India. Several fell during the American Revolutionary war. One died around the lost but recaptured cannon on Lundy's Lane. Another, a West India Planter, fills a grave never seen by any of his family. And, still another, a Chief Factor in the Hudson Bay Company, lies buried on a Pacific slope of the Rocky Mountains, the spot being only known to a few hunters of the Buffalo and traders in furs. The whistler of the railway may now be heard near his last resting place, but he hears it not!

The head of the family, as recorded on this headstone, visited Canada over one hundred years ago, in 1774, then quite a youth. This was while the United States were Colonies of Great Britain. He was in Boston Harbour the next year (1775) on board of a British man-of-war, during the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was an eye-witness of that battle. Twenty-five years later he became a permanent settler in Canada and was one of the first Scotchmen to cut down a tree in the then wilds of Argenteuil. Hugh Fraser, the sleeper in that lone grave, far away from his native hills. No blooming heather nor blue bells of old Scotia to mark the spot, was born about the year 1750, in Inverness, Scotland. This was a few years after the Scotch rebellion of '45. His father and all his father's relatives were in the Fraser Regiment on fatal Culloden, fighting for Royal Prince Charlie! His mother, with hundreds of other Scotch women, was in the Fraser camp, following the fortunes and misfortunes of the clan. The dread echoes of Culloden sounded in her ears! She was an eye-witness of the sweep and the tramp of Cumberland's proud horse as they pursued and unmercifully cut down the broken and scattered clans!

We may here note that a relative of his father's was the standard-bearer of the Fraser fighting at Culloden. He saved his banner by leaping a dyke which a pursuing Cumberland horse could not clear; but receiving from the dragoon a sabre slash, as a farewell parting, on his right leg. That same man—thirteen years later—carried that same banner in the St. Simon Fraser, in the same regiment, in Wolfe's army, and played it in the royal cause, on the plains of Abraham, at Quebec, on the 13th of September, 1759.

The Parliament of Victoria has passed a law abolishing barmaids in that part of the British empire.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO—GLAISTONE SPEAKS AGAIN IN MONTREAL—HE HINTS AT THE ABOLITION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SALISBURY'S ELECTION LETTER—CHURCH DIS- ESTABLISHMENT DECLARED THE VITAL ISSUE—NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN—FEDDS FROM AMERICA.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—A Parnellite manifesto signed by Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Justin McCarthy, Sexton, Healy, Redmond, O'Kelly and Biggar has been issued to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland. It says the Liberals are appealing to the electors for support under false pretences. They have flagrantly violated their solemn pledges made to Ireland. It denounces the coercive practices resorted to under their regime and says the manner of their enforcement of the Coercion act has been most brutal. Juries have been packed with unprecedented shamelessness, an innocent man have been sentenced to a living death of penal servitude. Twelve hundred men have been imprisoned without trial, and ladies have been convicted under an obsolete act directed against the degraded of their sex. The press and public meetings were suppressed as if Ireland were Poland and the administration in England were the Russian autocracy. The representatives of Liberalism in Ireland were men like Foster and Earl Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any other statesmen during the past century. If the long delayed triumph had not expelled the Liberals, Earl Spencer would still be at Dublin Castle and coercion would be triumphant in Ireland. The landlords, instead of making reasonable abatements in rents which the depression in agriculture demanded and which every landlord in England and Scotland conceded, would be evicting their tenants by wholesale with Spencer encouraging them, the police and soldiers and the coercion magistracy would have filled the jails in assisting them. Under the name of free schools the Liberals are making an insidious attempt

TO CRUSH RELIGIOUS EDUCATION and establish a state of tyranny and intolerance to fetter conscience. The reform of the code of procedure of the House of Commons as set forth by the Liberals is a new gag for application to all opponents of Liberalism in the Commons and despotic methods of mean machinery. The Birmingham caucus has made a specious demand for a majority against the Irish party. This would mean a power to crush the anti Radical in Parliament. First they would then propose for Ireland some scheme which would be doomed to failure, because it would not be suitable to the wants of the people, and finally they would force down a halting measure of self-government by the same methods of wholesale imprisonment by which durability was bought for the impracticable land act of 1881. Therefore we feel bound to advise that

NO CONFIDENCE BE PLACED IN THE LIBERAL or Radical party, and it is, as far as possible, to prevent the government of the Empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous and incompetent that Irish Nationalists should not vote for Liberal or Radical except in some few cases in which congenious folly to the Irish cause in the last Parliament has given a guarantee that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly and unprincipled herd, who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obedience to the call of the "whip" or the mandate of a caucus. We will communicate their names to the Nationalists.

GLAISTONE SPEAKS AGAIN. ENDSBURGH, Nov. 21.—Mr. Gladstone this afternoon delivered his third speech of the campaign at Dalkeith. Fully 3,000 persons were present. He said he was confident the Liberals would elect a majority of the members of the House of Commons in the coming elections. The dependence of the Tories, he said, on the Irish voters was unduly and dishonorable to the country. Mr. Gladstone advocated a radical reform of the land laws. He regretted the secession of a few Liberal peers. Their departure from the Liberal ranks, he said, would not harm the party, but it would harm the House of Lords, as it would induce the people to believe that the abolition of that body was necessary.

PARNELL'S PLANS AND HOPES. LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Irish question is again uppermost in British politics, and Mr. Parnell has got home rule to the front to the apparent disadvantage of the Liberals. Mr. Parnell calculates upon the certain possession of a secure balance of power in the next Parliament and feels sure of being able to command enough Radical votes upon most questions relating to home rule which may come up to give his side of the house power to pass all reasonable measures relating to Ireland. It has been decided to transfer the headquarters of the executive committee of the English branch of the National League to Liverpool for the remainder of the campaign. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, president of the British branch, will, however, remain in London, whence he will direct the Irish campaign throughout Great Britain. The Parnellite manifesto has infused new life into the Conservative party management. Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Baugh and Hon. W. H. Smith, war secretary, are devoting their entire energies to the Tory campaign work. To-day they issued an urgent appeal to all those London Conservative electors who usually spend November out of town to return if possible at once and take part in the campaign work.

NATIONALIST CONVENTION IN DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Nov. 21.—Mr. Parnell presided at a conference of sixty Nationalist candidates for Parliament held here to-day. It was decided to adopt uniform electoral tactics, with the view of avoiding liability under the stringent Corrupt Practices Act. The Nationalists will employ a few lawyers to advise them, but will rely chiefly on volunteer counsel. They will also issue placards explaining the chief provisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, so that cause shall not be given for petitions to set aside elections on the ground of intimidation. Parnell announced the receipt of the additional sum of \$75,000 from America for the parliamentary fund. The announcement was received with cheers, which were echoed by the crowds that had assembled outside. After the meeting Parnell found difficulty in reaching his car, and a crowd followed him for a mile, cheering until exhausted.

PARNELL AT LIVERPOOL. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Mr. Parnell, in a speech here to-day, said he endorsed every word of the Irish manifesto. The Gladstone government, he said, were authors of the Coercion act, a measure that rendered life and liberty unsafe, and at the moment of their downfall they were contemplating a renewal of the worst classes of that act. The Conservatives, on the other hand, had partially rescinded liberty. Every Irishman who voted with the Liberals would help to relegate Ireland to chains, imprisonment and death.

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS' SOOTHING BALM. Every bottle of it is warranted and can therefore be returned if not found satisfactory.

THE BRITISH BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

SALISBURY CONFIDENT OF VICTORY. LONDON, Nov. 23.—People are beginning to talk of the possibility of a Tory victory. The distress in the manufacturing districts has worked enormously in favor of the Tories, and fair trade is grasped as a possible remedy for existing evils. All the seaport towns will probably return Tory candidates in consequence of Mr. Chamberlain's proposed shipping legislation. Mr. Gladstone's tour has been a disastrous failure. Lack of fire and force in his programme has damaged more than it has helped his influence. The Catholics are not pacified by his laborious explanations of the free schools theory, and the churchmen remain sulky apart. The Parnell manifesto gives the Tories 90 per cent of the Irish vote in England, whose leaders are wonderfully confident, chiefly owing to the strong and constant appeals of the friends of the Liberal candidates to save them from defeat. The Irish are almost certain to make in Lancashire forty-four seats, several in Yorkshire and twenty-five in London.

LORD SALISBURY CONFIDENT. LONDON, Nov. 23.—Lord Salisbury in his speech at St. Stephen's Club to-night said that a Conservative majority was assured, but he warned the Tories against the danger of over-confidence. He chafed Mr. Gladstone on Mr. Parnell's treatment.

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

Previously acknowledged.....\$38 00 John McGarvey..... 10 00 D. & J. McCarthy, Sorel..... 25 00 Jas. O'Brien..... 25 00 L. O'Neill, (Hanaquoque, Ont.)..... 4 00 P. Gallery..... 5 00 J. Allan..... 5 00 D. O'Shaughnessy..... 5 00 W. Stafford..... 10 00 M. Fitzgibbon..... 5 00 D. O'Connell, Sullfield..... 50 John Barry..... 2 00 COLLECTED BY MR. WALLACE, OF DAWSON, ONT. John McEvoy..... \$2 00 Michael Daly..... 1 00 Patrick Duman, Jr..... 1 00 Daniel O'Connell..... 1 00 Michael Terry..... 1 00 James McCartin..... 25 James Shea..... 1 00 James Leahy..... 50 James Herbert..... 1 00 Michael Wallace..... 1 00 COLLECTED BY RICHARD HARDGROVE, OF MONTREAL, QUE. Chas. Logue..... \$ 5 00 Michael White..... 2 00 Richard Hardgrove..... 2 00 James Martin..... 2 00 James Logue..... 5 00 James Donovan..... 3 00 William Keegan..... 1 00 John Moore..... 1 00 Francis Keegan..... 0 50 Thomas Fitzgerald..... 3 00 Lawrence Whelan..... 1 00 Martin Moore..... 1 00 William Logue..... 3 00 Patrick Moore..... 1 00 John Thompson..... 1 00 Thos. McGowan..... 1 00 James Whelby..... 2 00 Maurice Lynch..... 1 00 John White..... 2 00 Thomas White..... 1 00 Owen Conway..... 1 00 Michael O'Malley..... 0 50 John Lonan..... 0 25 John McGoey..... 1 00 Joseph Lisotte..... 0 50 Denis Millmore..... 0 50 Douglas Boucher..... 0 50

COLLECTED BY MR. FAY, OF MONTREAL, QUE. Rev. J. H. Peitras, O.M.I..... \$5 00 John Loughrin..... 5 00 C. A. McCool..... 5 00 Capt. B. J. Mulligan..... 5 00 Robert Gorman..... 5 00 N. Timmins..... 5 00 John McMeekin..... 5 00 Terence Keatney..... 2 00 Pat McCool..... 2 00 P. J. Loughrin..... 2 00 Geo. Smith..... 1 00 Alex. Kellest..... 1 00 P. Sunstrom..... 1 00 J. J. Turcotte..... 1 00 D. O'Connor..... 1 00 W. N. Murphy..... 1 00 C. Rankin..... 1 00 John McCracken..... 1 00 M. Rothschild..... 1 00 Joseph St. Denis..... 1 00 Xavier Ranger..... 1 00 Nap. Fink..... 1 00 Cleo Lamarche..... 1 00 Joe Beauvais..... 1 00 J. Kim..... 1 00 Geo. H. Lennon..... 1 00 W. W. Thompson..... 1 00 John Bangs..... 1 00 Chas. Jewell..... 1 00 M. Callaghan..... 1 00 E. Lepanto..... 1 00 Charles Lamarche..... 1 00 A. C. McCool..... 1 00 A. Perrier..... 1 00 P. A. Ferguson..... 1 00 A. C. Clarke..... 1 00 Friend..... 1 00 Edward Smith..... 1 00 G. C. Smith..... 1 00 M. J. Reid..... 1 00 M. Taillefer..... 1 00 L. H. Timmins..... 1 00 Fred Gilbert..... 1 00 J. Lesperance..... 1 00 J. Canning..... 2 00 J. Alph. Gauthier..... 1 30 Edward Ryan..... 50

A RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

A grand ceremony was held recently in the Grey Nunnery, Bay Street, the occasion being a religious profession by three young ladies. A High Mass was celebrated at 9 o'clock. His Lordship Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, officiating, assisted by the Rev. Father Deguire, director of the Montreal college, as deacon, and Rev. Father Moisseau, Curé of St. Genevieve, as sub-deacon. The young ladies who made a religious profession are: Miss Boucher, of France, in religion, Siste St. Mathurin; Miss Mercier, of Quebec, in religion, Sister Marie de Bonsecours; and Miss Rivard, widow of the late Dr. Joseph Trudel, in religion, Sister Marie Joseph. An eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Father Chouinard, of the Grey Nunnery. Among the clergy present were remarked the Rev. Fathers Tranchesi, Lemassant, Gheheu, Trismet, and others. The ceremony was held in the chapel of the convent.

On 21st inst., at the Sisters of Charity Chapel, of Quebec, an imposing ceremony took place. Two young ladies, Miss Levis Bourassa, of Levis, and Miss Helene Larue, pronounced their last vows. The former bears in religion the name of Sister St. David, and the latter Sister Alphonse. The ceremony was presided over by His Lordship the Archbishop, assisted by the Rev. Father M. Bacon, of 'Hale, and Rev. Father Bonneau. A sermon was delivered by His Lordship,

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARRIS' SOOTHING BALM. Every bottle of it is warranted and can therefore be returned if not found satisfactory.

Sir John's Waterloo.

The Feeling in Canada and the United States Over Riel's Execution.

QUEBEC PRESS AND PEOPLE.

Strong Denunciation of the Action of the Government—A Political Blunder.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.—That the hanging of Riel has been received with grave dissatisfaction by the majority of the inhabitants of this city is undoubted. The press and our most trustworthy public men condemn the execution as being both a political blunder and a cruel crime.

The blood shed on the scaffold at Regina is a bad omen, and if the confederation has no other to keep it together than the gale which will tumble the whole fabric to pieces is not far distant.

What are the French Canadian Ministers doing? Our reply is short. Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Chapleau have been vanquished, but they have not deemed it opportune to resign.

Leveement, in its editorial comment, says: We counsel calmness in the terrible crisis which we are traversing.

Resolved, that we, the French and Irish Canadian residents of Boston, do hereby express our sympathy with our countrymen of Canada, and unite with them in condemning the Canadian government, and more particularly Sir John A. Macdonald, for allowing Louis Riel to be executed.

A DAY OF NATIONAL SORROW.

Le Lecteur, the organ of the Quebec French liberals, has the following: "This is for us a day of national sorrow, for this morning's murder signifies the triumph of Orangemen over French Canadians and Catholics."

The same paper urges all French Canadians to unite with it in hurling the government from power, and concludes by calling upon the French Canadian conservatives to weep for the crime they have committed in nursing for twenty-five years the viper which strangled them to day, in giving to an Orange chief the power to strike them this fatal blow.

Le Lecteur remarks that there are no longer a Bleu and Rouge party in this Province, but a national party and a party of hangmen. The same paper also thanks the Irish Catholics for the active and enthusiastic part they took in the demonstration and for their sympathy with the national cause.

THE IRISH CANADIANS IN ONTARIO.

Orange Savagery and the Execution of Riel.—The Maud Taken by "The Post" Applauded by the People.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

CARLETON PLACE, Ont., Nov. 19.—In a small town like Carleton Place, situated as it is in the Province of Ontario, where Orangemen make its greatest stand in our country, it is but natural to expect a difference of opinion in regard to the execution of our hero and patriot, Louis Riel. We have plenty of fanatics here who are loud in their savage exultations over the "murder" of this unfortunate man, and who are wont to use the pronoun "we," when speaking on the subject, with as much pride and vanity as if they, insignificant in themselves, had held the fate of our latest martyr in their hands.

But, thank God, dear Post, we are not all semi-savages, even in Ontario, who delight in the spilling of blood and the taking away of a noble man's life; a man who has gallantly fought for his countrymen and all nationalities, and gloriously suffered the death of a martyr for his country's sake; a man to whom all the credit is due for the rights and privileges which the people of the Province of Manitoba to-day enjoy; a man whose name will go down to posterity, equally honored and respected with those of the brave and noble men who sacrificed their lives for their country's sake in 1837, and to whose memory monuments ought and surely will be erected. His execution will serve as a foul blot on Canadian history, and may well be classed among such horrible crimes as the savage execution of Robert Emmet or the beheading of Mary Queen of Scots, an act as cruel and inhuman that Her Majesty Queen Victoria has herself stigmatized it one of the foulest stains on the history of old England.

There are hundreds in Carleton Place whose sympathies are entirely with the French Canadians throughout the country, and particularly with the gallant men who have already publicly manifested their supreme disgust and indignation, in Montreal and other places, and there are hundreds here who are as ready and willing to applaud the spirited stand taken by THE POST as the 10,000 who stood before the office on Monday night, and its influence, as well as its circulation, will undoubtedly increase in this and other quarters. We have plenty of Irishmen here, as well as Frenchmen speaking both

languages, who heartily endorse the sentiments of THE POST, and they are now more than ever in duty bound to support it. All honor to the numerous other papers, French and English, that advocated clemency in Riel's case, and have, since his execution, condemned it in strong terms. Their conduct is a direct slap in the face to the Government that caused the death warrant to be issued, and to the loud-mouthed individuals who were so ready to look upon every person who ventured to express his sympathy with Riel or the cause of the half-breeds as a rebel. If a foreign foe were to attempt the invasion of Canada these same "rebels" would be found in the front ranks ready to do battle for their country, while, ten to one, their calumniators would be looking for some nook or hole through which to escape from military duty.

There is some consolation to be had, however, from the united stand taken by the people of Quebec. The death of Louis Riel will be avenged in due time. The Government, which has insulted the whole French Canadian race to please a faction in Upper Canada, will learn that it has aroused a people who will make it pay dearly for the injustice imposed upon them. And Quebec will not be alone in her condemnation of the horrible wrong committed. She will have the assistance of thousands of Ontario nobles, who refuse to sacrifice all their principles to gratify Orange bigotry. Yes, dear Post, the Macdonald Government is doomed to die an ignoble death, to die leader than a door nail, never to rise again, and at one of the closing acts of that Government posterity will point the finger of shame. And it is time that it should die. It has outlived its usefulness, and can easily be replaced by much better, truer and nobler men. J. C.

RIEL'S BOSTON FRIENDS.

French and Irish Canadians' Condemnation of the Execution and of Sir John Macdonald.

BOSTON, Nov. 19.—A meeting of French and Irish Canadians was held last evening at No. 8 Boylston street, to pass resolutions condemning the Canadian government and Sir John A. Macdonald for the execution of Louis David Riel. Mr. John Mee presided, and Mr. Thomas L. Foley was secretary. Several gentlemen spoke in strong terms, condemning the course pursued by the Canadian government among the speakers were Mr. John Mee, the chairman, Mr. Harkin, Mr. Charbonneau and Mr. Savat. The appended resolution was adopted.

Resolved, that we, the French and Irish Canadian residents of Boston, do hereby express our sympathy with our countrymen of Canada, and unite with them in condemning the Canadian government, and more particularly Sir John A. Macdonald, for allowing Louis Riel to be executed.

The resolution was signed by the following: Philip Charbonneau, John Mee, A. Lavigne, C. Labran, P. Harkin, E. Dostie, P. Brant, George F. Murphy, George Crysen, Thomas L. Foley, B. Vienno, F. LeCour, Thomas Shinkovin, Finton Kirwin, John Savat, Philip Thompson, William Neville, J. J. McLaughlin, J. P. McLaughlin, John B. Dufly, E. English, F. Meachaud and 500 others.

Messrs. Mee, Charbonneau and Harkin were appointed a committee to arrange for a mass meeting next week.

MOURNING FOR RIEL.

Enthusiastic Meeting of French Canadians in Worcester.

WORCESTER, Nov. 18.—In response to a hastily issued call, between 400 and 500 French Canadians met in St. Jean Baptiste Hall to protest against the action of the Canadian government in the execution of Louis David Riel. P. H. Langlois presided and spoke briefly. The other speakers were John G. Crawford, late United States consul in a Canadian city; Mr. Arthur Charland, of St. John, Que., formerly editor of a Holyoke paper; Victor Belanger, editor of the Courrier de Worcester, and Henry Boland, a Parisian journalist. The speeches, which, with the exception of Crawford's, were in French, were strongly denunciatory of the hanging of Riel, who was alluded to as the John Brown of Canada, and the action of the Canadian government was contrasted with the generous treatment extended by the United States to the leaders of the rebellion. They prophesied that the hanging would prove to be the Waterloo of the Macdonald Government. The resolutions drawn by Mr. Boulanger, recite that the Canadian Government, in granting the rights to the half-breeds for which Riel fought, have virtually condemned themselves for hanging him, that the jury which convicted Riel consisted of only six men, that his indictment was not made under oath, that this jury recommended him to mercy, and that the death penalty is not now applied by civilized nations for political offences. They condemn Macdonald and his ministry. The meeting adjourned with cheers for Riel's memory and groans for the Canadian ministry.

A stirring poem by an Irish-Canadian Poetess.

"RIEL."

With upturned face and fearless eye

And heart which knew no craven shyness,

In heroic silence, there to die,"

For days long gone and deeds long dead

To Orange hate he bows his head—

For Scott's blood in rebellion shed

Forth from his cell with regal air,

As steps a lion from out his lair,

"Where shall I find his equal, where?"

He stands beneath the scaffold's shade—

Cast on a last look o'er field and glade;

With dying lips the hero prayed—

That Heaven might rout the tyrant band

Which holds with red blood-stained hand

His native home—his prairie land—

And thus he dies, the true-souled one,

His chequered weary race is run,

The Martyr's Crown is nobly won—

Oh! Brothers of his race and creed,

Whose hearts will long and sorely bleed,

Be ours the task to "venge the dead—

Be ours to fan the fervid flame,

To hand down Riel's noble name

To endless glory—deathless fame—

Montreal, Nov. 18th. M.

DROPSY, GRAVEL, BRIGHT'S DISEASE

These common and dangerous complaints are due to a bad condition of the fluids, unhealthy changes in the blood and secretions—the Liver being equally at fault with the Kidneys. Regulate these conditions with Burdock Blood Bitters, one of the best systems renovators known to medical science.

RIEL'S REGINA PROPHECY.

HE PREDICTS THE COLLAPSE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE FOR INJUSTICE COMMITTED IN THE NORTH-WEST.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 16.—Among the papers left by Louis Riel is one entitled "The Prophecy of Regina," which is as follows:—

"Seeing that King Charles II. of England had the right of Government in the North-West, he was bound by the nature of these rights, and as a Christian Prince, to see, saith the Lord, that not only the possession of the territory should be advantageous to his realm, but also that the English domination should be useful to the North-West. The duty of the Royal office was to adjust between the English on the one side and the tribes of the North-West on the other the balance of their interests, saith the Lord, and to cause to be given, the one to the other, that which belonged to them. I remember the sense and significance of the charter that the King of England gave in 1670 to the company of traders of Hudson Bay. I have judged the spirit of Pagan partiality with which it was worded, saith the Lord. That charter, establishing the English adventures as absolute masters of the commerce of the inhabitants, without any remedy, without the least competition, as an entire and complete violation of the principles of equity, it is necessary that I arrange myself, saith the Lord, and that my justice should take in the Government of the empire the sum of the retribution it demands. This commercial monopoly of the Company of Hudson's Bay, founded on no right, based on the solitary caprice of a bigoted king, calling himself 'Britannic Majesty,' has never had any authority, has never had, saith the Lord, any moral hold on the North-West, and has existed there only by the

BRUTE FORCE OF THE BAKING EMPIRE

whose support it has had, but that in that charter which is most false and odious in my eyes, saith the Lord, is that it accorded to people without principle, removed from all control, rights, material and moral, mental in the North-West. That charter exists before me, saith the Lord, and my spirit will not consent to place it in forcefulness till after I will have punished all the evil and all the crimes and all the culpabilities with which it has been accompanied and with which it has been followed. Alas! it is by no inadvertence that thou hast given the functions of Government to the unjust Company of the Hudson Bay Company, but the charter to begin with and afterwards by different acts of the Parliament is one of the means by which the proudest now for several centuries have used for the spoliation of different countries and the earth. Thou wilt not escape Me, saith the Lord, now that thy victories over the conquering Napoleon are tarnished, and thy glory has become dim. Alas! it is I who now stand before you, saith the Lord. It is necessary that you measure your duty with mine. Thy crown, thy chamber of the Lords, thy chamber of the Commons are powerful, but it is impossible that their official approbation should make unjust acts great, and thy public acts respectable and worthy of the obedience of man. Thou hast been fain to renew thy iniquities in giving them, in order to hold them in vogue, the name of measures legal and constitutional. This before me, saith the Lord, is only abomination. You must give back to North-West, in money well computed, all thy adventures

HAVE ROBBED IT OF

from the inauguration to the extinction of their commercial monopoly, and that thou repair, either by force or friendship, all the damage you have done to the people of the Territories in confiding the Government to thy infamous Hudson Bay Company, which has despoiled and scandalized them for centuries. Alas! if thou submittest not thyself with a good grace to my will, saith the Lord, I will concentrate the views of my providence to the empires. The Czar of Russia will throw the glance of his power on the Indians whom thou dearest, and he will triumph over thee. France will throw the eyes of her compassion, the balm of her sweetness

ON IRELAND,

and the French Government will take her from thee. The Empire of Germany, relying on all the Germans of America, will take the two Canadas and the Maritime Provinces. She will wrest from thy hands the Island of Newfoundland and Labrador, with the Arctic regions. Proud England! thee will know, saith the Lord, if I have let thee have provinces and states in order to render them unhappy. Thou wilt reply to my justice, saith the Lord, that thou hast conducted to happiness the people whom I have confided to thee, but I know thee, saith the Lord."

RIEL'S LAST WILL.

GOOD WILL AND PEACE TO ALL MEN.

REGINA, N. W. T., Nov. 16.—The following is the last will and testament of Louis Riel, which was deposited with Father Andre:—

"MY PRISON AT REGINA.

"Testament of Louis 'David' Riel.

"I make my testament according to counsel given me by the Rev. Father Alexis Andre, my charitable confessor and most devoted director of my conscience.

"In the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, I declare that this is my testament, that I have written it freely, in the fullest possession of my faculties.

"Men having fixed the 10th of November next as that of my death, and as it is possible the sentence will be executed, I declare beforehand that my submission to the orders of Providence is sincere, my will is ranged with entire liberty of action, under the influence of the divine grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, on the side of the Roman Catholic and Apostolic church. I was born in it, and it is by her also that I have been regenerated. I have retracted what I have said and professed contrary to her teaching, and I retract it again. I ask pardon for

THE SCANDAL I HAVE CAUSED.

I do not wish that there should be a difference between me and the priesthood of Jesus Christ as great as the point of a needle. If I should die on the tenth of the month, that is to say, in four days, I wish to do all in my power, with the divine succor of my Saviour, to die in perfect harmony with my Creator, my Redeemer, my Sanctifier, and with the Holy Catholic Church, and if my God wishes well to accord me the gift inestimable of life, I wish, on my side, to mount the scaffold and to resign myself to the will and end of Providence by holding myself apart, as I am today, from all earthly things, for I understand the most certain means of doing well and performing all enterprises in a manner entirely disinterested, without passion, without excitement, entirely, in sight of God, while loving your neighbor, your friend and your enemy, as yourself for the love of God. I thank

MY GOOD AND TENDER MOTHER

for having loved me, and for having loved

me with a love so Christian. I demand of her pardon for all the faults of which I have been guilty against the love, the respect and obedience that I owe her. I beg of her to pardon also the faults that I have committed against my duty toward my well loved and regretted father and towards his venerable memory. I thank my brother and sisters for their great love and kindness to me. I also ask their pardon for my faults of all kinds, and for all the errors for which I have been culpable in their eyes. I thank my relatives and the relatives of my wife for having always been so good and gentle to me, in particular, my affectionate and well loved father-in-law, my mother-in-law, my brothers-in-law, my sisters-in-law. I beg of them also to pardon whatever has not been right in me and all that has been evil in my conduct. I give

THE HAND OF TRUE FRIENDSHIP

to my friends of all ages, of all ranks, of all conditions and of all positions. I thank them for the services they have rendered me. Particularly an angelic grateful towards my friends who have desired to buy themselves with me affairs in public, both on this and on the other side of the line, to the Oblats of Marie Immaculate, the Society of St. Sulpice, to the Grey Nuns, for all the good and kindness I have received from them from my infancy, I return them my thanks. I have benefactors on the other side of the line, friends whose goodness to me has been beyond measure. I beg of them to accept my thanks, and to charitably excuse my defects, and if my conduct has in any way been offensive to them, whether in great or small matters, I beg of them to pardon me, while taking into account the excuses that may be in my favor; and as to

THE REAL SUI OF MY FAULTS,

my culpabilities, I hope they will have the goodness to forgive them all before God and man. I pardon, with all my heart, with all my mind, with all my force, with all my soul, those who have caused me grief, who have given me pain, who have done me harm, who have persecuted me, who have without any reason made war on me for five years, who have given me the semblance of a trial, who have condemned me to death, and if they really mean to give me to death, I pardon them this entirely, as I ask God to pardon me all my offenses entirely in the name of Jesus Christ. I thank my wife for having been so good and so charitable to me, for the part she has so patiently taken in my legal works and difficult enterprises. I pray her to pardon me the sadness I have voluntarily and involuntarily caused her. I recommend to her the care of her little children, to bring them up in

A CHRISTIAN MANNER

with particular attention to all that relates to good thoughts, good words, good actions and good companions. I desire that my children may be brought up with great care in all that belongs to obedience to the church, their masters and superiors. I urge them to show the greatest respect, the greatest submission and the most complete affection towards their good mother. I do not leave to my children gold or silver, but I beg God of His infinite pity, Je supplie les entrailles de la Misericorde de Dieu to fill my mind and my heart with the true paternal blessing which I desire to give them. Jean, mon fils; Marie Angeline, ma fille. I bless you in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, so that you may be attentive to the will of God, and faithful to accomplish it in all piety and in all sincerity; that you may practice virtue solidly but simply, without parade or ostentation; that you do

THE MOST GOOD POSSIBLE

while holding to yourself, without being wanting to others within the limits of just obedience to the approved bishops and the priests, especially to your bishop and your confessor. I bless you that your death may be sweet, edifying, good and holy in the eye of the Church, and in that of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen. I bless you, in fine, that you may seek and find the Kingdom of God, and that you may have, moreover, rest in Jesus, in Marie and Joseph. Pray for me.

"I leave my testament to the Rev. Pere Alexis Andre, my confessor. I pray my friends everywhere to hold the name of Pere Andre side by side with my own. I love Father Andre."

(Signed) LOUIS 'DAVID' RIEL,

"Son of Louis Riel and of Julie De la Gidmodiere."

Mr. Chas. Smith, of James, Ohio, writes: I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could bear for the past fifteen years, but Carter's Little Liver Pills did me more good than all the rest.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE REV. F. X. SADDLER, S. J.

The death is announced of Rev. Francis Xavier Sadlier, S. J., at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., after a brief illness. He was born in Montreal, in 1832, and was the son of the late James Sadlier, who with his brother, the late Denis Sadlier, founded the well known Catholic publishing house of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of New York. His mother is the well known Catholic authoress Mary A. Sadlier. Father Sadlier was educated at Manhattan College, and after a brief but brilliant career in journalism decided to enter upon the priesthood. He was received into the Jesuit novitiate at Sault-au-Recollet, Canada, on the 1st of November, 1873, and had the happiness of being ordained at Woodstock last August, after making his theological studies at Rouhampton, England and Louvain, Belgium. In the death of this gifted young priest the Society of Jesus has met with a loss which can be only accurately estimated by those to whom his perfect purity of heart, deeply intellectual mind and most lovable character have endeared him for many years.

REVIVAL OF THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

SOUTHWARD.

The business outlook throughout the South and West is very bright. Harvests have been abundant, the public health free from even the ordinary maladies, and prosperity has brought an increased patronage to the Louisiana State Lottery on account of its well-established character for honest management, under the sole direction of Gen. G. T. Beauregard, of La., and J. H. A. Eury, of Va. On Tuesday, Dec. 15th, 1885, the 187th Monthly and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing will scatter \$22,560 all over to holders of tickets at \$10 or fraction of ten cents at \$1 each. All information can be had of M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., on application.

A young woman of Kingston, N. Y., visited friends in Jefferson, Greene County, that state, last summer. During her sojourn there she carved the letters of her name into a young green apple. Last week the apple was sent to her, fully grown, and with her name still plainly visible.

DIRECT RELIEF follows the use of Hagar's Yellow Oil, in case of Pain, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Asthma, Croup, and all soreness of the flesh. Yellow Oil is an internal and external remedy that should be kept in every household.

A REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTION.

BISHOP CLEARY GIVES ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TOWARDS ST. MARY'S BUILDING FUND—THAT COLORED WINDOWS.

KINGSTON, Nov. 16.—At the different services in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday Rev. Father Twohey made the announcements. He stated that the whole amount received towards the Church Improvement Fund was \$3,225.50. Yesterday morning the Bishop handed him a check for \$1,000 swelling the amount to over \$9,000. When the silver collections were first taken up they averaged between \$170 and \$190, but at the present time they averaged between \$125 and \$140. He then referred to the way the Bishop had encouraged the congregation, and he hoped the members, who had slackened off in their contributions, would again raise their amounts. He referred to the stained glass windows, six of which have been erected on the east side, stating that these had been put up at a cost of about \$5,000 by the bishop and priests of the diocese. Of the amount subscribed towards the Improvement Fund, \$692.64 had been expended in erecting pinnacles and confessionals, \$596.89 for painting the church, \$562.80 for eve chutes, etc., and \$140 for advertising for tapers, making a total of \$1,992.33. The late gentleman who stated that mass was offered up every week by the bishop and the priests of the diocese for the members of the congregation who contributed.

MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

At 10.30 o'clock Mass in St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday morning, Bishop Cleary preached to the congregation. During the course of his remarks he referred to how the church was being beautified and how its members should be willing to give to God a small share of what was given to them. He also referred to the stained glass windows, stating that the first one erected was a gift from himself the next was in memory of the late Bishop O'Brien. It was erected by the Rev. Father Lynch, of Peterboro, and Rev. Father Brown, Port Hope. The third was a gift from the members of the Arch Confraternity of the Holy Family. The fourth was erected by the Rev. Chas. Murray, of Cornwall, and Rev. Ed. Murray, Cobourg. It is in memory of Bishop Horan. The fifth was in memory of the late Rev. John McDonald, V. G., and was erected by the congregations of St. Mary's and St. Vincent's of Williamsburg and St. Marsden's. The sixth was erected by Rev. Father Corbett and congregation of St. Andrew's. The first nearest the Blessed Virgin's altar, and which is now being erected, will be in memory of the late Bishop Macdonald and is being put up at the expense of the congregations of St. Raphael's, Alexandria, and Lochiel. Mgr. Farrelly and Father O'Connor, of Perth, will also have windows erected. These cost \$550 each. The bishop then made brief reference to the decrease in the weekly offerings. He said that they had fallen off \$50, and this would amount to \$12,500 per annum. On some future occasion he promised to explain what the different windows represented. There were still three required, and he would like to have them put in by priests. He will inaugurate the windows on the anniversary of his consecration.

The great demand for a pleasant, safe and reliable antidote for all affections of the throat and lungs is fully met with in Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It is purely a Vegetable Compound, and acts promptly and magically in subduing all coughs, colds, bronchitis, inflammation of the lungs, etc. It is so PALATABLE that a child will not refuse it, and is put at a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

THE STORY OF A GENTLEMAN'S CONVERSION.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY AT HIS DEATH-BED.

Some time ago a wealthy citizen, residing on Beaver Hill Hill, fell sick with the smallpox. His children conveyed him to the upper story of the house and abandoned him. No body volunteered to take charge of him. Two Grey Nuns learned of the affair, presented themselves at the house of the sick man, and asked permission to see him, stating that their mission was to aid the sick of every religion. "As you wish," responded the servant, "and, as you do not fear the smallpox, you can go up stairs," and in accordance they did so. The Protestant gentleman was touched with the charitable conduct of the Rev. Sisters, and admired the religion which inspired them to make it a duty to assist him, and as his children had abandoned him, he asked that he should die a member of the Catholic Church. His condition being precarious, a priest was immediately brought into his presence. He was baptised, confessed and received communion, and a few hours afterwards expired, having been reconciled with the veritable Church.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

For Wasting Children.

Dr. S. W. Cohen, of Waco, Texas, says: "I have used your Emulsion in infants wasting with good results. It not only restores wasted tissue, but gives strength, and I heartily recommend it for diseases attended by atrophy."

THE POST AND THE FRENCH-CANADIANS.

To the Editor of La Presse:

In your issue of yesterday you pay THE POST, the organ of the Irish Catholic population of Montreal, a most legitimate and well merited tribute of praise. This excellent journal never ceases, in fact, to have for us the warmest and most sincere sympathies. Moreover, many of your readers will be pleased to see that you take notice of this fact. It is quite proper that THE POST and all our Irish Catholic patriots should know that we attach the greatest value to their friendship.

A READER OF LA PRESSE AND POST.

A TRIBUTE TO "THE POST."

La Presse, referring to the demonstration of Monday evening, says:—"Opposite THE POST the crowd halted and cheered the Irish organ. Repeated hurrahs rent the air, and the employes replied with enthusiasm. Many were heard asking the union of Irish and French Canadians who have already a common belief. As one of the orators remarked, the Irish have great grievances against England which has oppressed them for centuries past, and the noble stand taken by THE POST on the inhuman execution of Riel, proves that the Irish people, already so persecuted themselves, resent the injury done the cause of right and justice. It is necessary that there should be union, union forever. The liberty of our menaced religion and of our political rights can only be obtained at such a cost."

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN

are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

A DESERVED WORD OF PRAISE.

This paper, in common with all the best papers of the Dominion, is very chary in its public commendation of the works and articles which claim public attention in its advertising columns. When it knows any thing is worthy of special mention, it is frank enough to say so. For the past two or three years our columns have contained many articles (taken from other papers and inserted with our regular reading matter) commendatory of Wagner's safe cure. We hear much from it on every hand, and we confess we have been as surprised as gratified, at the reports in circulation concerning it. We know there is a prejudice against the use of unauthorized proprietary medicines, and in many cases the prejudice is well founded. In this instance, however, the prejudice seems hurtful only to him who indulges it. We are satisfied from personal investigation that this great preparation has really a present beneficial effect, but that to a remarkable degree it has a permanent effect on a singular and gratifying, and it is therefore well surprising that it should have won such a deserved hold on public favor.

Our well known Bishop Edward Wilson, of Ottawa, pronounces it "the most valuable and efficacious remedy ever tried. It is like a charm, soothing, relieving and building up so quickly. I commenced it without hesitation and often meet with instances where it has proved a great boon."

The Rev. William Henderson, of Prescott, Ont., was unable to fulfil his clerical duties, being utterly prostrated with a bad cough, palpitation of the heart, short breath and loss of sleep. In 1883 he was restored to health by the use of this remedy and remains in good health to this day. The Rev. D. A. Brown, a retired Methodist clergyman, of Autleville, aged 78, was completely broken down with gravel, bladder catarrh, profuse micturition and general nervousness. He underwent fearful operations, but did not amend. Two years ago he began Wagner's safe cure and it restored him to health, and he now says the effects were decidedly permanent. The Rev. George Watermann, of Winborne, Eng., was completely under the power of Bright's disease of the kidneys and was given up by the best London specialists. Two years ago he began this remedy and in a recently published statement we see he is fully restored to health. We might multiply instances without number—everything we hear of it confirms our belief that this preparation is one of the most praiseworthy ever discovered. Endorsement from such sources as we have named ought to discount the possibility of any skepticism.

A PHILADELPHIA DISASTER.

SERIOUS RESULTS OF AN OIL TANK EXPLOSION—MANY MEN KILLED OR INJURED—SOME SAD SCENES OF SUFFERING—A BRAVE MAN'S ACT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The explosion of a tank of oil at the Philadelphia Lubric company's works this morning resulted in the death of a man and the probable death of a boy, the serious injury of others and the partial destruction of the establishment. The victims are: Alex. Banks, aged 40, burned to a crisp, he was superintendent of workmen and had recently come from Pittsburg; Chas. Marshall, aged 12, at work with men under the tank, cannot be found; Joseph Robinson, married, aged 35, boiler-maker, entire body terribly burned, cannot recover; Patrick Boyle, single, aged 26, laborer, head, trunk and extremities frightfully burned, will die; Chas. McLean, of this city, aged 24, single, burned about head and extremities, probably will not recover; Arthur Grueber, of England, aged 28, single, entire body terribly burned, will die. The works have been running to their full capacity, and early this morning a gang of men, numbering about fifteen, were set at work to repair the stone foundation under a large iron still which contained 150 barrels of crude oil. The repairs had been partially completed, and several of the men were in plastering up the interior walls, when the man-hole of the still was blown off, setting the oil on fire, tilting over the still, and causing the burning oil to fall on the men below. The explosion was followed a few seconds later by a second report, and a dense volume of smoke

THE UTMOST CONSTERNATION ENDED

among the workmen. Several ran in different directions to sound an alarm while the remainder assisted

TO RECEIVE PARNELL.

PRESIDENT EGAN APPOINTS A RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 20.—The following circular was issued to the National Land League by President Egan...

Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of the home delegation are coming to this country as the guests of the Irish National League of America...

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Possesses the greatest possible power to heal and control affections of the throat and lungs, with absolute safety for children or adults.

Is Unequaled.

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

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

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

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

For sale by all Druggists.

WITH \$5

Dual Brunswick Government Bond

These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly.

THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY.

until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium.

Table with columns: Premiums, Reichsmarks, Reichsmarks. Lists values for various denominations.

Together 7,700 premiums, amounting to 900,465 REICHSMARKS.

FIRST OF NOVEMBER.

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

Out-of-town orders sent in REGISTERED LETTERS, and inclosing \$3, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as they are not subject to the laws of the United States.

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the True Witness.

HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Rankly Amalgamates the Leading Necessaries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER STOMACH KIDNEYS & BOWELS.

Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAJOR SPINGES OF LIFE.

They are confidently recommended as a never-failing remedy in cases where the constitution, from what ever cause, has become impaired or weakened.

They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a General Family Medicine, are unsurpassed.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Scratching and Healing Properties Known Throughout the World.

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as well as on the Feet, 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 known to fail.

Both the Ointment and Pills are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14s. 2s. 6s. 11s. 22s. and 38s. each, and by all medicinal vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

REV. FATHER LABELLE'S National Lottery OF COLONIZATION.

Established under the Provincial Act, Quebec, 32 Vic., Chap. 26.

VALUE OF LOTS:

FIRST SERIES - \$50,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - \$10,000.00

SECOND SERIES - \$10,000.00 HIGHEST LOT - \$2,000.00

THE FOURTH DRAWING

Will take place at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, (opposite the Montreal Seminary), WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1886, AT 2 P.M.

Secure Tickets at Once.

PRICES: FIRST SERIES - \$1.00 SECOND SERIES - 25

The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded after the 15th February to all applicants on receipt of a stamped envelope.

Send 5c extra stamps for mailing and registering the Tickets asked for. (8 cents United States.)

To obtain tickets, apply personally, or by letter (registered) addressed to the Secretary, S. E. LEPROHON, No. 110 St. James Street, Montreal.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY.

The Finest Grade of Church Bells - Greatest Experience - Largest Trade - Illustrated Catalogue mailed free

CLINTON H. MEENEELY BELL COMPANY, TROY N.Y.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacture those celebrated Church and Bells for Churches, Fire Alarms, Town Clocks, etc. Price List and circular sent free.

MESHANE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U.S.A.

MEENEELY & COMPANY, WEST TROY, N.Y., BELL

ALLAN LINE.

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built iron steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made fastest times on record.

1885—Summer Arrangements—1886

The Company's Lines are composed of the following double-ended, Clyde-built iron steamships. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for speed and comfort, and are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made fastest times on record.

Table with columns: Destination, Tonnage, Command. Lists routes to various ports.

Under Contract with the Government of Cuba and Venezuela for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Shortest Sea Route Between America and Europe being only Five days from London to London.

The Steamers of the Liverpool, Londonderry and Montreal Mail Service, sailing from Liverpool every Tuesday, and from London every Saturday, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mail and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

FROM QUEBEC

Parisian, Saturday, Oct. 31; Sarmatian, Saturday, Nov. 7; Circassian, Saturday, Nov. 14; Sardian, Saturday, Nov. 21; Parisian, Saturday, Nov. 28; Sarmatian, Saturday, Dec. 5; Circassian, Saturday, Dec. 12; Sardian, Saturday, Dec. 19; Parisian, Saturday, Dec. 26; Sarmatian, Saturday, Jan. 2; Circassian, Saturday, Jan. 9; Sardian, Saturday, Jan. 16; Parisian, Saturday, Jan. 23; Sarmatian, Saturday, Jan. 30; Circassian, Saturday, Feb. 6; Sardian, Saturday, Feb. 13; Parisian, Saturday, Feb. 20; Sarmatian, Saturday, Feb. 27; Circassian, Saturday, Mar. 6; Sardian, Saturday, Mar. 13; Parisian, Saturday, Mar. 20; Sarmatian, Saturday, Mar. 27; Circassian, Saturday, Apr. 3; Sardian, Saturday, Apr. 10; Parisian, Saturday, Apr. 17; Sarmatian, Saturday, Apr. 24; Circassian, Saturday, May 1; Sardian, Saturday, May 8; Parisian, Saturday, May 15; Sarmatian, Saturday, May 22; Circassian, Saturday, May 29; Sardian, Saturday, Jun 5; Parisian, Saturday, Jun 12; Sarmatian, Saturday, Jun 19; Circassian, Saturday, Jun 26; 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MASS MEETING. THE COUNTRY'S PROTEST.

Continued from first page.

Some Ontario papers had said that French Canadians had no right to assemble to discuss this matter, but he would say that they had a perfect right to do so and that all the nationalities admitted the Meis of the Saskatchewan had been unfairly treated. (Cheers.) Riel had fallen the victim of a judicial murder (cheers), and it was the duty of all nationalities to see that such a crime was not repeated. (Cheers.) This was a free country, and not even the Government had the right of committing judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) It was said that Riel had died according to the sentence passed upon him, and that that sentence was just and deserved. (No, no.) It would be said the sentence was truly given according to the law as it stands in those territories, but the carrying out of the sentence was a sanguinary outrage. (Cheers.) There were many judicial murders in history which had been perpetrated according to law, but which did not remove the opprobrium which rested on the shoulders of those who had committed them. Mary Stuart had been judicially executed, but her murder was a stain on Elizabeth's historical record. (Hear, hear.) When the head of Louis XVI fell under the guillotine his trial had been carried on according to law, but, nevertheless, the judgment of history has been adverse to the Government of the Revolution, and the act has been condemned by all friends of liberty and humanity. (Hear, hear.) When Marshal Ney was executed his trial had been made by a legally constituted martial tribunal, but his death was nevertheless a judicial murder. (Hear, hear.) The execution of Riel was also a judicial murder. He had no hesitation in affirming that all circumstances taken into consideration, Riel and his compatriots should have been amnestied. (Cheers.) Riel had been invited by General Middleton, who was acting on the Government's instructions to surrender and that he would be protected until the Government had disposed of his case. The Government had received his hands a full constituted prisoner from the hands of General Middleton, but instead of protecting him and doing him justice, they had given him an unfair and unjust trial, and had then hanged him. (Shame.) He was almost ashamed to own in the eyes of the world that he was a Canadian when the government was guilty of such a crime. (Shame.) He was ashamed of his country when he thought of the noble example set it by the great nation to the South, who had not executed a single one of the men who had brought about one of the greatest civil wars in the world's history. (Cheers.) Canadians were now realizing the full extent of this shameful deed. Sir John Colborne, in his worst days, had never been more unjust than Sir John A. Macdonald. (Shame. Cries "He has run away.") Riel's trial may have been legal, but legality was not always justice, and in this case justice had not been given. Whenever an English speaking man was on trial in this province he had a right to choose half the jury of his own nationality and speaking his own language, but in Riel's case this sacred right had been denied. (Shame.) Riel had been condemned by a jury strange to his race and religion. (Shame.) The jury had recommended him to the clemency of the court. The court could not exercise this clemency, but the Government could and did not do it. (Shame.) Sir John in signing Riel's death warrant had forgotten that his honored colleague, Sir George Cartier, had once been guilty of the same crime and that a price had been set on his head. (Shame.) If Sir George Cartier had been alive Riel would never have been hanged or Cartier would not have been a Minister. (Cheers.) When justice had been done the French people, Sir George had become a loyal subject and had rendered great service to his country. (Cheers.) It must be well understood by all that this was not a war of races but rather a vindication of the rights of conscience. (Cheers.) They claimed for the French that which is granted to all other nationalities. The crime of Regina would still be avenged, not only by the French, but by all other races. (Cheers.) They were asking for no favor, but they only wanted common justice pure and simple. They were as jealous of the liberties of others as of their own, and if injustice was done no class injustice might be done to others. (Cheers.) The sentiments of race were not condemnable in any nationality. The courage and devotion of the French in 1837 had led to Canada the rights of free Government. (Cheers.) In those days, not only were the French united but they had allies among the English and Irish. (Cheers.) Papineau's best friends were among these nationalities. O'Callaghan was a true friend. (Cheers.) Wolfford Nelson, who commanded the rebels at St. David, was an Englishman, and T. S. Brown, who commanded at St. Charles, was another. (Cheers.) When Lafontaine had been defeated in Terrebonne he found a seat in York, Mr. Macdonald's present constituency. (Cheers.) When the indemnity bill came before the Parliament, its strongest advocate was Mr. Hume Blake, Mr. Edward Blake's father. (Cheers.) In the last session Mr. Blake had defended the Meis and shown himself to be the worthy son of a worthy father. (Cheers.) If Mr. Malcolm Cameron's motion for a Committee of Enquiry into the grievances of the Meis had been carried, the country would, perhaps, not have to lament all these sad events. (Hear, hear.) French-Canadians, as long as they would remain within constitutional bounds, would secure powerful allies in all the other provinces. (Cheers.) Montreal had now spoken, and its example would be followed in every hamlet from one end of the province to the other. (Cheers.) They cannot bring Riel back to life, but by patriotically uniting together they can drive from the wretches who have so pitilessly put him to death. (Cheers.) The people had one great power in their hands, and that was the ballot, and at the coming elections it now lay in their power to elect in such a way as to secure that amount of justice and fair treatment to which they were entitled.

ly drive Sir Hector away from his constituency. The other speakers were Messrs. B. Bastien, A. E. Poirier, O. Desmarais, of St. Hyacinthe, E. Lareau, H. Arochambault and George D. Hameel, all of whom severely condemned the execution and hoped that all parties would unite to drive the Government from power. Alderman Greater than put the resolutions to the meeting and they were adopted amid cheers. He then thanked them for the honor done him and sincerely hoped that all Canadians would unite in stigmatizing the authors of the crime of Regina. (Cheers.) The meeting then quietly dispersed.

THE EASTERN STAND.

This stand was erected at the eastern end of the Champ de Mars in the rear of the City Hall. Alderman Jeannotte, the chairman, called the meeting to order and announced the names of the speakers who, as elsewhere, were limited to ten minutes. He apologized for the absence of Alderman Donovan, who was prevented from attending by illness.

HON. O. J. COURSOUL,

ex-Judge and ex-Mayor of the city. In coming forward he was greeted with loud cheers. Sir John A. Macdonald, said he, was the leader of the French-Canadians until the fatal day the 16th November, 1885, but he is their leader no longer. He has hanged Riel, not for the late rebellion, but for an offence which he had expiated ten years ago. When the whole Province of Quebec petitioned the Government to spare his life, the French-Canadians had a right to expect that their prayer would be heard by Sir John and his colleagues, that they would not yield to the clamor of a bloodthirsty sect. Riel was offered up as a sacrifice to ease that sect of the province of Ontario. Electors! I now make a solemn and unalterable resolution to oppose Sir John A. Macdonald. I will support him no longer. The French Conservative party has now no chief; it exists no longer, but as a united people we raise our voice in protest. In civilized nations the death penalty is no longer inflicted for political offences, whereas, in this case, the rebellion was in the interests of the people. Why was Riel tried by half a jury? True, it is the law—an unjust law—but it is enacted at a time when the North-West Territories were not as populous as they are now. God forbid that I should find fault with the jury. Oh, no! When they recommended the prisoner to mercy, did they mean that he was to be handcuffed, an iron ball tied to his feet and tortured by three reptiles? Thus was our compatriot treated and put to death without the benefit of the merciful recommendation of the English jury. (Shame.) The whole country agitated; 2,000,000 French-Canadians have arisen and asked why he was executed. French-Canadians did not beg for mercy for him because he was a French Canadian, but because he did not deserve death. They do not want a war of races. They don't want to isolate the Province of Quebec, but they want to be respected. (Cheers.) They want other races to respect them as they respect the countryman of other nationalities. They do not wish to form a separate people nor do they seek secession. French-Canadian Ministers have not done their duty. He (Mr. Coursoul) abhorred cowards more than he hated traitors. They say Riel sold himself. Captain Howard—"Gatling Howard"—who was there, said that on the battlefield Riel acted like a brave man, and after such a witness who can doubt it? Moreover, see now, without flinching, he mounted the scaffold to render his soul to God. He died like a hero. When French-Canadian members are called to the House of Commons they do their duty. His hearers could depend on them. (Cheers.) They will insist upon their rights. He repeated, French-Canadians do not want a war of races. He knew the English; he was born amongst them, and he had lived with them all his life; they did not want Riel to be hanged, their journals pleaded for him, but he was sacrificed by their political leaders. The people must now upset the Government, and then they can work the ship of state and steer it into a safe port. The other Provinces will have no reason to say that the Province of Quebec is disloyal. It is loyal to the core. (Cheers.) French-Canadians owed gratitude to England, but they also have shed their blood in fighting England's battles. They wish to remain in confederation, and will do so, but they must and will be respected (loud and prolonged cheering).

DR. MARSIL,

of St. Eustache. Addressing the people of Montreal, he said, a month ago, he had said if Riel was hanged they would protest, 20,000 of them had risen to protest, not only in this bright sun of Canada, but in the whole universe. Sir John A. Macdonald, who had been so long upheld by the Province of Quebec, should not have treated them in this manner. In return for their support he had given them what? The blood of an innocent French-Canadian Catholic. Apostrophizing the Premier, he said, Sir John! The shade of Riel will follow you to the grave. May the tears of Mrs. Riel and her fatherless children fall on you like molten lead; the orphans will cry out to you, what have you done with our father? Ah! You sacrificed him to the vengeance of a sect!

THE HON. H. G. MALHOT,

of Three Rivers, ex-Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Du Boucherville Government, was next called upon by the Chairman, and said: This is not a party question. Canadians must rise and protest as one man. He was a Conservative, but not without much regret he had cut himself away from the chiefs he had followed so long. Canadians must politically execute those who executed Riel. They would not revolt, but they would simply overturn the Government composed of Riel's hangers-on, and when it is overturned they would see what they could construct in its stead. Cheers.

ALDERMAN PREFONTAINE,

ex-M.P.P. for Chambly, president of the Club National, next addressed the surging crowd, which had grown to enormous proportions, saying: All hearts, not only in Montreal, but all over the Province of Quebec, beat as one to-day, and nobly have French-Canadians resented the insult to their race. The same motives now animate all Canadians. They had but one programme—the union of all patriots. (Cheers.) When the government's leaders, then will they organize a party. The cries of this meeting will reach across the Atlantic and reach the ears of the old renegade Sir John; let them all resolve to have nothing more to do with him. To-night they would meet Mr. Besoit, the member for Chambly, at Longueuil. They had been political enemies in the past, but on that night he could extend the hand of friendship to him (applause.) The advent of

MR. J. ISRAEL TARTE,

editor of *Le Canadien*, Quebec, and ex-M.P.P. for Bonaventure, was greeted with cheers. He said they should not heed the cry of sedition raised by the Government organs—it would be of no avail. He had

seen Mgr. Tache, session after session, seeking redress for the grievances of the Meis, but the Government would not heed him. Let the Toronto Mail teach them their duty. They did not need such monitors. Let there be less party feeling and more national convention and unite the French and English Canadians. The *Mail* says the public peace is in danger; if so, why has Sir John left the country; if there be danger he should call parliament together. Not since 1837 have they been so badly treated or had the sea of public opinion been so much disturbed. Cries of Bravo! Bravo! The Chairman then introduced the

HON. HONORE MERCIER, Q.C.,

M.P.P. for St. Hyacinthe, and leader of the Liberal party in the Province of Quebec. The hon. gentleman received a perfect ovation, and large numbers flocked from the other stands to hear him. He said: Compatriots—Riel, their brother, was dead, a victim of the fanaticism of Sir John A. Macdonald and of the treason of three of their people—(Shame)—three who, to save their wretched portfolios, sold their brother. (Shame.) Riel died on the scaffold like the patriots of 1837; he died like a hero and a Christian; in the face of death he gave his heart to Canada, and, like the Saviour, he forgave his enemies. There was no fear in him at that sublime moment. The martyr bequeathed his widow and orphans to his country; they are now the adopted children of Canadians. In the hanging of Riel the Government had struck a blow at justice and humanity, and this is why the Frenchmen who had been enemies before met as friends to weep for the man whose death raised a cry of protest from the hearts of all civilized people. The three French ministers of the Cabinet were hiding in the purlieu of Orangeville, and Sir John Macdonald was hiding his shame on the waves of the ocean, so that the curses of a whole people would not reach his ears. But the curses of the 50,000 people assembled on the Champ de Mars that day would follow him. The speaker did not name Chapleau, Langevin, and Caron, but he despised them. Mr. Mercier then said that four days before Riel was executed he wrote a letter to Mr. Chapleau persistently calling on him to resign and Riel would be saved from the scaffold. He also told him if he resigned his seat in the Cabinet he would resign the leadership of the province of Quebec in his favor. The speaker said he knew he made a sacrifice in making this offer, but Chapleau was in the Cabinet to-day and Riel was dead. This death had united all French-Canadians. The Conservatives were guilty of fratricide indirectly by their policy of associating with Sir John Macdonald. He hoped the union of the French-Canadians would be now cemented, and he believed it would, for he saw one platform, under the presidency of a Liberal alderman, Mr. Beaubien and Mr. Trudel, and on that platform he was speaking under a Conservative president and along with ex-Judge Coursoul, M.P., and Mr. Bergeron, who had been Conservatives. In this movement the French did not wish to attack the English, nor did they wish to rebel, for one crime would not justify another. This was a movement not to break up but to consolidate the interests of the country, but he hoped that his Conservative friends would not be annoyed if he said that this was the last of the damned alliance between the Orangemen and French Conservatives. The Orangemen had insulted the French Conservatives and the first mistake was made when the French Conservatives joined Sir Allan MacNab. From the time the Parliament house in Montreal was burned by Sir John Macdonald he had always been a hater of the French race. Sir John tried to have a legislative union, and he would have succeeded only for Carleton and his Lower Canada friends, and gain after Confederation Sir John would have changed the resolutions only for Carleton. He had confidence in the Conservatives and he believed they would unite with all French-Canadians to hurl the men from power who had insulted them. The same ship that carried the renegade Sir John across the Atlantic would meet the ship bearing home a son of a rebel of 1837. This man fought the Tories under Sir John, who burned the Parliament House. The Hon. Edward Blake was the son of that rebel of 1837. Baldwin and Lafontaine had founded the Liberal party, and they had ceded to French-Canadians their rights and privileges. If Riel was dead it was because he thought his brethren would get the rights which Baldwin and Lafontaine ceded to the French-Canadians. Ontario in 1855 would furnish a Baldwin in the person of Edward Blake and Quebec had to furnish a Lafontaine.

Mr. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, in the course of his remarks, said:—We are gathered here not as Conservatives, not as Liberals, not as Catholics, but as a great, united and just people. Sir John Macdonald has forgotten that our dear old Quebec has never fallen in its allegiance to the party he has led so long. The people must be calm and act with moderation, and the members of this province will be doing their duty by uniting to protest against the high-handed act of the Canadian Government.

MR. F. VANASSE, M.P.,

editor of *Le Monde*, was greeted with cheers. He spoke, he said, as the representative of the old County of Yamaska, which in 1837, sent O'Callaghan to the Quebec Assembly to fight for liberty with Hon. L. J. Papineau. "I am poor, too poor to sacrifice my name, and I feel in honor bound to oppose all the power of the Government." When I go back to the House of Commons I will oppose the Government. We are no longer Liberals or Conservatives, but we will unite for the combat and form a party for the good of the country. We will drop all our personal ambitions in the interest of the commonwealth; we will form, not a French Canadian party, but a Canadian National party. I will take this stand and will not fall to be firm." Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, editor of *La Patrie*, and Mr. Ernest Tremblay, also addressed the meeting.

THE MEETING AT THE WESTERN STAND.

As soon as the Hon. W. Laurier had concluded his speech at the Central stand, the chairman announced that a large number of persons attending the meeting, who were large, and the speakers could not be heard by more than half of those present, another meeting would be opened at the western stand to be presided over by J. B. Rolland, Esq.

HON. L. BEAUBIEN, M.P.P.,

said the supplications of the members of Parliament had proved useless with the Government, who were ruled and dictated to by fanatics. But this movement, which was unanimous, will bear an eloquent testimony to the cause of the French-Canadians, and will vindicate their honor. Mr. Beaubien congratulated the people of Montreal on having forgotten their old political animosities to vindicate national honor and to sustain the cause of justice. He felt

sure that they would succeed in their glorious undertaking, as they were firmly united.

MR. H. J. CLORAN,

being introduced, said he was present as a Canadian who placed the honor of his country before allegiance to party, who set a higher value on the esteem and good will of the civilized nations than upon partisan favors. (Cheers.) He considered, and all fair minded people would consider, and history would brand the execution of Louis Riel as a grave political crime. The hanging of Riel was all the more to be regretted and condemned from the fact that it was not justice, but mainly the hideous influence of a fanatic section of the population which prevailed in the councils of the Government. (Cries of shame.) He felt sure that the English, the Irish, and the Scotch would sympathize with their fellow-countrymen of French extraction in their great bereavement. (Cheers.) All the circumstances of Riel's position demanded that his sentence be commuted. He left Montreal for the North-West, not of his own notion, but at the demand of the race of which he was born. His execution brought disgrace on Canada. It was the duty of all Canadians to remove from power the men who were the cause of their country's disgrace, and it was solely to punish them that the present movement was organized. (Applause.) We wanted a good name for Canada in America and in Europe; for no immigrants would come to this country if its Government hanged political offenders. (Cheers.) The United States and England do not punish those guilty of political offences with death. Why hang a man who had good reasons to act as he did? Our Ministers must meet the punishment which they deserve for having allowed Riel to die an ignominious death. It is for the people to punish them for this at the polls. (Loud cheers.)

J. E. ROBIDOUX, ESQ., M.P.P.

for Chateauguay, was then called. The cause of Riel, he said, was that of justice and of humanity, and his martyrdom had made him a citizen of the world. Our Ministers drank at the banquet they were tendered at Winnipeg; but as they were carrying the cup to their lips an invisible hand wrote on the walls of the banquet hall the words: "You are weighed in the balance and found wanting." And so they must relinquish office and power for having committed the crime which is the cause of liberty and of justice, will join the French-Canadians in the present movement. (Applause.)

F. A. QUINN, ESQ.

This gentleman, once Mr. Robidoux's opponent in politics, said he now forgot the differences which had hitherto existed between them, and hoped that the tie which united them would extend so as to make both races one in sentiment. The question at issue did not concern the French-Canadians only, it was a national question, in which every man in Canada, of whatever race or creed, was interested. (Cheers.) He did not look upon his hearers as English, Scotch, Irish or French, but as compatriots who condemn a crime. John A. Macdonald had committed a crime and a blunder; but he (Sir John) would be more sorry for his blunder than for his crimes. The cause of the rising in the North-West was the land-grabbing, for which the landlords of Ireland, the aristocrats of Canada were striving. (Shame.) The latter robbed the Meis, and Riel like Robert Emmet, fought for his fellow-countrymen's rights. Riel died like a hero on the scaffold, as Emmet had done. The question was, not to justify the rebellion, but one on which they were free to express their opinions, and not like Canadians. They would fight like patriots;—not against Protestants, for they agreed with them. They would follow the example of the Irish papers; they would follow the example of the Montreal Post, of the Toronto *Irish Canadian*, of the Kingston *Freeman*, and of the London *Catholic Record*. (Loud applause.)

ALDERMAN BEAUSOLIL

followed. He protested against Riel's execution, for it was the triumph of fanaticism, of persecution and of inhumanity. Sir John Macdonald's career ended on Riel's scaffold. But it would be a surprise to nobody. The Parliament buildings at Montreal were burned in 1849 because that great patriot Lafontaine had advised Lord Elgin to indemnify those who had suffered from the rebellion of 1837, and the mob that committed that nefarious deed had at its head that came John A. Macdonald, who led them thither from the Champ de Mars where they were now standing. All divisions among Canadians must cease to exist. John A. Macdonald's crime can be punished but in one way. They must protest against its commission. If not, they must hold themselves to be their man's accomplices. They must repudiate Sir John A. Macdonald, and particularly the three Ministers whom French-Canadians had the misfortune of counting as their own race. (Cheers.) Mr. Champagne, advocate, and Mr. Denis Murray followed with stirring speeches, which elicited loud applause. As the shades of evening had fallen fast and heavy, the throngs dispersed to their homes after having furnished the spectacle of one of the most orderly, enthusiastic, unanimous and grandest demonstrations ever held in this city, or, perhaps, on this continent.

DRIFT OF DOMESTIC TRADE.

Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale Markets.

The impending close of navigation does not impart much increased activity in wholesale circles. Business generally remains on the same footing since our last report. Flour.—Last week's dullness has been intensified. Western millers are beginning to offer more freely. We quote: Patents Hungarian per bbl, \$5.50; do, American, \$5.50 to \$5.75; do, Ontario, \$4.50 to 4.75; Strong Bakers' American, \$4.50 to 5; do, Manitoba, \$4.50 to 5; do, Canada, \$4.40 to 4.50; Superior Extra, \$4.25 to 4.40; do, choice, \$4.35 to 4.40; Extra Superior, \$4.15 to 4.20; Fancy, \$4.10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4.10; Superior, \$3.85 to 3.95; Fine, \$3.60 to 3.70; Middlings, \$3.40 to 3.50; Poll-rds, \$3.15 to 3.25; Ontario bags, strong, b.l., \$2 to \$2.05; do, spring extra, \$1.90 to 1.95; do, superfine, \$1.80 to 1.85; city bags, delivered, \$2.45. OATMEAL, &c.—This market is extremely quiet under fall supplies. Prices are quoted at \$1 to \$1.10 for ordinary, and at \$1.25 to \$1.35 for granulated. Cornmeal remains quiet at \$2.00 to \$1. Moulins \$23 to \$25 per ton. Pearl barley \$6 to \$6.25 per bbl, and port barley \$4.25 per bbl. Split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per bbl. WHEAT.—Considerable quantities of Canadian winter wheat have been received here during the past week. Quotations are as follows:—No. 2 red winter 94c to 95c, No. 2 white winter 92c to 93c and No. 2 spring 94c to 95c. The price of wheat in Chicago has advanced about 3c per bushel during the week, No. 2 spring closed yesterday at 90c Dec., 90 1/2c Jan., 85 1/2c May. CORN.—The market is purely nominal on the basis of 50c to 61c in bond, and at 60c to 62c duty paid. FRAS.—The latest sales of peas were at 73c about. OATS.—The supply is in excess of the demand, considerable quantities having been thrown on the market here. Prices are easy at 29c to 30c, with sales at 30c about. BARLEY.—Malting qualities have changed hands at 55c to 60c per bushel. Feed barley is quoted at 45c to 50c. RYE.—There is little or nothing to report in this market; values are nominal at 65c to 67c. BUCKWHEAT.—One or two cars are reported sold at 46c per 48 lbs delivered here, and prices range from 46c to 48c. MALT.—A quiet feeling pervades the market. Sales have been made of Ontario malt at 70c to 75c. Montreal is quoted at 80c to 85c in bond. SEEDS.—This market has a very quiet look, quotations remaining to a great extent nominal at \$2.00 to \$2.50 per bushel for timothy. Clover seed \$6.50 to \$7.00 per bushel. PORK, LARD, &c.—Pork has had a fair amount of orders on city. Short cut mess is placed at \$18.50 to \$14. Sales of Western mess are also reported at \$12 to \$12.50, as to size of lot, and terms of sale. Canada lard, which is now asked for, has realized 9c to 9 1/2c as to brand. Tierce lard is quoted at 8c to 8 1/2c. Tallow is quiet; refined at 5 1/2c to 5 3/4c per lb, and rough at 3 1/2c to 4c. Montreal short cut pork per bbl, \$13.00 to \$13.50; Morgan's short cut clear per bbl, \$13.50 to 14.00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13.50 to 14.00; Mess pork Western per bbl, \$12.00 to 12.50; India mess beef per ctn, \$22.00 to 22.50; Mess beef per bbl, \$14.00 to 14.50; Hams, city cured per lb, 11c to 12 1/2c; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 9c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per lb, 6 1/2c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11; Tallow, common, refined per lb, 5 1/2c to 6c. DRESSED HOGS.—The few small lots received during the past few days have realized about \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. Further advices from the West state that in the Guelph district the hog supply is good. BUTTER.—The only demand at the moment is for fancy fall ends of dairy, and fresh lake made creamery for the local trade which commands full quotations. During the past week receipts have been liberal, whilst the outlet has been of a very restricted character. One lot of 500 packages of choice fall make was offered at 21 1/2c. Our quotations are as follows:—Fine to finest, 20 to 21 Eastern makes, 18 to 19 Eastern Townships, choice, 18 to 18 1/2 Eastern Townships, fair to fine, 14 to 17 Morrisburg, choice, 14 to 15 Brockville, choice, 14 to 15 Brockville, good to fine, 14 to 15 Western, 10 to 14 Our prices are exceeded for jobbing lots. CHEESE.—Bad as was the condition of the market last week, worse symptoms have supervened on both sides of the Atlantic, resulting in a complete disruption of values. There has undoubtedly been a grand miscalculation somewhere, either in the extent of production or nature of the demand, or else things have been unduly depressed by manipulation. Since last report quite a number of lots of early makes and French Septembers a little off in quality, have been placed here at from 4c to 7 1/2c. Prices here are quoted as follows:—Western—Fine to finest September and October 8 1/2c to 8 3/4c; do August 7 1/2c to 8 1/2c. French—Fine to finest September and October 5c to 5 1/2c; do August 6 1/2c to 7 1/2c; earlier makes, 4c to 6 1/2c. The shipments this week will be heavy. The total shipments of cheese and butter from Montreal for week ending Nov. 20th, 1885, were:—Cheese, 63,598 boxes; butter, 2,588 tubs. EGGS.—Lined eggs continue to find an outlet in the American markets, quite a number of shipments having been made during the past week to the Eastern States. Fresh eggs are firm at 20 to 22c, held stock at 15 to 19c, and lined at 16 to 17c per doz. HONEY.—The market remains quiet. Sales at 10c in large cans, and at 10 1/2c to 12c in small cans, as to quality. BEANS.—Sales at \$1.20 to 1.30 for choice lots, and \$1 for ordinary. HAY AND STRAW.—Pressed hay has changed hands in 10 ton lots at \$14 to 14.50 per ton, and in smaller quantities at \$18. Loose hay is in good demand at \$12 to 13 per 100 bundles for choice timothy, and at \$8.50 to 12 for poor to good. Straw is in fair supply at \$4.50 to 6 per 100 tubs, as to quality.

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

The markets have shown no material change. A good business is transacted at unaltered prices in the general trade. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Quite a few sales were made during the past week. The price for all kinds is lower all round. There is very little strong bakers' offering at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Some sales of oatmeal have been made at \$3.75 to \$3.80. Bran is worth \$10 to \$10.50 per ton. GREASES.—Some houses report a noticeable slackness since navigation closed. Fats still maintain great firmness and the scarcity complained of has not been relieved. HIDES AND SKINS.—The scarcity of hides continues. The market is strong and quotations unchanged:—Steers 9c, Cows, green, 8 1/2c; cured and inspected 9 1/2c to 10c; Calveskin nominal at 10 to 12c for green and 13 to 15c for cured; Sheepskins are freely taken at 85c. PROVISIONS.—Dullness still rules in this market. Receipts of butter have been large with more inferior than other kinds. A very small business is being done in hog products, long clear bacon selling at 7 1/2c and hams 12c. Lard is in fair request at \$19 to 9c according to package. Eggs 22c for fresh, pickled common 18c to 19c. Dressed hogs, \$3.50 to \$6.00. WOOL.—A very good business was done in this market last week. Fleeces are taken at 21c for best selections. Pulled is firm at 22c to 24c, and extra unchanged at 20c to 20 1/2c. HARDWARE.—The bulk of country orders in metals and shelf hardware has been placed and there is now only a limited sorting up business being done. GRAIN.—Prices of wheat have not varied much of late. There is said to be a moderate enquiry for barley at 86 to 87c for No. 1; 76 to 77c for No. 2; No. 3 extra 68c to 69c, while No. 3 is unchanged. For peas 61 to 62c is about the price. Oats are unchanged, and corn and rye remain nominal. The New York stock market opened strong and remained so up to noon. Canadian Pacific opened yesterday in New York at 53, opened this morning at 54 and advanced to 57 1/2. In London, consols sold at 100 15 1/2. United States 4 1/2 per cent bonds 115 1/2. Erie 2 1/2. Canadian Pacific 5 1/2. New York Central 107 1/2. Illinois Central 14 1/2. The local stock market opened firm with sales as follows:—25 Montreal 110 1/2, 35 Toronto 13 1/2, Peoples 7 1/2, 20 Ontario 105 1/2, 20 Canadian Pacific 5 1/2, 1,075 Gas 106, 100 City Passenger Co. 123 1/2, 100 do 123 1/2.

ART CARPETS!

Received, Choice Carpets in the Newest Art Designs, and Shades. Velvet Carpets. Axminster Carpets. Wilton Carpets. Turkey Carpets. Brussels Carpets. Tapestry Carpets. Kidderminster Carpets. Tournay Carpets. Moquette Carpets.

Our Carpets are selected from the best makers who make for the finest London and New York trade. Quite a variety to what is usually bought for the Scotch market. They cost no more than the ordinary run of Carpets exported to Canada, and are much superior in appearance and make.

S. CARSLY.

ART CURTAINS!

Received, a new stock of handsome WINTER CURTAINS in the newest art designs, and shades. Some beautiful warm tufts, or plainly suited for a Canadian Winter.

S. CARSLY.

THOSE DOWN QUILTS!

Still some of the DOWN QUILTS left, to be sold at the following extraordinary low prices:—REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 5.25, WORTH \$ 7.00 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 6.25, WORTH \$ 9.00 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 8.00, WORTH \$14.00 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$ 9.00, WORTH \$16.00 REAL DOWN QUILTS, \$11.00, WORTH \$18.00

WELL FURNISHED.

Bedrooms in the cities of France, England, Scotland, Ireland and the United States are supplied with better down quilts, and at the low price we are offering them, all well furnished bedrooms in Montreal 1885. Applications for Quilts and Testimonials to: JOHN QUINN, covered the lightest, warmest and healthiest bed coverings known.

S. CARSLY.

S. CARSLY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775 and 1777

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL.

WOMAN OR MAN 25 Per Cent. WANTED TO MAKE 25 PER CENT. PROFIT. Taking orders for our celebrated old port wine, Superior French Brandy, and other choice liquors. The agent for the Province of Quebec, Montreal, and the City of Quebec, is: J. B. ROY, 154 St. Louis St., N.Y.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1217. Dame Rosalie St. Denis, wife of Jean-Francois St. Denis, of the Parish of St. Louis, Montreal, and the City of Quebec, and now absent, has instituted an action for separation and for property against her said husband, CHAS. DE WILHELM, residing at Montreal, Montreal, 2nd November, 1885. 16-5

WANTED.—FOR SECTION 36, A Roman Catholic Gentleman Teacher holding a second-class certificate. State Salary and send Testimonials to: Address: MACHICE DALTON, Kinross P.O., Ontario. 16-5

WANTED.—FOR THE R. C. SEPARATE School of Belleville, a Male and Female Teacher. Duties to commence on the 4th of January, 1886. Applications stating Salary and Testimonials to be made to: Belleville, Nov. 16, 1885. P. F. LYNCH, Sec. -Treas. 16-5

To introduce our new Catalogue of fine AWAY 4000 sets of elegant gold and silver Christmas cards. Send 3c. one cent stamp for catalogue and list of prices. World's P.C. Co., P.O. Box 2633, N.Y. City.

BIRTH. ROWAN.—At 277 St. Martin street, on Saturday, 14th inst., the wife of John J. Rowan, of a son. 118-2

MARRIED. PRENDERGAST.—FITZGERALD.—At St. Anne's church, November 23rd, by Rev. Father Strubbe, John J. Prendergast, oldest son of John Prendergast, to Katie Fitzgerald, daughter of the late John Fitzgerald, both of this city. No. 123-1

DECEASED. GROULX-NEVEU.—At Pointe Claire, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Fr. St. Aubin, M.P., St. Roger Groulx, of Pilsa Perrot, to Marie Grogan Neveu, second daughter of the late J. Bro. Neveu. 118-2

DIED. MURPHY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Elizabeth Carroll, aged 74 years, beloved wife of Timothy Murphy. 118-2

CAVANAGH.—At Hemmingford, suddenly, November 10, Mr. Michael Cavanagh, a native of County Wexford, Ireland, aged 69 years. 118-2

COGHLAN.—In this city, on the 15th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Hannie, eldest daughter of Michael Coghlan. 118-2

SMITH.—In this city, on the 21st instant, Maud, twin daughter of Christopher Smith, aged 6 years, 4 months and 21 days. 122-1

O'NEILL.—In this city, on the 16th Nov., instant, James, eldest son of Patrick O'Neill, aged 12 years. 118-2

BRITT.—In this city, on the 16th instant, William Edward, son of the late John Britt, Esq. 118-2

ROWE.—In this city on the 14th inst., after a long and painful illness, Agnes Josephine, aged 19 years and 5 months, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rowe. 118-2

McLEAN.—In this city, on Monday, the 16th inst., Patrick McLean, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland, aged 67 years. United States and Irish papers please copy. 11