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THE QUEEN'S SECRET

CHAPTER XLII.—Continued.

But now there was another cause for general indignation against him, namely, that he had in a certain measure compromised the queen, by making an indiscreet disclosure on the Catholicism assembled at Whitstone Hollow, and putting to death no less than fifteen, including the priest, under cover of her majesty's warrant. For this the queen should be held responsible to the public; the massacre having been perpetrated in her name, and under sanction of her authority, notwithstanding she intended to grant merely the right of search and capture. So the nobility looked upon the transaction.

With the people, however, the case was entirely different. Ignorant of his real character, they attributed his persecution of the Catholics to his extraordinary zeal for the extinction of Popery, and the propagation of the true faith. In their estimation, he was a very Glendon; in fact, as great a champion of the church of England as John Knox was of the kirk of Scotland; and hence it was they could easily afford to pardon his excesses. But the people were not those by whose opinion he should stand or fall; they might crown him with laurels, but they could not save him from the gallows or the block.

And even his rabble popularity, what was to become of it when, it matters were seriously investigated, it would be seen that his love of religion was assumed merely to aggrandize himself, and that, as in this very last instance of his zeal, the possession of a rich and beautiful woman was at the bottom of all his hatred of Popery and love of truth?

Such were the thoughts that passed through his mind in rapid succession, after waking from a disturbed sleep late on the morning after the massacre of Whitstone Hollow. Dark and gloomy enough they were for a morning meditation; but still they left him not entirely without a ray of hope to brighten them. For, let the worst come to the worst, the queen had made him an unconditional promise of the hand or the fortune of Alice Wentworth. Either of these let him once gain possession of, and he cared not a jot for friends or enemies.

As his servant drew back the curtains of the windows, he rose slowly from his couch, where he had thrown himself in his dressing gown, looking haggard and weary. "What's the hour?" he demanded. "Just twelve, noble sir."

"Ay, so late? Hath any one called?" "Ay, sir, a messenger from court with this paper. And the servant handed him an official looking missive.

"Humph! as I had expected; a citation before her majesty in council at four of the clock; well, we shall see. Any thing else?" "Sergeant Houghton awaits your noble pleasure since the early morning."

"Ah, he hath come at last, then; send him hither, instantly!" A moment after, Houghton entered his master's bed chamber, covered with sweat and dust, his clothes torn, and his face swollen and dotted with blotches. As he stood there in the centre of the apartment awaiting his employer's pleasure, he looked the very impersonation of ferocity.

"Well," muttered Sir Thomas, leaning sideways in his arm chair, and turning up a look at the trooper, "thou hast at length arrived." "Ay, sir; I am here."

"An so hast burnt Brockton Hall and its master; he, ha!" "Nay, I did neither," replied Houghton, drawing down his bushy brows, and apparently disposed to resist by his short and angry reply the ungracious reception he had met with after all his toil and suffering.

"Neither?" "Neither?" "What! is not the mansion burnt to the ground?" "Ay, but not by my hand."

box which the reader will remember the crooper to have secreted so carefully under his wrapper, or inner jerkin. "A gold shoe buckle; ay, and by all the gods and devils, one of King Henry VIII's. Nay, I'll found, the very one the queen hath asked my lord, so roundly for losing. Ay, marry, H.B., with a crown between. Humph! how found this key to Brockton? Mayhap a keepsake from the earl to Mistress Alice, when he first met her during her majesty's progress in Wrocestershire. Report saith she then found much favor in his sight. Ah, my good lord, we must let thy loving queen see this trinket; doubtless she may know it again, and moreover, put these some puzzling questions concerning it. And the parchment—what may this mean? hah! Verily, a baptistarium. And Sir Thomas read it carefully over and over again, and then, replacing it in the box, committed it to the drawer of the table near which he sat.

"I fancied it might be of some value in thy hands," said Houghton, carelessly, "and therefore have I preserved it."

"Well, of this anon; for the present keep thy counsel, and eschew the ale barrel."

"Humph! one may easily do that when he hath not sixpence in his purse to buy a draught of small beer."

"Thy purse shall be filled, and thy garments mended, to befit thee again for thy calling. But hark thee, dost thou know aught of this Jeanie Southron, whom of Evesham, spoken of in this parchment?"

"Nay, but I've seen one Robert Southron; mayhap her brother or cousin; he liveth at Evesham, and is keeper of Abby Park."

"And Oliver Goodnif—thinkst thou this be honest Oliver, of the Whitehorse of Wimbledo?"

"Doubtless the same, being born in those parts."

"Ah, good; then shall I intrust thee with a matter of some moment. Thou'lt change thy garments, crop thy beard, and fill thy purse (albeit gold is somewhat scarce now), and forthwith hie thee to the Whitehorse, and ferret from the cautious Oliver what he knoweth appertaining to this Whitret Macbairn; whether he be still living, and where he may be found; for I would fain know something more respecting his birth and lineage. Hasten thee, then, and hie thee to Wimbledo; the time presses, and I must prepare to meet the council respecting this ugly brawl. And hark thee, once more; look to it that thou daily not by the road, nor sit long by the hearth or wine cup."

Houghton left the room as he entered it without showing the slightest mark of respect for his employer, either by word or nod, and prepared to start on his mission to the Whitehorse of Wimbledo.

Pilponton, also, having dressed and breakfasted, issued forth and passed through the village on his way to court, somewhat apprehensive of the result of the investigation, but fully satisfied it would terminate his tears and anxieties, at least, respecting the estates of Brockton.

When Pilponton had reached the palace, he found the massacre of the preceding night had created an unusual sensation among the courtiers. In the different rooms, and seated on the benches along the corridors, as he passed, several groups were engaged warmly discussing the subject. Some were for arraigning him for murder, some for demanding his immediate imprisonment, some for petitioning the queen to expel him from court, as one who brought disgrace both on her majesty and the church. Indeed, the conduct of Pilponton appeared so disgusting and inhuman to all those who could look dispassionately on the matter, that it was generally felt he should be called to account; and not alone for the butchery in Whitstone Hollow, but also for the murder of Sir Geoffrey Wentworth, and the destruction of Brockton Hall. As he wended his way, therefore, through the rooms and passages of the court, he heard his name frequently pronounced, and various opprobrious epithets levelled at him from all sides; so that the farther he went, the stronger was his conviction that his pretended zeal for religion could no longer be made a cover for his crimes, and that even at the court of Elizabeth, it was not always an easy matter to play the accomplished villain with impunity.

soer! from his hand; "thou must not presume even thus far, whilst in disgrace with thy sovereign. But touching that charge, we shall investigate it on the morrow. For the present, what wouldst thou with us?" And sitting down, she crossed her arms, and waited for Pilponton to begin.

"It's but a trifle, my liege," said he, concealing it easier to defer speaking of himself till after he had conciliated her in some measure by the communication she had to make. "It's in itself a mere trifle; and yet, in good truth, it somewhat concerns your majesty."

"Humph! mayhap it's on that account but a trifle," she replied, bitterly; "our peace and happiness being of small moment to our courtiers of late."

"To me, your humble and dutiful slave and servant, your majesty's peace and happiness must be ever dearer than life."

"Faulth! we understand this famaronade but too well; what is thy business?" "Please your grace," he replied, drawing from his breast the little iron box, which he handed to her, "I have brought this for your majesty's inspection;" and unfolding the parchment, he respectfully handed it to her.

"Under your majesty's favor," replied Pilponton, bowing humbly, "it imports to be a baptistarium, or baptismal registry of a royal infant."

"A royal infant!" ejaculated the queen, instantly turning white as paper, and starting at Pilponton, whilst the parchment in her hand trembled like an autumn leaf.

"The latter affrighted at so startling a change in her majesty's countenance and manner, drew back in terror; and then instantly recollecting the midnight scene at the court-yard gate, and the subsequent conversation in that very room between her majesty and the osanets regarding the babe, he shrunk back still more, and gazed down on the floor horror-stricken at his indiscretion, and unable to speak a word.

In this manner, both for a time remained silent—the one in speechless agony from the conviction that her guilt was discovered, and the other from dread of immediate imprisonment or death.

"A royal infant!" repeated Elizabeth, "what meanest thou, sir?" "I say, as she spoke the blood rushed back again to her face, and then, starting on her feet, she gazed at Pilponton's bent form as a panther does when preparing to spring on a bear, and Pilponton quailed and cowered before her like a hound under the wings of an eagle.

"Speak, dog, what meanest thou—this royal infant? hah! who darst—"

"Nay, my majesty," altered out the terrified courtier, dropping on his knees, and losing all self-possession in the fear of utter annihilation, "it's not of that—it's not of that—look to the date."

"Of that! of that! death! what else, sir? slave—dog—wretch—answer me; darst thou venture thus to malign—"

Queen of Scots, and of greatly injuring your majesty's reputation with the lords of the Otagregation, by the calumnies he hath circulated."

"And of this royal babe knowest thou aught? The letter attached to the registry here is in the handwriting of the late Duke of Richmond, (whom our royal father foolishly raised to that title), and moreover doth truly acknowledge the paternity of the babe in due form of such presents. Thinkst thou the child yet liveth?"

"I know not, your grace; but I could find out something concerning it from Nell Jower, or Oliver Goodnif."

"And this same Oliver Goodnif—what is he?" "Keeper of a hostelry called the Whitehorse, of Wimbledo, within a league or two of the city. I can have speech of him within the hour."

"Nay, we will not trouble thee now; 'tis but a matter of little moment at least."

"And yet, please your grace, if this child liveth, it might breed dispute, especially in these days of disputed successions. How know we but France or Spain may some day claim royal rights for this grandson of Henry VIII.?"

"We shall ourselves provide against that," said Elizabeth, decisively, waving her hand to preclude further conversation on the point. Pilponton, seeing there was no likelihood of his being confidentially employed in this affair, on the credit of which he had prided himself much, was now apparently about to take leave of her majesty, and had made a motion to that effect, when something fell from his breast.

"Ah! what is that, pray?" exclaimed Elizabeth, whose quick eye caught the glittering object in his fall.

"Verily, it's but a shoe buckle," please your majesty," replied Pilponton, stooping to pick it up.

"It's of large size," said the queen, fixing her eyes intently on it. "Eh! let us examine it more closely. Eh! what! how's this?" she exclaimed; "deaths, sir, how came this in thy possession?"

"It came from Brockton," please your majesty. "From Brockton, eh? From this Sir Geoffrey Wentworth's?"

"Even so, your grace; seeing the initials of his sovereign majesty engraved thereon, I carefully preserved it; and yet, verily, had it not fallen, I might have left without showing it to your grace."

"How came it there?" "Nay, I know not; but a troop sergeant of my company found it in a room of that house."

twoen her and the arch rebel. She was too shrewd a woman not to see, in their conduct, and bearing on that occasion, a clear evidence of the opinions entertained of her by their respective sovereigns. So far, then, she had completely failed in blinding these two great powers to her infamous complicity. Nay, more, she had overreached herself. When De Foys and Quadra's reports of that day's proceedings should come to the ears of Charles and Philip her faithlessness and duplicity would be exhibited in a clearer light than ever, and these jealous neighbors begin to watch more narrowly, in future all her movements, both at home and abroad.

Phillip, her correspondence with the Low Countries, and Charles, her intrigues with the disaffected nobles of Scotland. And yet she dare not abandon the Netherlands. Such a step would ruin her forever with her Protestant subjects, to the most influential of whom she had already given a solemn promise of sending money and ammunition to the insurgents. Neither could she relinquish her designs on Mary Stuart, lest she might disappoint the hopes of the Calvinists, under the old French influence to revive, and thus, perhaps, finally endanger her own throne.

On the other hand, what would become of her if her Protestant subjects at length discovered, that instead of a virgin queen, in whom they had hitherto felt so much pride, they had, in reality, but a lewd and corrupt woman—a worthy daughter of the most infamous of sires. What if the child yet came to light, furnished with undeniable proofs of its royal parentage? in a word, what if she who had so often whined and wept before her council and her people, over the weakness and frailty of her royal cousin, was found herself to be no better than the paramour of the most licentious noble of her realm?

Again, as to the Catholics, what would they say of the reformed church, whose director vowed her virginity to God, in order, as she declared, the more untrammelled to watch over both the eternal and temporal interests of her people? nay, had even gone so far as to pronounce the marriage of the clergy incompatible with the faithful discharge of their duties, whilst, at that very time, she was leading the life of a mistress of the most dissolute and abandoned of men?

There was, therefore, but one course open to her—the old one—namely, to conciliate France and Spain as far as might comport with her sovereignty, and thus endeavor to gain time to work out her designs in Scotland, hoping that when she had effectually crushed the Queen of Scots, her own thriving power might then be great enough to cope with her more distant and dangerous neighbors.

But yet, how could she venture to carry out this intricate and dangerous policy, while the fear of exposure was ever acting as a drag on her energy and a weight upon her heart? Were she certain of the death of the child, or even of the earl's safe disposal of it, she might courageously go to work; but, alas! she knew the child was living, and would still live as long as Leicester could preserve it.

Last of all, there was Pilponton. What was to be done with him? It was evident from his shuffling and blundering answers respecting the young Richmond, he had come to the knowledge of the secret, and perhaps, if permitted to remain longer at court, might become extremely troublesome.

Having long and seriously pondered over these matters, each in its turn, and in the order of its importance, she then slowly raised her head from her hand, and looked about her as one awakening from a midday slumber. The shoe buckle was still in her hand, but she had not felt it till now, so absorbed was she in her reflections.

"As to that," she muttered, looking at it, "it gives me little uneasiness, for I have resolved to despatch the wretched fellow to Heaven. For myself, would to Heaven I could hate him, and have some fair pretext for sending him to the headsman."

At this moment, the Countess of Harrington entered, and approaching her majesty, kissed her hand as usual.

"We have just been thinking, Harrington," said Elizabeth, "of ridding us of this Pilponton fellow."

"Hath he begun to grow troublesome to your majesty?" inquired the countess.

"Ay, he knoweth now somewhat too much for a court messenger."

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN. RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, BACKACHE, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, FROSTBITES, BURNS, SCALDS, And all other bodily aches and pains. FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages. The Charles A. Vogeler Co., (Successors to A. FOGLE & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

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THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA. Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Sick Headache and Biliousness. Price, 25c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

To Dyspeptics. The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the stomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills. After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure. AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable—a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use. PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Important Preliminary Notice. SEASON 1884. Intending settlers from Canada are hereby notified that this Company will adopt Exceptionally Low Rates and fares to Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Manitoba and the Northwest and British Columbia. Commencing about March 3rd a series of special settlers' trains will be started from different sections of the country. Notice regarding dates, rates and fares will shortly be issued. JOSEPH HICKSON, General Manager. Montreal, January 14th, 1884.

WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN BUY A WHOLE Imperial Austrian 1000. Government Bond ISSUED IN 1884. Which Bonds are issued and secured by the Government, and are redeemed in drawings THREE TIMES ANNUALLY. Until each and every bond is drawn, with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw a Prize, as there are NO BLANKS. The Three Highest Prizes Amount to 200,000 DOLLARS, 20,000 DOLLARS, 10,000 DOLLARS. Any bonds not drawing one of the above prizes must draw a Premium of not less than 500 Dollars. The next drawing takes place on the 1st of MARCH, 1884, and every Bond bought on or before the 1st of March is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing 75c Dollars, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing. For orders, circulars, and any other information address: INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO. 160 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States.

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DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP will remove worms and cause, quicker than any other medicine.

NATIONAL FILLS purify the Blood regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

ER'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

FOR NETTLE RASH, Itching Piles, Ringworm Eruptions, and all Skin Diseases.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

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Under Maine's laws the number of deer in the northern part of the state is increasing.

OLEVELAND, OHIO. The Daily Register says: "Chief Superintendent of Police, J. W. Schmidt, of this city, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a pain-banisher. It cured him of rheumatism."

A REMARKABLE RESULT. W. A. Edgar, of Frankville, was a terrible sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Complaint, and at one time was so bad that his life was despaired of.

A COMMON ANNOYANCE. Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other bilious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters.

Cornus cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble.

THE HAMILTON "SPECTATOR" PIP'D. THE BUILDING DESTROYED BY FIRE—THE LOSS AND INSURANCE.

THE HAMILTON "SPECTATOR" PIP'D.

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There are only 962,301 living soldiers and sailors who have never applied for pensions.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health.

If a few grains of common sense could be infused into the thick noddles of those who perpetually and alternately irritate and weaken their stomachs and bowels with drastic purgatives, they would use the highly accredited and healthful laxative and tonic.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children.

Mrs. Betsey Moody, of Cape Elizabeth, Me., who will be 102 years of age if she lives until the 28th of next month, said to a friend who called: "I told my husband when I died I would never marry again if I lived to be 100 years old."

Review of Books, &c.

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Review of Books, &c.

had received a terrible blow. His daughter left him when she fancied he had fallen asleep, and next morning he was found dead in bed.

HAMILTON, Jan. 23.—About half past two o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Spectator printing office, corner of MacNab street and Market square.

The fire brigade were promptly on hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames and confining the fire to the building.

The portion used as a printing office is rendered useless. The tenants on the ground floor are principally damaged by water.

THE HOLY ROSARY. PAPA'S BIRTH.

By a Brief dated the 24th December, the Holy Father has expressed his great satisfaction at the extraordinary piety and devotion with which the Rosary had been recited during October, in obedience to his Encyclical, not alone in Italy, but throughout the whole world.

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VIENNA TRAGEDIES. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MURDERER OF MANY VICTIMS—GIRLS LURED TO DEATH.

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—The murderer Hugo Schenk is an American citizen. It is asserted that in 1855 he ran off to America, where he spent several years.

Schenk partly confessed his crimes, but denied some of the charges. The locksmith in whose house he was arrested was also taken into custody.

Schenk confessed to one crime which none suspected, and also to having murdered an aunt and niece of the name of Timal. He did not show much courage while being examined and fainted several times.

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Little Liver Pills. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint.

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IRISH AFFAIRS.

THE LEGALITY OF OBEDIENCE TO HIS ATTACKED—A NOOK FURNERAL FOR O'DONNELL—ARRIBTS AT TULLAMORE—MEETING IN CHICAGO.

DELIN, Jan. 22.—After consultation with counsel it has been determined, on behalf of Catholics and Nationalists of the North of Ireland, to seek an official enquiry into the legality of the Orange society and make its members amenable for recent events.

An immense concourse of peasantry assembled to-day at Derrybeg, County Donegal, the birthplace of Patrick O'Donnell, and assisted in the celebration of mass for the repose of the soul of O'Donnell.

It is reported that the Government is to prosecute Col. Stuart Knox, the Orange Grand Master of the County Tyrone, for the active part which he took in the Orange meeting and riot at Dromore on the 1st inst.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Gazette publishes a treasury warrant officially announcing the prohibition of the conveyance by the post office of arms and ammunition to Ireland.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Commercial Gazette will publish to-morrow an open letter from John Byrne, vice-president of the Irish National League of America, to Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, taking strong exceptions to Ford's call for an emergency fund.

LOYALIST MEETING AT DUBLIN. DUBLIN, Jan. 24.—The Loyalist meeting here to-day was the most imposing political demonstration ever held in this city.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The police are watching with a view to ascertaining whether dynamite is being distributed in London in small quantities.

"IRELAND A NATION." CORR, Jan. 23.—A banquet was given here this evening in honor of Richard Power and Edward Leamy, members of parliament for Waterford City.

"PECK'S BAD BOY." OSWEGO, Jan. 24.—Bob Stephens and Wm. Copeley, aged 13, have been arrested here for vagrancy. They left Kingston, Ont., a few days ago to seek their fortunes.

THE TRUE WITNESS

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The Post Printing & Publishing Company, MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

- JANUARY, 1884. THURSDAY, Jan. 31.—St. Peter Nolasco, Confessor. FEBRUARY, 1884. FRIDAY, Feb. 1.—St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. Cons. Bp. Martyr, Dakota, 1850.

Two-and-a-half millions is a handsome sum of money; that is the extent of a gift presented to Pope Leo XIII. by Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, of Lancashire, England.

In the report of the Auditor General we find that the total amount necessary to meet the cost of the general election of 1882 was \$147,838.37, while the amount allowed was \$131,696.63.

In connection with a recent gathering in Ulster a good deal was made by some unknown humorist, who issued a plea in which Orangemen were invited to attend in the night of their numbers to protest against the reduction of rent and to object to any further spoliation of the aristocracy and landlords who have been, the document sarcastically puts, "your tried and trusted friends."

The Orange lords, who got up an address of sympathy for Lord Rossmore because he was disgraced by the Queen on account of rowdy conduct at Rosetta, have managed to secure only 1,500 signatures to the document in all Ireland.

The Draper's Journal gives statistics of the brewing trade which are amusing. The making of beer has become one of the largest industries on the continent. The amount of beer and ale sold in the United States in 1883 was no less than 17,349,424 barrels.

It seems to be going pretty hard with those dear Orange loyalists in the North of Ireland. A determination has been come to to seek an official enquiry into the legality of the Orange society and to make its members amenable for their recent rowdyism, resistance to the police and marines of Her Majesty, and for other little peculiarities of their Orange behavior under very trying circumstances.

We beg to call the attention of the Montreal Daily Witness, and the Toronto Evening Canadian particularly, to the following facts which have been sworn to by several witnesses at the judicial examination into the charges preferred against Head-Constable Doyle, of Harbor Grace, and the other Orangemen who precipitated and took part in the riots:

- 1st. The witnesses swore that the Orangemen fired the first shots. 2nd. That Head Constable Doyle shot and killed Callaghan, shouting at the same time, to the Orangemen, "Fire, Fire!" 3rd. That certain Orangemen, named Butt and French, who were identified, did fire.

In face of this evidence will the Canadian have the courage to assert and maintain that the Orangemen were the aggressors, that all the cowardliness and wantonness were on their side, and that they had cowardly fired on unarmed processionalists?

The Daily Witness, with its usual dishonesty, attempts to make its readers believe that the Archbishop of Quebec is in favor of Freemasonry, and does not believe in the same teaching as the rest of the Church in regard to secret societies.

Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, does not appear to hold the same opinion regarding the harmlessness of the Freemason's societies of Canada as does the Archbishop of Quebec. Archbishop Lynch says that none but the intelligible among Roman Catholics belong to these societies, and he draws the attention of the faithful to the pains and penalties attached to the ecclesiastical laws of the Church prohibiting members joining it.

The Witness does a palpable injustice to the Archbishop of Quebec in attributing to His Grace any such thing as liberalism on the question of secret societies; and its statement to that effect is slanderous, as nearly all the utterances of our contemporary are when it touches on Catholic subjects.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The first session of the newly elected Legislature of Ontario was formally opened Thursday afternoon with the usual speech from the Throne. As the result of the late elections Mr. Mowat comes before the House with a large working majority, which, though slightly reduced in number, is yet sufficient to carry him through during the existence of the present Parliament.

NIHILISM AND FENIANISM.

Our French contemporary La Minerve sums up its appreciation of Nihilism and Fenianism in the following terms. It says: "The English Press—that of London—has attacked the Russian Government in the most open fashion, on account of the murder of Sudeikin recently committed at St. Petersburg. It must be a monstrous system, say the English journals, that will thus foment Nihilism."

The difference between the two revolutionary movements is altogether in favor of the movement which is carried on in Ireland. This is tantamount to admitting that Fenianism, by the fact that it is more justifiable, constitutes in a greater degree than Nihilism, a condemnation of the system which gives it birth and a reason for its existence.

SKETCH OF THE NEW PREMIER.

The following is a short biographical sketch of the new Premier of Quebec:—The Hon. J. J. Ross is the son of G. McLaughlin Ross, of St. Anne's, formerly a West Indian merchant, and was born at St. Anne's, Quebec. He chose the medical profession, and in college showed good abilities. In 1856 he was married to Marie Anna, daughter of Col. Lanouette, of Champlain. He took an active part in politics from an early age, and, by his abilities, found a place among the best men of his party.

THE LAND QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

A strenuous effort is to be made in the United States to put an end to the wholesale acquisition of American territory by foreign capitalists and landlords, and to crush out the land-grabbers generally. The first important step taken in that direction was the presentation of a resolution in the House by which the Committee on Public Lands is instructed to declare forfeited all portions of the public domain heretofore granted to States and corporations to aid in the construction of railroads, so far as the same are subject to forfeiture by reason of the non-fulfillment of the conditions on which the grants were made.

The second part of the resolution provides that to be not only an important but a comprehensive declaration of policy. It looks forward to the repeal of all laws facilitating speculation in public lands, and asserts the principle that laws should be framed and administered so as to ultimately secure freeholds to the greatest number of citizens, and all the public lands adapted to agriculture subject to bounty grants, and those in aid of education ought to be reserved for the actual and bona fide settlers, and disposed of under the provisions of the Homestead law.

THE LATE LIBRARIAN OF PARLIAMENT.

Dr. Todd, Librarian of the Dominion Parliament, expired Jan. 22nd at the Capital under very melancholy circumstances. His death was extremely sudden and unexpected. He had caused deep and widespread sorrow for the deceased gentleman was held in universal esteem and respect. Dr. Todd was born in London, England, in 1821, and at the age of twelve he emigrated to this country. He was a bright, intelligent youth, and was educated at Victoria College. On completing his education he was appointed Assistant Librarian of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada at the early age of nineteen.

One contemporary has managed to get the whole case into a nutshell. Its reasoning is sound and its conclusions are logical. If there was no oppression in Russia, there would be no Nihilism; and if there was no illegitimate government in Ireland, there would be no Fenianism; for there is no effect without a cause.

become a standard work, one for guidance and consultation. Another very important work, which gained further renown for our Canadian Librarian, was that published three years ago under the title of "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies." The University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., honored itself by conferring on the eminent author the degree of LL.D. in 1881, and shortly after, his services were further rewarded by Her Majesty creating him a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In the death of Dr. Todd the Dominion Government has lost a valuable servant and the country a worthy citizen who was an honor to it.

THE PROVINCIAL CABINET FORMED.

The Hon. J. J. Ross, after a delay of two weeks, has succeeded in forming the greater part of the new local ministry. It is seldom that a Premier has such difficulty as Dr. Ross experienced in selecting material for his Cabinet. The Ministers were not chosen so much for their ability to defend and carry out a policy, as for their competency to heal up the splits in their own party and to prove acceptable to both wings. The Lieutenant-Governor in calling Dr. Ross to the Premiership struck upon the right man to accomplish the latter purpose.

READING ROOMS OPEN ON SUNDAY.

We are glad that a movement has been inaugurated in the city to open reading-rooms on Sunday evenings. The members of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Association are to be congratulated on the initiatory steps they have taken with this desirable object in view. There can be no manner of doubt but open reading-rooms on Sunday evenings will prove a welcome boon to numbers of young men who, otherwise, would be exposed to the temptations of the tobacco shops, candy shops and other unmentionable places where intoxicating liquors are sold in contravention of the law.

There is yet the selection of a sixth Minister to be made. It is commonly (and we hope correctly) rumored that the choice has fallen upon the Hon. E. J. Flynn. With this gentleman in the Cabinet, it would be as complete and as perfect as it would be possible to make it out of the existing elements in the Legislature. Mr. Flynn is an able and experienced debater, and would bring honesty, energy and intelligence to the accomplishment of his ministerial duties, as he did when a member of a former administration. Moreover, Mr. Flynn would be the accepted representative of an important and influential element of our population, the English-speaking Catholics of the Province.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet are making final preparations for the tug of battle which will be resumed at Westminster on the fifth of February next. A Cabinet Council has been held at the Premier's official residence in Downing street, at which the ministry decided definitely as to the principal measures to be introduced during the coming session of Parliament. The event is looked forward to with an interest such as the assembling of Parliament has not awakened during the past decade. The relative strength of the different parties in the House has changed somewhat since the general election four years ago, when the Liberals rode into office on an unusually large majority.

There are many, too, who are anxious to read and cultivate their minds, but who have no time except on Sunday, and no opportunity except that furnished by a public reading room. From the absence of such reading rooms these latter are forced to associate with the former, and soon both are found treading the downward path of ruin together. Facilis descensus Averni. As to drawing young men away from the society of ladies properly so called; those who seek and frequent such society are not the persons who stand in need of the safeguard of a public reading room. They are well able to take care of themselves. As to the others above mentioned, he who draws them away from the temptations that beset them and brings them into a cheerful and well regulated reading room, is a friend to the community and a benefactor to his race.

As a matter of fact, reading rooms and libraries have for many years been kept open on Sundays in many countries of Europe as well as in the United States; and experience has shown that, so far from any abuses arising from the practice, the greatest good and the most gratifying results have been witnessed and recorded. Nowhere is there greater need of a higher intellectual culture among young men than in our city; nowhere is there a more urgent necessity for improving and elevating the tone of our working classes. This culture can be gained and its improvement effected, in a very large measure, by throwing open the various libraries and reading rooms of the city, and making them accessible to all who wish to avail themselves of their advantages.

"DUDISH" ETIQUETTE AND THE SAINTS.

Our attention has been called to a vile and offensive caricature on St. Patrick and St. Bridget, two of the most honored saints in the calendar, which was published in the columns of the Montreal Star on Saturday last. Discussing in its usually silly fashion questions of "dudish" etiquette, our contemporary undertook to propound "what privileges ladies have in this year above those of other years?" It profoundly and deeply indignant that the ladies have two such superior privileges—first, that of "popping the question," to some "lord of the creation," secondly, that of demanding a silk dress, when he can't see the point. After avowing its ignorance of the origin of these privileges, our contemporary finds room for the following opprobrious paragraph, to explain on what traditions these so-called privileges are based. It says:—

"Tradition (in an extract which we give from the writings of a well known and popular writer) furnishes us with the following amusing details on the subject in question: 'St. Patrick having driven the frogs out of the bog' was walking along the shores of Lough Neagh, when he was accosted by St. Bridget in tears, and was told by her that a mating had broken out in the bunny over which she presided, the ladies claiming the right of 'popping the question.' St. Patrick said he would concede them the right; very seventh year, when St. Patrick ex-claimed, 'Arach, Patrick, jewel, I darra'n go back to the girls with such a proposal. Make it one year in four.' St. Patrick replied, 'I'll be the best of the lot.' St. Bridget upon this popped the question to St. Patrick, who, of course, could not marry, so he solved the difficulty as best he could by the present of a silk gown."

If the Star wants to be funny, it should do so without being indecent or insulting. The above effusion is simply disgusting and unworthy of a public sheet with even tenuous pretensions to respectability. Nothing more despicable could be found in the most disreputable of dime novels or Police Gazette.

THE GAZETTE ON HARD NAMES.

The Gazette pretends to believe that there is a spirit of religious feud in Ulster and that it is spreading more and more. There is no such thing as a religious feud, for the simple reason that there is not a single religious principle or practice at stake. It is absurd to say that Lord Hamilton and his rowdy allies oppose Mr. Parnell on religious grounds. The best blood in the National movement is Protestant, and the raising of the National standard in Ulster is no sign of religious intolerance nor a signal for an inter-religious conflict for the love of God. A few Orange landlords have set themselves up against this progress and development of Irish nationality, and to aid them in their nefarious work, they have hired the corner loafers and idlers of Belfast, Derry and a few other northern towns to hoist the bloody flag with the connivance of Earl Spencer. That is the secret and extent of the opposition to the national cause in Ulster. To call it a "religious war" is to dignify partisan misbehavior beyond its merits. We all know what a disturbance two or three roughs can create in a gathering of men, and how they can give it a turbulent and disgraceful character, although the nineteenth-twentieths of the meeting are perfectly peaceable and respectable. It is exactly the same thing in Ulster; the noisy and pugnacon conduct of a few Orange lords and roughs leads to the situation a wider appearance of strife and opposition than really exists. Our morning contemporary is, moreover, greatly shocked

SUSAN GALLAGHER

The Irish "Jeannie Deans"

AN EPISODE

OF THE O'DONNELL TRIAL.

By A. M. Sullivan.

Well—it is not a cheerful story for the beginning of the New Year, and there are many considerations that make me personally averse to its narration. But I do feel strongly that it ought to be told as one that redounds to the credit of the Irish peasantry, and the honor of the Irish name. Patrick O'Donnell is in his grave. Within the dismal cells of Newgate, in a consecrated ground, close by the Pikes of the "Flower Land," this homicide of an impatient murderer has been consigned to an ignominious sepulchre. But the fate he dreaded most was happily averted. The death he suffered, from the outset contemplated with horror and shame and pain from the idea of being regarded as a cold-blooded, calculating murderer. He contemplated with a sort of pride the idea of dying for the unpremeditated, and, as he contended, justifiable, act which in effect executed the verdict and sentence of the civilized world, and avenged and vindicated justice, human and Divine. The all-penetrating inquiries of the Crown, previous to the trial, brought up to light the fact (which otherwise overwhelming testimony would have proved) that O'Donnell knew nothing whatever of Carey's presence as such on the Kintaus Castle; and that he had as little purpose of tracking and assailing that blood-stained monster as he had of deposing the King of Ashantee. This, however, was not the story of the London press. For months before the trial, with a brutal recklessness of all decency and all justice, the London penny-a-liners piled the public with harrowing details of O'Donnell's sleuth-hound movements, tracking his victim from Dublin to the Cape; how he got on board at the North Wall, Dublin, with the Carey children, and called out to a confederate, "It is all right—they are here;" how he signalled to some one at Gravesend; how he watched the shore boats at Dartmouth; and so on; this wretched sort of being arrayed falsehood from beginning to end, as the Government satisfied themselves; for O'Donnell was never in Dublin in all his life, and he shipped in a German shipping agent in London, who told the Scotland Yard detectives the whole proceeding!

There was, as I have said, one episode of the O'Donnell trial which seems to me ought not to go untold. Sir Walter Scott has made the name of Jeannie Deans immortal, as that of the Scottish maiden who would not save her sister from the scaffold by a false oath. Fact is often stranger than fiction. It is absolutely within my knowledge that in this case a simple Donegal peasant girl, Susan Gallagher by name, has outwitted the Middlesex heroine in her anguish and sacrifice, her devotion and truth. Until within forty-eight hours of the actual trial O'Donnell's legal advisers had to contemplate and deal with, as part of the case for the Crown, foreshadowed from the outset, the charge that he was an emissary appointed to carry out a contrived assassination. To corroborate the prisoner's solemn, constant, and unvarying declarations to the contrary, a complete chain of irreproachable and unimpeachable evidence was patiently and skillfully collected, tracing the prisoner, step by step, from Nevada to Philadelphia, from Philadelphia on ship-board, from New York to Londonderry from Derry to London, from London to the Cape; and proving at every step and stage the expressed purpose of O'Donnell to visit his native Donegal, and then try his fortunes at the South African diamond fields. Amongst those witnesses was the bank manager at Derry, who arranged his cash desk in an open town, and gave him a letter of introduction to a gentleman there, long before the Crown thought of sending Carey to that part of the world. This portion of the defence preparations not only involved an enormous expenditure of money, but taxed to the utmost strain the physical and mental energies of O'Donnell's legal advisers through every hour, night and day, of the scant interval allowed for preparation. Yet, after all—after America, South Africa, Ireland and London had been ransacked, and when, triumphantly vindicating O'Donnell's truthfulness, a wretched chain of witnesses had been collected and arrayed—at the last moment the Crown (having prosecuted its own investigations on the same point), threw up the sponge and in terms admitted that O'Donnell was no emissary, and had no preconceived idea or purpose against the life of Carey. There remained only the other portion of the Crown story; which, in truth, was a very lame and improbable one thus divested of the "emissary" or "sent to do it" theory—namely, that O'Donnell, without any cause or provocation, heat or anger, dispute or difference, in a public saloon, before half a dozen persons, while quietly seated on a bench, face to face with a powerful, athletic man who could have doubled him up in a trice, deliberately took out a small nickel revolver, and began leisurely firing into that powerful and desperate man till he fell mortally wounded. This incident, however, rested totally on the evidence of two individuals, one of whom was demonstrably a liar—namely, young Carey; the other being the officers' servant, Parish, whom O'Donnell, to his last breath, declared to have been absent from the saloon till the notes of the first shot attracted his attention. No other person pretended to have seen and

heard what passed in the all-important and critical sixty seconds that preceded the first shot.

On the other hand O'Donnell's story was probable, natural, and almost self-evident. Carey, in an electrically sudden flash of over-charged suspiciousness and apprehensiveness, on provocation of O'Donnell's savage explosion against a blasted informer, drew a pistol, which O'Donnell dashed from his hand at the same instant that he fired his own full into Carey's face, and his blood now being up, following this with two others as he saw the Frenzied Park murder-plotter stoop towards the fallen pistol. There certainly was, as Mr. Russell's masterly and irresistible argument on the trial showed, a hundred circumstances and considerations to show that Carey must have had that pistol there and then—then if ever, and there if anywhere; and that young Carey picked it off the floor in the subsequent confusion, was a conclusion that needed little proof. But was it safe to trust to this circumstantial evidence as to the drawing of Carey's pistol? On this, the critical and determining point of the whole case, was there no direct and positive testimony to be found? Apart from and beside the prisoner's asseverations, every conceivable circumstance and consideration showed that that pistol was there. Did no one see it? So powerful was the indirect and circumstantial evidence on the point, that even the slightest direct and positive testimony in support would infallibly suffice, and compel a verdict of "Self-defence." Was there no one else who could or might have seen the pistol, either in Carey's hand or upon the floor, on that terrible occasion?

Yes; one who would give her life to save the prisoner: "Mrs. O'Donnell"—Susan Gallagher. The mystery or doubt which shrouded O'Donnell's real relations towards this young girl was never solved with certainty, as a matter of fact, up to the night preceding the trial. She was, for all his legal advisers for a long time knew, his legal wife, and as such incapable of appearing as a witness; yet the impression that there was some mystery behind constituted a painful embarrassment in the case. The facts, now better known, though perhaps not fully known,—are as follows:—

Years ago a separation of some sort, whether by legal divorce or not is uncertain, took place between O'Donnell and his wife in America. He himself seems to have regarded it as a divorce cutting him free from all legal obligations; ignorant no doubt, of the fact which the Catholic Church opposes to such a course in all such cases. While visiting Donegal, he met (in Derry) a young girl, a native of his own parish of Gweedore. He proposed to her to accompany him to South Africa, whither he would pay her passage, and where he would marry her, on arrival, if no opportunity sooner offered. In London they waited on a priest, who, however, could not marry them for obvious reasons—a disapproval unexpressed by O'Donnell, who had engaged two berths in one sleeping cabin in the Cape steamer Kintaus Castle for "himself and wife." Inasmuch as he was arrested instantly after the shooting of Carey, between him and Susan Gallagher there was, there could have been, no possibility of subsequent communication or arrangement of story; yet the statement he secretly confided to his legal advisers in London, and her statement, in equal secrecy and confidence, both at the Cape and in London, from first to last, were to the one identical effect—namely, that though occupying the one cabin, and passing as "Mr. and Mrs. O'Donnell," the relations of brother and sister alone subsisted between them, until they should arrive at their new home, and be married at the altar. This was the explanation of the prisoner's contention that "she was and she wasn't" his wife. She was, in the sense that he considered himself bound towards her, and that he had caused her to pass on board as his wife. She was not, in the fact that, unknown to those around, he and she had failed to get married in London, and awaited an opportunity to get married in South Africa. While yet all this was involved in an uncertainty which there seemed just then no duty to investigate, the growing painful exigency of seeking some evidence on the prisoner's behalf as to the affray with Carey compelled us to telegraph to the Cape regarding Mrs. O'Donnell to be sent home to London, in order that we might confer with her on the facts of the case. To our astonishment (at that moment) we learned that the nurse in whose care she had been living at Port Elizabeth, and the good and kindly priest of that place, were strongly averse to her being produced as a witness. Later on we understood it all. O'Donnell himself, all through, said that in his opinion she saw nothing of what occurred at the critical moment of the first shot. She had turned away, and, as he thought, went off, until the first shot brought her running back, when she flung her arms around him, as described in some of the evidence. Still, here was some one who was present. We would hear and judge for ourselves what she could say. Assuredly if she was not debarred from appearing as a witness, and testified to the fact of seeing Carey's pistol, the acquittal of the prisoner was morally certain. Hour by hour, as the day of trial neared, this fact seemed to grow to overpowering prominence. Here was a witness within a few days, a few hours' sail of England, who, by a word, as it were, could supply the one point of evidence which alone was required to ensure a verdict of "Not guilty."

It would be affectionate to disguise that at this juncture I felt almost certain that the words would be spoken, true or false, and I could scarcely rest at night haunted with a horrible uneasiness as to how far duty and conscience warranted or forbade any voluntary inquiry on my part into the real nature and character of evidence formally laid before me under such circumstances. Apart from the lawfulness or morality of the proceedings, there was, moreover, the consideration of the hazards. It is well known that "a rotten olive" even in very recent cases, had almost sealed the doom of a prisoner who might otherwise have escaped. Here we had, as things stood, an honest case, and one on which any jury might be expected to disagree through inability to accept the monstrously improbable story of the Crown. A single touch of false evidence might be our ruin. I had strong reason to believe that, despite the best endeavors of Mr. Guy, Susan Gallagher, the moment she landed, whatever she could or could not say, would have impressed on her that she could save O'Donnell and must save him. The night but one before the day on which the Cape steamer was expected to arrive at Plymouth, a consultation was called by Mr. Russell—one of many at which the critical state of our case was constantly reviewed and discussed. O'Donnell, in company with the general public and the body of the bar, had admitted the ability of the hon. member for Dundalk—an ability which has won for Ireland the distinction of

contributing to the common-law bar of England its most brilliant and successful leader; but I must say that throughout this case I saw a new phase of his character, in the earnest, anxious, laborious and devoted manner in which, from a sense of duty, he flung himself into the effort to save this unfortunate man. He accepted the retainer with great reluctance, but, once the duty was upon him, he put forth as much energy and feeling as if the fate of a king depended on the result. Our deliberations on the occasion were protracted and anxious; the expected arrival of evidence lending a greater importance to the situation. I mentioned with some hesitation my apprehensions as to pressure being put on Susan Gallagher. Mr. Russell dealt with the matter decisively and vigorously, promptly. In tones stern, imperative, and impressive, he exclaimed:—"When does this ship arrive?" "Day after to-morrow," answered Mr. Guy. "Who goes to meet this woman?" "I will send some one." "You must go yourself, Mr. Guy." "I cannot. I have to see the prisoner to-morrow; but I will send some one." "Mr. Guy," said Mr. Russell, "I put it on you—I will consider you responsible that no one is allowed to see or influence this young woman by word or sign, or communicate with her without your authority, till you lay her free and genuine statement before me."

"I will do my best." Turning to General Pryor, Mr. Russell exclaimed:—"Mr. Pryor, I will ask you to undertake a special and critical duty for us. Let this woman be met by some trustworthy person on landing, and be brought straight to you. Examine her, and let us know on Thursday next what she has to say, and give us your judgment as to her truthfulness and accuracy of recollection. I need not tell you how critical a decision will hang on the result." General Pryor cheerfully assented; and on his keen judgment and great experience we had learned to place high value. Thursday, the eve of the trial, found us all four—Mr. Russell, General Pryor, Mr. Guy, and myself—assembled in Mr. Russell's chambers. Susan Gallagher had arrived; General Pryor had seen her, and a very important report he had to make. She was in the saloon on the occasion of the affray. O'Donnell had previously communicated to her the rumor as to Power being Carey, and said he would try to shake him off, though how to do so without a quarrel with him would, he feared, be difficult. Carey, she said, was a bully, and always irritable. She was sea-sick nearly all the way out; got well in the calm of Cape-town harbor, but was taken ill again when the Melrose put to sea for Port Elizabeth. She was sitting on the bench in the saloon, feeling ill, and quite dazed and listless. She heard Carey tackle O'Donnell about something being the matter. He cross-questioned O'Donnell about something, and then went away, returning quickly afterwards. Her back or shoulder was towards them, as, feeling sick and miserable, she was turned round sideways to the table, leaning her face on her hand, her elbow on the table. In her drowsy, sickish state, she recollected hearing a sudden burst of angry words and "bloody informer," with some stir of feet and a shot just over the back of her head. Alarmed for her life she sprang from the seat, and rushed in terror to the end of the cabin. She did not know or think who was shot or who was shooting till she came back afterwards. The General mentioned her statement as to the relations between herself and O'Donnell, as to which we were all, just then, more than sceptical.

"I say to you, sir, this girl is telling God Almighty's truth," exclaimed the General, with solemn emphasis. "I have had some experience of witnesses in criminal cases—witnesses of various social grades and various nationalities—and I say to you, sir, again, this girl is telling God Almighty's truth, no more, no less. She is so stupidly simple that you could not get an invention on the subject in her mind, if you tried to. She is utterly unsophisticated, artless and truthful."

"Did she see a pistol with Carey?" "She saw no firing at all." "Did she not look around?" "No; she is a sheery creature even now. She seems to have bolted for the far end of the cabin." "What words did she hear?" "She seems to have been, as one sea-sick often is, half oblivious to all things passing around. She recollects that instantly before the shot there was some violent burst of words between the two, and a stir of feet as if Carey had stepped towards O'Donnell; no more." "Saw no pistol?" "Saw nothing." "There was a long pause. Mr. Russell shook his head, and said—"I know how a London jury will regard this girl and her story. The things she does not say will be pressed against us and probably do us as much harm as what she does say will do us good."

From five o'clock to six till twenty minutes past eight o'clock we sat around that table weighing and balancing, from every point of view, the now all-important question of Susan Gallagher: was she to be called in the morning, or was she not? "Would you wish me to see her," I said to Mr. Russell; "of course you know the objections to such a proceeding, but if you say the word I'll go." "Yes, I should very much, indeed," he replied; "and I will take all the responsibility, if any observation should be made. I am exceedingly reluctant to lay such a task on you, but it must be done to-night—this instant, in fact. I must have your decision before the trial begins in the morning." Five minutes later Mr. Guy and I were driving rapidly to the suburb where Susan Gallagher was lodged in the care of two ladies, whose kind attention and sympathy I am sure she will ever gratefully remember. I instantly recognized in Susan Gallagher a type of the Donegal peasant I was familiar with in the seaboard districts on the wild Western shores. She had very dark hair and eyes; and there was a timid, almost frightened, expression on her countenance, which otherwise was rather prepossessing. Unlike girls of her age whom I had met in Gweedore and Dunfanaghy, she had never been to school, and except in the rudiments of religion, belief had never been instilled in anything. She expressed herself feebly in English, but Irish was the tongue in which she could speak with confidence. I learned that the Catholic clergyman at Port Elizabeth had mentioned my name to her as one whom she might confide in, and who would not press her to say or do what was wrong. In reply to my questions she gave a narrative similar to that reported by General Pryor; though I could see that at any moment she might have gone off in a hysterical fit of crying. She trembled like an aspen leaf, and shed tears silently throughout. I may here observe, in view of some preposterous statements published as to the fees of counsel in the case, that the cost of Mr. Russell's appearance at the Central Criminal Court, and on no other occasion did he appear for a smaller fee than that accepted in the defence of O'Donnell.

approached the critical point as to Carey's pistol. She realized its tremendous importance to the full, and she was evidently suffering intense mental struggle and anguish as she sobbed out her answers on the subject. The good nurse and the priest at Port Elizabeth had evidently feared that between her own passionate desire to save O'Donnell and the urging of his friends, Susan would be led to "say the word" that would so probably bring him free; and the most solemn and sacred adjurations had been given to her to tell the truth, but on no earthly consideration to kiss the Gospel with a falsehood on her lips. I doubt she needed any admonition. She was resolute in her own natural uprightness and truth.

"Now, Susan, you heard some angry words between Carey and O'Donnell. Can you recollect at all what it was?" "I wasn't much minding them at all, sir; my head was aching, and I was sick and half-drowsy." "Did you hear no words that you remember?" "I only remember at the beginning; when Carey came back the second time he bullied O'Donnell like, asking what part of Ireland he came from, as if doubting what he had told him before."

"What did O'Donnell say?" "He said, 'I am not a man that ever denied my name or country, and he gave the name of our townland in Donegal.'" "What next?" "I didn't mind them a bit, till I heard them talk quick and angry in a minute, and before I knew anything a shot went off near me, and I jumped for my life and ran."

"Now, Susan, on no account tell me anything but the solemn truth; but do recollect yourself well—did you see anything in Carey's hand?" "She had been nervously twisting the fingers of each hand into those of the other, and squeezing them into a sort of knot that seemed to become tighter and tighter as her mental agony increased."

"My back was to them, sir; oh, if I had only turned round! But, oh, sir, sure I wasn't looking the right way!" "Did you hear anything fall on the floor?" "I don't know at all, sir. Just before the shot I heard some stamps like on the floor—some noise on the floor; it might be feet."

"Did you see a pistol, either in Carey's hand or on the floor?" "I had scarcely asked the question when I felt something like remorse. She knew what it meant, and she evidently had been through the ordeal already with Mr. Pryor. Her face worked convulsively, the fingers twisted and strained fiercely, tears rolled down her face, and her whole frame quivered with emotion. She gasped to sob out in a low whisper: "Oh—oh! If I had only looked; but, sir, I saw no pistol at all at all."

"Did you see one with O'Donnell?" "N, sir, I only heard the firing," and she wept outright. I ceased my questioning, and for several minutes there was a dead silence, in which it seemed to me I could hear the poor creature's heart thumping in her breast. I owned to myself, in the expressive American emphasis of General Pryor, that this poor girl was "telling God Almighty's truth" but I agreed with Mr. Russell that with a London jury we ran the risk of utter destruction if we put her on the stand. I slept little that night, weighing and balancing the question that had been so largely committed to my decision; and, indeed, the first observation addressed to me by Mr. Russell in the morning was an exclamation as to my ill and unrested appearance. I told him all. He seemed, on the whole, relieved; yet the disappearance of this last chance of corroboration rendered the task before him the more difficult and desperate. Bravely he faced it; right nobly he did his part. No greater tribute could be paid to the manifest probability and force of the prisoner's narrative, and the advocate's matchless skill and devoted zeal than the fact that for three hours it staggered the jury. When at length the verdict of "Willful Murder" was pronounced, I am confident the calmest pulse in court was that of the man in the dock. He intended at the proper time to say a few words, calmly reiterating his version of the affray; but was, as he thought, cheated of the opportunity by what he considered "a plot to silence him."

The angry exclamations he then gave forth marked the only instance in which his captors ever saw aught but composure and equanimity on the part of Patrick O'Donnell. Sixteen days later he met death with a quiet dignity and cheerful fortitude than won expressions of admiration from the unsympathetic witnesses who alone beheld his end. Susan Gallagher I saw no more; but never will the recollection pass from my memory of the sacrifice that poor peasant girl laid on the altar of truth. It was but a small matter apparently to say—and who could contradict her, had she said it—what she had said around Carey's pistol in hand, and saw O'Donnell dash the weapon aside and flee. Or what was easier than to declare she heard the pistol fall upon the floor and saw young Carey subsequently pick it up and secrets in his pocket? The School Board is, indeed, abroad in England, and here was a "blighted" peasant from the mountains of Gweedore who could not pass one of Mr. Mundell's standards, and, indeed, with less than average peasant intelligence, could not tell a letter in the alphabet; yet who will say that, being instructed in the one subject which the State school prescribes and penalises, duty and devotion to God, she was not a zealous member of the community than the most scientific swindler or expert criminal our Pagan education can produce!

A royal decree has been promulgated in Germany, pardoning the Bishop of Munster and ordering the resumption of the payment of the state contribution to the diocese of Munster. The Mayor of Toronto has received a cheque for \$100 from the Governor-General for relieving the wants of the distressed immigrants. A good appetite cannot exist without good digestion. Carter's Liver Bitters bring about both. They make you digest what you eat, and want more.

Governor Waller, of Connecticut, thinks the country schools are not so good as they were thirty years ago. Colorless and Cold.—A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rosiest and healthiest girl in the town, with a vivacity and cheerfulness of mind gratifying to her friends.

There is a story of a wise monarch not contained in written histories. Two of his court diamonds had a dispute as to precedence. The King looked kindly, and said: "Let the oldest go first," and the diamonds embraced and went in together with entwined arms.

NOTICE!

Do not Forget the Old and Reliable Standard Brands namely

- CABLE - 5-CENT CIGAR
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El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents
El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents
El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents
El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents
El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents
El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents

- SENECAL, 10-CENT CIGAR; THREE FOR 25 CENTS
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The above brands have no artificial flavoring, and as they are a safe smoke and not likely to give the consumer a headache, or put his system out of order; contrary, will give him pleasure in smoking any of the above Cigars.

RETAILERS can afford to sell these goods at the above named prices, provided they are satisfied with a reasonable profit. But in any case, when you call for any of these goods, do not be persuaded to take any other; it will only afford the Retailer a larger profit, and you will receive less value.

S. DAVIS & SON.

The above firm have attained the highest honors of any in America, namely, Medals and Diplomas in Paris in 1867, and at the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, in competition with the world; also at several Provincial Exhibitions, which should be a sufficient guarantee of their ability in making Cigars.

S. DAVIS & SON
MANUFACTURERS AND
Importers of Cigars.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Toronto, Jan. 24.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to your legislative duties, as members of a new parliament, convened for the first time since the general election of the past year.

The occasion is made more auspicious by the advent of a new Governor-General, who by his public appearances and addresses has already created a most favorable impression on the minds of all classes in the Dominion.

The fact that His Excellency is a trained and experienced statesman is a guarantee that the high and honorable position to which he has been called by Her Majesty will be ably filled.

It is satisfactory to know that during the past year the bureau of statistics has continued to do good service by collecting and disseminating trustworthy information respecting the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the Province.

It was my agreeable duty last year to congratulate your predecessors upon the work done by your provincial board of health. The report of this body shows that time and further experience have produced increased efficiency, and as well directed efforts to improve the sanitary condition of the people's homes promote longevity and increase the sum of general happiness.

It is with special satisfaction that I congratulate you on the early and successful application of the Free Libraries Act, following the example promptly set by the provincial capital.

Other municipalities have availed themselves of the provisions of the act and taken steps to tax themselves for the establishment of new public libraries. I hope that this is but the beginning of a beneficent movement which will have far-reaching effects.

You will be pleased to know that by a recent decision of the judicial committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council the right of Provincial legislatures to regulate the traffic in intoxicating drinks is placed beyond controversy.

The judgment in this case and the assurance case, and the decision that lands escheating to the Crown for want of heirs are the property of the Province taken in connection with the observations made by the learned Judges in dispositions of the cases have had a reassuring effect on the public mind by showing that the Federal principles embodied in the British North America Act and the autonomy it was intended to secure for the individual Provinces, are likely to be safe in the hands of the courts of final resort in constitutional questions.

At the last session of the Federal Parliament an act was passed declaring that the main lines of railways in the Province, and all railways now or hereafter connected with them, or crossing them, shall be subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada.

I am glad to have it in my power to state, as the result of negotiations between my Government and that of Manitoba, that a case has been agreed upon for a reference of the dispute respecting the inter-provincial boundary to the judicial committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY. LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from \$2.50 PER ACRE upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS along the Main Line, &c., the odd numbered sections within one mile of the Railway, are now offered for sale on advantageous terms, to parties prepared to undertake their immediate cultivation.

TERMS OF PAYMENT: Purchaser may pay one-sixth in cash, and the balance in five annual instalments, with interest at SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable in advance.

IT LEADS ALL. No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely cures the various diseases and the skin eruptions.

ULCEROUS SORES with ulcers running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes are swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

DR. KANNON. G.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, N.Y.

IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR. A NEW DISCOVERY. For several years we have furnished the people of America with an excellent artificial color for butter.

BUCKEY BELL FOUNDRY. Bellows, &c. Manufacture of all kinds of Bellows, and other machinery.

THE TROY MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY. Clinton B. Meneely Bell Company, TROY, N.Y.

MESHANE BELL FOUNDRY. Manufacture of celebrated Bellows and Chimneys for Churches, Towns, &c.

VAGRANCY LEGISLATION WANTED. THE DUTY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The question of the day is how best to get rid of the prevailing misery in our midst. The fact has been painfully brought home to Montrealers that distress and woe have been on the increase this winter, and in such a climate as this it is really disgraceful that means are not adopted to alleviate the sufferings of our less fortunate fellow-officers.

PRISON AND FREE LABOR, and menace therefore the welfare of the honest laboring man. Such an idea, we may state, is altogether erroneous, as the convict labor would only be employed in an exceptional undertaking, far removed from the cities of the Province.

ABLE TO WORK but are not willing to do so, and who neglect their wives and children. The society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Women and Children is doing a good work in taking children from homes of wretchedness and vice, and placing them in industrial asylums; but the question arises, should not the unnatural parent in some way be made to contribute to their support.

OUR CONVICT SYSTEM. How a Crying Evil May be Remedied AND THE PROVINCE BENEFITED. Our columns have repeatedly called attention to the financial difficulties of the Province, the loss of public revenue, and the misplaced efforts to make up this loss by unfair taxation of industries and the reduction of necessary government grants to deserving objects.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 941. Dame Philomena Graig, wife of Isidore Graig, of the City and District of Montreal.

"THE POST," The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada. LIVE! SPIGY ENTERTAINING! Contains the latest news from all over the world.

DR. J. I. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 450

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE OF HOUSEHOLD USE - IS THE - COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of softening and shortening, calculated to do the best work at the least possible cost.

ADVERTISING. Contracts made for this paper, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS, McCormick Block, Chicago, Ill.

ONTOARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT. 274, 276 and 278 Jarvis Street, (corner Gerard), Toronto, Ont.

PERMANENTLY ESTABLISHED for the special cure of all the various diseases of the THROAT, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, HEART, AND BLOOD.

ONTOARIO PULMONARY INSTITUTE AND HEALTH RESORT. Cor. Jarvis and Gerard sts., Toronto, Ont. Office hours from a.m. to 7 p.m.

CANADA SHIPPING COY. HEAVY LINE OF STEAMSHIPS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS. Sailings between MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL, and connecting by continuous Rail at Montreal with all important places in Canada and the West.

30 DAYS TRAIL. DR. DYER'S VOLTAGE BELT. BEFORE - AND - AFTER! Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days' Trial.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court, Montreal, No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald.

Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of the CANADIAN MAIL UNIT ED ST. ANTOINE ST. MONTREAL.

1883 - Winter Arrangements - 1884. This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMERS.

THE STEAMERS OF THE Liverpool Mail Line. Sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY, and from Montreal every SATURDAY, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE. The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line from Halifax to Liverpool, via St. Johns, N.F., are intended to be despatched.

GLASGOW LINE. During the season of Winter Navigation, a steamer will be despatched each week from Glasgow to Montreal, via Boston, and will call on occasion (weather permitting) at New York, Boston or Portland to Glasgow direct, as follows:

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading for Goods, Freight, and Passengers, are obtained at the lowest rates by writing to any of the Agents of the above named Railways.

HILL'S MANUAL! THE WORLD'S GREAT BOOK. This is the most complete and valuable work ever published on the subject of the human mind.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR MARKETS. The State of Michigan has more than 4,500 miles of railroad and 1,800 miles of Lake transportation.

DR. J. I. LEPROHON. OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 287 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 450

OUT OF THE DEPTHS

OUR CORRESPONDENT'S RESEARCHES AND A REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE HE DESCRIBES.

ST. ALBANS, VT., JAN. 10, 1884. MASSAS, VERMONT: The upper portion of Vermont is one of the pleasantest regions in America during the summer and one of the blishest during the winter.

Mr. Joseph Jacques is connected with the Vermont Central Railroad in the capacity of motor man. He is well advanced in years, with a ruddy complexion and hale appearance, while his general bearing is such as to instantly impress one with his strict honor and integrity.

Several years ago Rev. Dr. J. E. Banks, now of Washington, was stationed here as pastor of the Congregational Church. We all admired and respected him, and my wife remembered seeing somewhere that he had spoken in the highest terms of a preparation which had cured some of his intimate friends.

Mr. John W. Hobart, General Manager of the Vermont Central Railroad, stated that Mr. Jacques was one of the best and most faithful of his employes, that his sickness had been an exceedingly severe one and the company were not only glad to again have his services, but grateful to the remedy that had cured so valuable a man.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, JAN. 27.—The anti-polygamy bill reported to-day by Senator Hoar, provides that in any prosecution for bigamy, polygamy or unlawful cohabitation, under any statute of the United States, the lawful husband or wife of accused shall be a competent witness, and may be called and compelled to testify.

POSTAL CHANGES

The following new post offices were established in Canada on the 1st January, 1884:—Archville, Carleton, O.; Batoche, Saskatchewan; Bellevue, Belkirk, M.; Beresford, Belkirk, M.; Blonchet, Lewis, Q.; Brown's Creek, Kings, P. E. I.; Balsville, Glengarry, O.; Battle Corners, Glengarry, O.; Brodie, Glengarry, O.; Bush Glen, Stormont, O.; Canby, Assiniboia, S.; Canby, Peterborough, E. B. C.; Central Redoubt, Prince P. E. I.; Chazabour, Victoria, N. B.; Coogras, Cape Kent, N. B.; Crescent Lake, Assiniboia, S.; Clare, Assiniboia, S.; Elma, Dundas, O.; Fashley, Glengarry, O.; Glenora, Kings, P. E. I.; Goldfield, Stormont, O.; Glendyer, Inverness, N. B.; Holcomb, Northumberland, N. B.; Hassett, Digby, N. S.; Hilburn, Assiniboia, S.; Iron Ore, Pictou, N. S.; Irena (re-opened), Dundas, O.; Lower Blomidon, Kings, N. S.; Lower St. Mary's, York, N. B.; Lumsden, Kent, N. B.; Manda, Belkirk, M.; Montclair, Belkirk, M.; Middle Beaver Bank, Halifax, N. S.; Mooresburg, Grey, N. B.; O.; Midwaytown, Elgin, W. B.; O.; McCreedy, Mid-dlesex, W. B.; O.; McGraw, Shelburne, N. S.; Ninette, Belkirk, M.; North Bay, Nipissing District, O.; New Argyle, Queens, P. E. I.; One-love Mountain, Colchester, N. S.; Pipestone, Belkirk, M.; Pohler, Kent, N. B.; Radpath, Assiniboia, S.; Redham, Megawick, N. B.; Soaterie, Assiniboia, S.; Sartell, Kings, N. B.; Soaterie Island, Cape Breton, N. S.; Strathmore, Belkirk, M.; Three Lakes, Bruce, Q.; Two Islands, Cumberland, N. S.; Upper Melbourns, Richmond, Q.; Villa Malet, Quebec, Q.; Welwyn, Assiniboia, S.; West Hamford, Cumberland, N. S.; Whitewood Station, Assiniboia, S.; Woodside, Sanbury, N. B.; Woodville, Victoria, N. B.; York Mills, York, N. B.; Yorkton, Assiniboia, S.; St. Olivier de Garby, County Wolla, Q., has been closed, and the following names changed: Carleton Station, Co. Northumberland, N. B.; to Bogerville; Outlet of Lake Abadie, Inverness, N. B.; to Scotia-ville; St. Gilbert, Co. Rimouski, Q. to Fleuveville.

RUBBEAR BEATS ELLIOTT. London, Jan. 28.—The rowing match between G. Rubbear and W. Elliott, for £400, took place this morning on the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake. Rubbear won by 4 lengths.

THE O'DONNELL VENGEANCE FUND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 28.—An Irish Times London despatch says there is good authority for stating that the British Home Office and police have been warned that serious outrages are being taken to perpetrate in England.

THE BOUNDARY REVOLT.

CAIRO, JAN. 28.—General Gordon has started for Assouat. He is accompanied by Amer Shaker, who has been appointed Governor of Darfour.

RHONDDA VALLEY MINE.

LONDON, JAN. 28.—A second exploring party descended into the mine in Rhondda Valley, where the explosion took place yesterday, but were forced to return.

THOSE STEEL CRUIZERS.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28.—The Sun's Washington special says: Secretary Chandler recently testified before the Senate Committee on naval affairs that he had the best reasons for believing that the new steel cruisers would be successful.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE NEW YORK STOCK MARKET WAS WEAK at the opening, but improved, and was higher at 1:20 p.m.

OTTAWA COLLEGE AND THE MEMBERS OF CANADIAN AND AMERICAN LEGISLATURES.

Dr. Dowling the successful candidate in the South Kenton election, has many warm personal friends in the Capital among his former fellow-students of the College of Ottawa.

WEEKLY REVIEW—WHOLESALE MARKETS.

THE WHOLESALE CITY TRADES KEPT MODERATE in volume, but several lines of staple goods are to meet with a better demand next week as the Carnival will induce a number of buyers to visit the city and combine business with pleasure.

pleasure. The fancy stores and furriers have made preparations for a great rush of business. The roads in the back districts have been heavy by reason of the quantity of snow on the ground, but there are fewer complaints from this source than were feared of late week.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market continues very quiet for pig iron, which, however, is held somewhat firmer owing to the recent improvement in Glasgow, and we quote Siemens \$20, No. 1 Langloan \$21, No. 1 Garsherie \$19.75 to 20, No. 1 Summerlee \$20, No. 1 Calder \$20, No. 1 Eglington and Dalmeilington \$18.

THE TRADE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

THE VALUE OF MERCHANDISE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED via the St. Lawrence during the fiscal year ending 30th Janr, 1883, is shown below.

Table with 3 columns: Province, Imported, Exported. Quebec: 27,795,123; 33,097,114. Total: \$31,034,957; \$35,237,561.

COLEMAN—In this city, on the 20th inst.

Patrick Coleman, aged 51 years, of apoplexy, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

WYNNE.—On January 22nd, of congestion of the brain, Alice Lucy, eldest daughter of Richard Wynne, aged 4 years and 7 months.

CASSIDY.—On the 22nd inst., John Cassidy, of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 84 years.

COUGHLIN.—On the 22nd inst., at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, on the 22nd instant, Emma Augusta Campbell, aged 23 years and five months.

G'ORMAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Bridget G'orman, a native of County Clare, Ireland.

MCCABE.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Susan McCabe, beloved wife of Alexander McCabe, aged 69 years.

MURPHY.—At 40 Oliver street, Quebec, on the 22nd instant, Mary Shea, beloved wife of James Murphy, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude. May her soul rest in peace.

CUFF.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Matthew Cuff, aged 75 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Catholic City Home Guide, the well-known Illustrated Directory and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person selling the longest time in the City, from March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch.

A BOON TO MEN.

All those who are afflicted with nervousness or other causes, and unable to perform their duties properly, can be cured and permanently cured, without medicinal remedies, by using the "Baldwin's" medicine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

JAMES JULIEN, Superior Court, No. 1035, in the City and District of Montreal, with commu-nice en biens of Louis Brien dit Desrochers, executor of the will of the deceased, duly authorized to enter in justice, has limited an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, January 24th, 1884.

Wheat and flour in Paris were called firmer, and altogether the foreign wheat market presented a decidedly firm front. Butter—Western 17c to 18c; Kamouraska 16c to 17c; low grade 15c. Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. Eggs are firm at 30c to 31c for fresh and 27c to 28c for dried.

CHOICE CATTLE MARKET. Choice cattle for export sold at 5 1/2c per lb, live weight, while the range is from 5 1/2c to 5 1/4c. A feature of our cattle market just now is the comparatively low basis of prices, considering what values in the States are. Private cables from British markets are favorable.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THE MARKET CONTINUES VERY QUIET FOR PIG IRON, which, however, is held somewhat firmer owing to the recent improvement in Glasgow, and we quote Siemens \$20, No. 1 Langloan \$21, No. 1 Garsherie \$19.75 to 20, No. 1 Summerlee \$20, No. 1 Calder \$20, No. 1 Eglington and Dalmeilington \$18.

COLEMAN—In this city, on the 20th inst.

Patrick Coleman, aged 51 years, of apoplexy, a native of County Roscommon, Ireland.

WYNNE.—On January 22nd, of congestion of the brain, Alice Lucy, eldest daughter of Richard Wynne, aged 4 years and 7 months.

CASSIDY.—On the 22nd inst., John Cassidy, of the County Tyrone, Ireland, aged 84 years.

COUGHLIN.—On the 22nd inst., at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, on the 22nd instant, Emma Augusta Campbell, aged 23 years and five months.

G'ORMAN.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Bridget G'orman, a native of County Clare, Ireland.

MCCABE.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Susan McCabe, beloved wife of Alexander McCabe, aged 69 years.

MURPHY.—At 40 Oliver street, Quebec, on the 22nd instant, Mary Shea, beloved wife of James Murphy, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude. May her soul rest in peace.

CUFF.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Matthew Cuff, aged 75 years, a native of County Cork, Ireland.

Gold Watch Free.

The publishers of the Catholic City Home Guide, the well-known Illustrated Directory and Family Magazine, make the following liberal offer for the New Year: The person selling the longest time in the City, from March 1st, will receive a Gold Watch.

A BOON TO MEN.

All those who are afflicted with nervousness or other causes, and unable to perform their duties properly, can be cured and permanently cured, without medicinal remedies, by using the "Baldwin's" medicine.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.

JAMES JULIEN, Superior Court, No. 1035, in the City and District of Montreal, with commu-nice en biens of Louis Brien dit Desrochers, executor of the will of the deceased, duly authorized to enter in justice, has limited an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

PREFONTAINE & MAJOR.

Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, January 24th, 1884.

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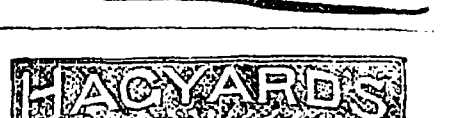


THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me.

Dr. Dio Lewis



Freeman's Worm Powders. A pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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

S. CARSLY'S ANNUAL WINTER SALE OF Mantles and Costumes. Ulsters, Furs and Shawls, Children's Mantles, Ladies' White Cotton UNDERCLOTHING, UNDERSKIRTS, CLOTHES AND TWEEDS.

White Cotton Underclothing. As a trifle cheaper, each article would entail a deal of trouble, we have adopted the novel, and we are happy to say, successful idea of taking off 20 PER CENT.

5 PER CENT. EXTRA for all purchases of \$10 and upwards. These reductions are made on each bill drawn out for the purchaser, and have afforded great satisfaction. Ladies' Underskirts of all kinds we have applied with great success the same reduction.

NOTICE! NOTICE!! These special reductions apply only to the Ladies' White Underclothing and Ladies' Underskirt Department during S. CARSLY'S annual winter sale.

CLAPPERTON'S THREAD! Our Customers are asking for Clapperton's Thread, a true sign that it is giving satisfaction.

BELTING, PAUL & CO. Belting, Paul & Co's Sewing Silks and Twines are the best. Their goods are first-class, and their name is on every spool.

S. CARSLY, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399 Notre Dame Street.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounted Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Hon. the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to Noon, THURSDAY, 14th February, 1884.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian Bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. The tender not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to Newspapers inserting this advertisement, without authority having been first obtained. FRED. WHITE, Comptroller, N. W. M. P.O. Ottawa, January 18th, 1884.