

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
  
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
  
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
  
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

# The True Witness

AND  
CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXV.—NO. 25.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

PRICE—FIVE CENTS.

## EXPLOSIONS IN LONDON.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY—DYNAMITE IN WESTMINSTER HALL AND THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2.10 p.m.—An alarming explosion has occurred in the House of Parliament.

2.30 p.m.—The Houses of Parliament and Government offices were severely shaken, and considerable damage was done. It is impossible at this moment to tell the extent of the calamity. The report of the explosion was heard in Downing street. Great excitement prevails, and enormous crowds are assembling at the scene of the explosion.

3.30 p.m.—The origin of the explosion is wrapped in mystery. It is supposed to have been caused by dynamite.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Saturday being visiting day at the Houses of Parliament, the buildings contained great numbers of sight-seers at the time of the explosion. The first explosion occurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall, the second in the strange gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor who was alone and was about to enter the building beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her she called his attention to a package lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carefully not suspecting anything and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He had no sooner reached the Hall than the package exploded. The explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him so seriously that his case is considered critical. His force also knocked down two other policemen who were standing in the vicinity and badly damaged them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer were also prostrated. The great window over the main entrance to Westminster Hall was smashed to atoms and all the side windows were also smashed. In the interior of the House of Commons the only seat damaged was Gladstone's. It was badly broken and a small chip was also torn off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors. Those in the House of Commons fled precipitately and many ladies were bruised in the crush.

### THE SECOND EXPLOSION

in the Parliament building occurred three minutes later than the first, and was far more destructive. The dynamite which caused the second explosion must have been placed under the peers' gallery on the left side. Little hope is entertained for the survival of the wounded policeman. The force of the explosion was such that the man was blown 300 yards from the scene. The lobby of the House of Commons was completely demolished. A clue to the perpetrators of the outrage is thought to have been discovered. Just before the explosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside Parliament yard and drove rapidly away, giving no directions as to their destination. They had not gone far when the explosion occurred. The cabman stopped his cab when the man and woman leaped out and hastened away. The cabman pursued the runaways, who were

### OVERTAKEN AND ARRESTED.

Investigations so far made by the police lead to the conclusion that the explosives used in the attack on the tower were handled by persons who gained access as sightseers. The ruins show the explosive were operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion or on the rampart near St. Thomas' tower. The report was terrific and heard for miles up and down the Thames and at once attracted an immense crowd.

### THE PREVALENT BELIEF

is that the destructive agent was conveyed into the House of Commons by one of the Saturday visitors. Fuller investigation shows the extent of the damage was much greater than was at first supposed. The western extremity of the House is

### A TOTAL WRECK.

There is now no doubt the explosion was placed under the Peers' gallery on the government side. All the work done that part of the building was shattered, and a wide hole made through the floor. The gallery was displaced, and the solid stone work of the doorways was pulverised or shifted from its position. Every pane of glass in the House was smashed to atoms. The gallery benches were overturned and broken, and the gallery generally dismantled.

### FURTHER DETAILS.

Sixteen visitors were seriously hurt by the explosion. The police are said to have lost their heads and the prisoners are probably innocent. The antecedents of all visitors are to be sifted, but the report that all parties leaving were searched is erroneous. The destruction of property is immense. The explosions all occurred together at 2.05 p.m. Serious threats were made against the priest. Two policemen are now said to be dying. The explosion at the

### TOWER OF LONDON

took place in the famous white tower where immense quantities of dynamite must have been used, as the roof was blown off and the structure shattered beyond recognition. Among those hurt were children of tender years, whose pale faces and broken limbs were so pitiful to behold that when they were carried beyond the quaking building the crowd became infuriated and cried "lynch them," "roast them." Some of the visitors in the Tower are still prisoners, as the doors were closed on them, and the antecedents of each will be sifted. The explosion used was the same as that employed on the London Bridge.

Major N. Jones said from information he had received from the police, a woman was the chief conspirator and suspicion rests on a woman in the other cases.

### THE GUN

telegraphed to the Home Secretary for full particulars. Sir Wm. Harcourt is on the spot directing in person the attempt of the police to discover the perpetrators. All the troops are

### UNDER ARMS.

The ancient armory of the tower contains the choicest specimens of armory in the

world has been destroyed. Police patrols are moving through the city in all directions and a cordon of police has been placed round every public building. One of the men arrested is a suspicious looking character, and apparently.

### A CANADIAN.

When searched nothing of an incriminating character was found on him. In Westminster Hall and the town the scot and dust of centuries was released by the explosion. Statues of William IV. and George IV. were overturned.

Further particulars—Thirty-four now said to be injured, and two fatally—No positive clue to the perpetrators.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The fact that an unusual number of ladies visited the parliament buildings has given rise to a suspicion that the miscreants who perpetrated the outrages were women, or men in women's attire. The attendants say parcels were carried by many of the women, and they seemed to be very careful in guarding them. Count Munster, the German minister, and the Lord Mayor visited the scene of the explosion at the Tower. The crown jewels and regalia stored there were not damaged. The explosion was

Many of them were twisted in the most eccentric shapes imaginable, and their distorted forms were scattered about in marvellous confusion. Glass and other fragile articles in the hall were smashed. A large hole was crushed through the floor at the spot where the dynamite lay. The favorite theory of the police is that the dynamite was carried to the place where the explosion occurred, concealed under the long cloak of a woman. A woman, whose appearance was very noticeable, was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon shortly before the explosion occurred, escorted by a tall man with a military air. Neither of them could be found when the gates were closed after the explosion when the visitors were searched. It is supposed the woman and her escort escaped during the rush before the gates were closed. The impotent action of the police is generally ridiculed. An intense anti-Irish feeling has been caused by the outrage, and it is certain to unfavorably affect decent Irishmen employed or seeking employment in England. The formation of a vigilance committee and anti-Irish leagues of employers is threatened. It is estimated, according to the course and energy of the explosive employed in the house of commons, that if the house had been in session Gladstone, Harcourt, Brad-

where crowds of the laboring classes are holding holiday.

The News says editorially:—It becomes a serious question whether England will not join with Russia and Prussia in an extradition treaty. Even in America, where the greatest jealousy in relation to such questions has always existed, steps have been taken in the right direction.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The news of the dynamite explosion in London caused an enormous sensation, especially among the English and Americans sojourning here. The English embassy has been besieged throughout the evening by anxious inquirers after the latest details. News dispatches from London are posted in the main reception room as fast as received, and the bulletin boards are constantly surrounded. As far as we could be learned from the attaches of the legation, there is no suspicion that Fenians in Paris, of whom James Stephens is leader, were connected with the plot, and no special investigation has been ordered in this city.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 24.—The Independent Bells, commenting on the dynamiters, says:—Outrages among holiday makers cannot have any political meaning, and these were undoubtedly plotted in America with a view of stimulating contributions to the so called

the site of the old hall of the old palace where some of the old parliaments were held.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—The Herald's London despatch, just received, says:—"Last week the Herald correspondent, under the instructions from the Paris office, reported at Scotland Yard information that the Irish coterie in a Paris cabaret had been overheard discussing the approaching explosion in London, starting everybody at Scotland Yard. The official present thanked the correspondent and said he would keep a bright look out. It culminated on Saturday afternoon in the explosion only an eighth of a mile directly west from Scotland Yard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Minister West has received no information as to the explosions except through the newspapers. Speaking on the subject to-night, he said: "I think the explosions will have the effect of instituting more vigorous measures, both in this country and in England, for the punishment and suppression of these diabolical and absurd measures. America is hardly yet alive to the importance of suppressive laws, but she, too, will before long be rudely awakened from her present indifference. She will find that even now scorpions are in her bosom." He expressed great satisfaction with the introduc-

## EUROPEAN EVENTS.

**POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS—JEROME NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO ROME—EVA AND THE PRINCE—THE CHRISTIAN SISTERS.**

PARIS, JANUARY 10.—The correspondent of the Liverpool Catholic Times writes:—

An observer of ordinary keenness would be puzzled by the different shades of political opinion represented last week in Paris. The splendid functions in the churches, the beginning of the monster Novena of St. Genevieve and other strong evidences of fervor would bring about the conviction that the clergy and laity of France were enjoying the highest form of religious prosperity. Outside a crowded pilgrimage visited Les Jardins, the villa where Gambetta died so mysteriously, and each train brought down from Paris groups of admirers carrying tremendous wreaths. It would certainly be hard to say where the patriotism of Gambetta began or where it ended. Those who followed the war remember his indomitable ambition and his unlucky policy. He evidently wished to rise by any means, however unscrupulous, and his splendid dream was realized until death took him away. Going lower down in the social scale we find the civil funeral of Louis Michel's mother. The poor old woman was a faithful Catholic, much harassed by her daughter's wild theories and always mourning over the loss of her vocation to the religious life, for Louis intended at one time to ask for admission into the novitiate of the Sisters of Charity. When Louise Michel was nightly taken back to the prison of St. Lazare, the Curé of St. Villedieu gave Madame Michel the Holy Viaticum and other religious consolations. After death M. Clémenceaux and Henri Rochefort agreed to pay the expenses of the funeral; but they made a condition that no religious service should take place. On the way to the cemetery, the Anarchists with their red flags met a Christian funeral. They immediately showed their respect for liberty by crying out "Down with religion," "Down with God." At the grave the speeches were mere incentives to pillage and murder. Happily, there was no further disorder, and after an hour or two devoted to "spouting the ideas" of the Anarchists, we shall doubtless hear more of them on the 15th inst. at the open air meeting to be held on the Place de la République.

### THE BONAPARTISTS

Prince Jerome Napoleon's visit to Rome is causing a deal of gossip in French and Italian political circles. The Prince is accompanied by his son Louis, who is about to make a ten-thousand tour in Egypt. Even at the Quirinal "Hôtel Plon" and his son have been received with coldness. The long continued separation of the Prince from the saintly Princess Clotilde and other incidents in his private life have brought him into disfavor. Cardinal Bonaparte refused to accept the invitation of his kinsman to dinner, and it is needless to add that the friend of Sainte Beuve was not received by the Holy Father. Prince Victor now seems to be the acknowledged chief of the Bonapartists as they exist at present. His apartments in Paris are fast becoming a political salon of some importance. The servants wear the same livery as that of the Tuilleries in the days of the Empire and most of the Imperialist nobilities are assiduous in their attentions. M. Paul de Cassagnac has become a semi-Royalist, and he is undoubtedly a great loss to the Bonapartists' cause. The secret of Prince Victor's pension is still unknown. It remains to be seen whether the son will show himself opportunely, and so gain some of the popularity which the father has undoubtedly lost.

### A WEDDING.

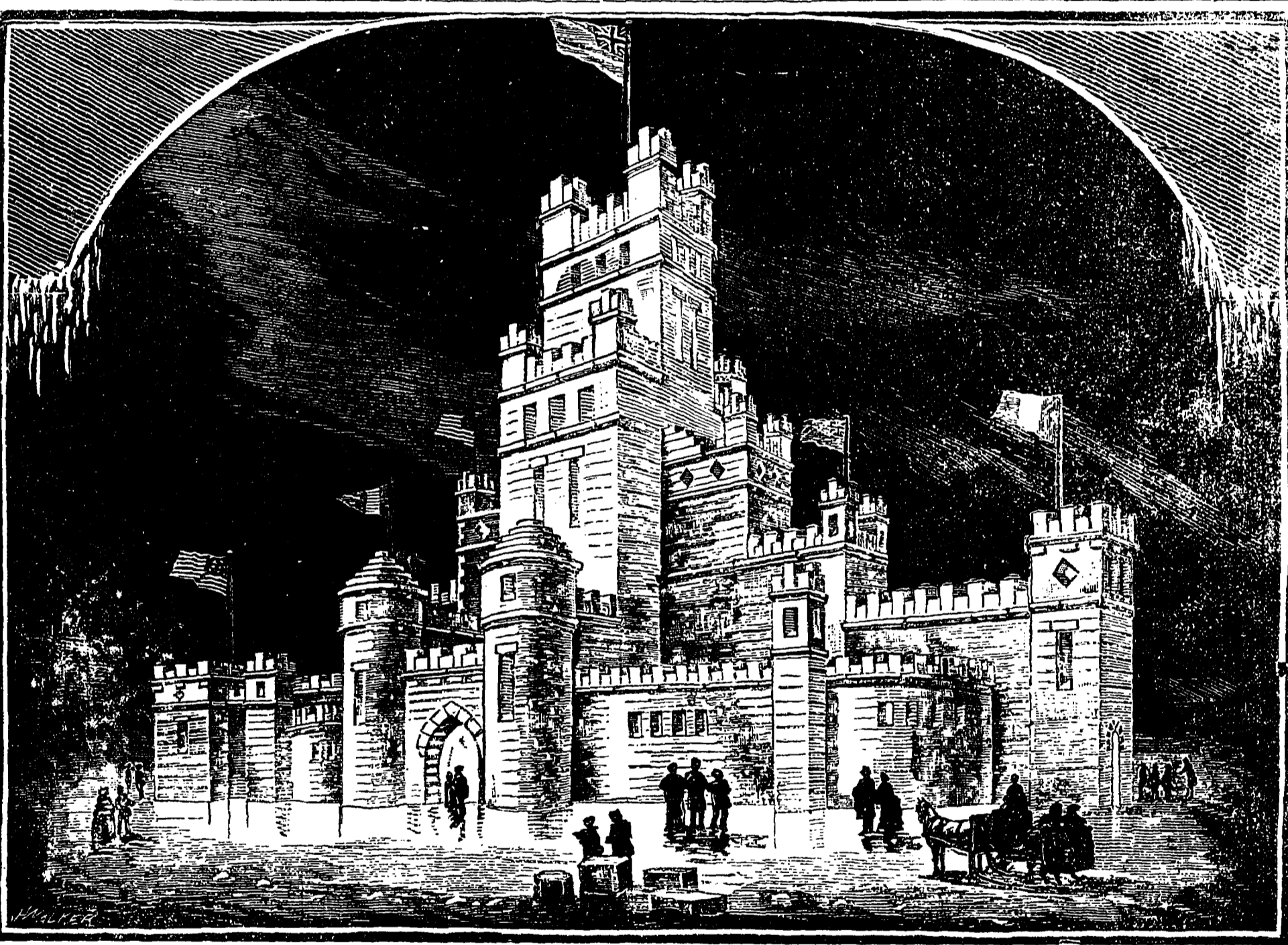
The wedding of Miss Eva Mackay and Prince Colonna will be celebrated either in the chapel of the French Mission or the Church of the English Passionists in the Avenue Hoche, Paris. The event will take place about the 12th of February. Miss Mackay's dowry is said to be a million dollars. Contrary to the rumors prevalent, there is no doubt that the marriage is the result of mutual affection. Prince and Princess Colonna will probably take up their residence in the Eternal City.

### THE CHRISTIAN SISTERS.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has canonically erected the Confraternity of the Christian Sisters in the Chapel of the Marie Reparatrice in the Rue de Calais. This excellent lay sisterhood was founded by the present Bishop of Nantes, when parish priest of St. Jean at Cœux. The object of the association is to bring the prayers and influence of the sisters to bear upon their brothers who are more exposed to the temptations of the world than they are. The means employed by the Christian Sisters for the furtherance of their Apostolate are: 1, prayer; 2, good example; and 3, a spirit of womanly sacrifice. The patronal feasts of the Sisters are, St. Aloysius Gonzaga, St. Mary Magdalene, and St. Martha. The association has already been enriched by the Holy See with Indulgences. The inaugural service will take place in Paris on the 18th of January. It is stated that the Nuns of Marie Reparatrice, Harley House, London, are about to establish a branch of the Christian Sisters.

### A STRONG OPINION.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Cardinal Manning still continues indispensed. He has sent an address on liberalism to the annual meeting of Catholics at Birmingham denouncing the growing "phase of liberalism," which he says has borrowed the worst aspects of French republicanism.



WINTER CARNIVAL, 1885—THE ICE CASTLE.

preceded by a blinding flash, followed by great clouds of dust.

About sixty persons were in the Tower at the moment the explosion occurred. Many were seriously hurt; one man had his leg smashed; another's ear was severed from his head. Excited crowds remained about the tower, and cries for vengeance are heard on every side. The policeman most seriously injured by the explosion is sinking rapidly. All hopes of his recovery are abandoned. Of the two persons arrested after the explosion as they were hurrying away from Westminster, the man is middle-aged, above the medium height, describes himself as a Canadian seafarer and part owner of a vessel. An eye-witness of the parliament houses explosion says after the first explosion he entered Westminster hall and found three constables prostrated on the stairs leading into the crypt under the hall, all of whom were seriously injured. Near by a gentleman lay stretched on the ground, completely exhausted, whose hat and clothing were torn. He had also received severe injuries. The locality of the explosion in the house is in shadow, being directly under the gallery. The person who deposited the dynamite was thus less likely to attract notice than in any other part of the house.

The Pall Mall Gazette summarizes the situation in the following language: Thus the whole interior of the House of Commons presents a remarkable scene of devastation. Although there is great litter, everything may be put right in a week. Nothing is more surprising about the whole disasterly act than its utter failure to effect any substantial injury. The Canadian arrested on suspicion of complicity in the perpetration of the crime has proved his innocence and been freed. Police Constables Cole and Cox, who were so badly hurt, are still unconscious. Their recovery is considered absolutely hopeless. In the Tower the explosive agent was deposited in what is known, as, the banquet hall, now used as an armory. In it were stored a large number of Martini rifles. The deadly compound played its maddest freaks with the rifles.

laugh and two hundred other members would have been killed. The search of visitors at the Tower after the explosion occupied four hours. The number of those injured by the explosions is as follows: At the Tower, six injured seriously and 14 slightly; at the Parliament Buildings, 4 seriously and 10 slightly. The worst injuries were sustained by Constables Cox and Cole and a civil engineer named Edwing, who was visiting the Parliament Buildings. Over a hundred visitors were in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred. Most of them rushed out of the building to see the cause of the report and thus many lives were saved.

An American traveller, name unknown, was in a train of the North-western railway going from London to Liverpool yesterday afternoon, when an excited discussion arose over America's responsibility for the dynamite explosion. The opinion was freely expressed that the United States was greatly to blame for harboring such men as O'Donovan Rossa. The American defended his country in vigorous language, and was attacked by a crowd of passengers. The American drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay until the train reached Chester, when he jumped from the carriage and escaped.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—This morning the Daily Telegraph, commenting on the explosions, says:—"England cannot expect the United States to help in exterminating the dynamiters while the English government is afraid to handle Farnell."

The Standard says:—"England cannot lose Ireland, notwithstanding all the efforts of the dynamiters. An independent Ireland would threaten British security every day. There are not deeds of an Emmett or Farnell." The Times says: There is a difference between the nihilists and anarchists of Europe and O'Donovan Rossa's cowardly gang in America. Attempts to kill a sovereign or a minister, or even a legislative body en masse, while atrocious, are yet intelligible. They go straight to their mark, and are subject to limits of their own. But the Irish-American dynamite band prefers a scene of operations

shrieking fund. The remedy is in the hands of America's lawmakers and magistrates.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The evening papers print an interview with O'Donovan Rossa, in which Rossa is credited with expressing great satisfaction over the news of the explosions and saying he hoped the parliament buildings would be soon blown up with all the members of both houses, including members of the Irish party, who deserve their fate for still holding their seats. Captain Coleman, one of the alleged principals in the explosion at the Mansion House, London, four years ago, is reported as saying that the explosions to-day are but the pioneers of others contemplated, which are expected to prove more distinctly successful, as experience is gained by those engaged in the warfare.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Captain Phelan said last evening that Rossa knew nothing about the plans of the dynamiters. The explosions were not the result of a concerted plan. They were the disjointed efforts of individuals. "Rossa was the head-centre of a gang of brigands, that was all."

The white tower was the keep of the old fortress, and stands in the centre of the old fortifications. It is believed to have been built in the time of the Conqueror, about 1079. It is a heavy quadrangular building, 96 feet by 116. The walls are almost fifteen feet thick, so that it would be no ordinary shock that would appreciably injure them.

The Houses of Parliament, on the left bank of the Thames, and between the river and Westminster Abbey, occupy the site of the old palace, which was burned October 16, 1834. They cover an area of eight acres, and contain 1,100 apartments, 100 staircases and two miles of corridors. The foundation stone was laid April 27, 1840. The House of Lords was opened in April, 1847. The House of Commons, which occupies the site of old St. Stephen's Hall, was opened February, 1852; it is sixty feet long and forty-five feet wide. It is a more austere building than the House of Lords. Westminster Hall, the other building reported damaged, is 290 feet long, 110 high, and 68 wide, and occupies

tion of Edmunds' bill and the resolutions in the Senate yesterday.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

**PEOPLE SCALDED TO DEATH—THE PARTICULARS.**

SMITHS FALLS, Ont., 24.—An accident occurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway about six o'clock this morning. There were three cars burned, two men killed and some others badly hurt. The new water tank was upset. One of the killed is the baggageman on the train named McDonald. The other parties, names are unknown.

LATER.—It was the Montreal express going east which broke an axle about half a mile from the junction. Two men were burned to death and another had his leg broken. The engine kept the track and the Ottawa sleeper was saved from burning. After the three passenger cars jumped the track they ran against the water tank and knocked it over. The wrecking train came from Carleton and cleared it, taking the injured and dead persons to Carleton Place.

Two lives were lost, namely: John McDonald, the baggageman of Toronto, and a French Canadian named Bonsecour, who suffering from a broken leg was on his way home from Michigan accompanied by his son-in-law. Nothing whatever was saved from the baggage, express or mail cars, which were burned.

The remains of Bonsecour, who was killed in the railway accident at Smith's Falls on Saturday, were brought to Ottawa yesterday by his brother-in-law. All that could be found of the deceased was the thorax; his head, arms and legs were so completely burnt that they could not be gathered up. The remains were identified by his knife and pocket-book. The remains of the baggageman have not yet been found.











THE TRUE WITNESS

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. 761 CRAIG ST. Montreal, Canada.

Subscription per annum \$1.50 paid strictly in advance.

NO ADVERTISERS. Limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in THE TRUE WITNESS...

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribers in the country should always give the name of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office.

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL, CANADA.

NO DISCOUNT FROM THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTELY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1885.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have sent out a large number of bills to subscribers in arrears, and up to date the returns have not been as large as they should be. As a newspaper, no more than any other business, can be run on an empty treasury, we earnestly trust that all our patrons receiving these bills will make it a point to pay off their indebtedness to THE TRUE WITNESS without delay.

The Scotch crofters are determined to make it hot for Ross Winans, who sued a cottar for damages, for allowing a pet lamb to graze on his three hundred square mile estate.

The validity of the Provincial Act imposing a tax on banks, insurance companies and other corporations carrying on business in this province, occupied considerable of the time and attention of the Court of Appeal yesterday, the learned judges taking nearly five hours to deliver their opinions on the question.

The Toronto Mail brings our unreliable evening contemporary to task for its ignorance on Irish matters and its attempt to sneer at Mr. Parnell's demand that grand juries be made elective.

by Dublin Castle. Mr. Parnell is simply saying that this absurd, unjust, and antiquated body be abolished, and the people permitted to enjoy that home rule in miniature which we in Canada prize so highly under the name of municipal government.

BRINGTON, the so-called unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, but who has been repudiated by the Government in the House on several occasions, appears to be again furnishing material for the press and cable correspondents.

Some interesting statistics regarding the comparative efficiency and earnings of labor in Great Britain and of other countries have been compiled by Mr. Jeans and put in the shape of a paper, which was recently read before the Statistical Society in London.

PROPERTY qualification for representation of the people in any of our public bodies is an anomaly that should be done away with. All experience goes to prove that the property qualification is an utter failure as a test either of fitness or solvency.

SECULAR AND MORAL TRAINING.

SOME of our contemporaries in Ontario are exceedingly anxious that the system of separate schools which exists in that province should be done away with.

They think that the national intelligence should be developed without any regard to religion, or that at the most if religious instruction must be imparted, it should be that vague and indefinite order which they call "sectarian" Christianity. A child educated without morals is a monster, and as morals depend on religion, then it is quite obvious not only that the child should be taught a definite and fixed system of belief, but that the spirit of his religion should be made to pervade all the exercises of the school and identify itself with his character.

ALIEN LANDLORDS IN AMERICA.

The American Congress has prepared a bill to prohibit aliens and foreigners from acquiring or owning lands within the borders of the United States. Already certain noblemen of Europe, principally from Great Britain, have acquired in the aggregate some twenty-one million acres of land in the United States.

The report on the bills points out that a considerable number of the immigrants annually arriving in the country are to become tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions of these foreign lords under contracts made and entered into before they sail for our shores.

The guiding principle of Congress will be, that American soil should be owned exclusively by American citizens, and the present bill proposes in plain terms, and as a part of the national policy, to prevent absolutely the citizens or subjects of other nations, so long as they adhere to and retain their allegiance to foreign Powers, from acquiring the ownership of American soil within the jurisdiction of the United States.

IMMIGRATION AND INDEPENDENCE.

The great bulk of European emigration still flows towards the United States. The number that adopted the Republic as their home was almost ten times as large as the number that consented to settle in this Canada of ours during the past year.

Europe. The sooner our statesmen come to recognize this fact the better for our broad uninhabited Dominion. Canada will never be much until there are some twenty-five million people in the country, and at our present rate of increase that will scarcely be before the middle of the next century.

Table with 3 columns: Countries, 1884, 1883. Lists immigration statistics for various countries including England and Wales, Ireland, Scotland, Austria, Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Dominion of Canada.

Even Canada is made to feel the great republic. It must not, however, be understood that the 45,504 who crossed over the lines were all native born Canadians.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE NILE EXPEDITION.

Gordon was made a prisoner in Khartoum on the 19th of January, 1884, and exactly one year from that date he heard the first gun fired for his rescue. After months of vacillation the Gladstone Government made up its mind to send out an expedition last summer for the purpose, and its command was conferred to General Lord Wolseley.

As soon as the advanced guard of the expeditionary corps had reached Korti, a village on the Nile, Wolseley said that it would be foolish to continue the Nile route any further, and a march across the desert must be confronted after all, with Shendi as the objective point.

A large number of the troopers are said to have been kept in a state of semi-insanity half the time from thirst. Plenty of water ground was found at stated places, but it was impossible to reach it in most instances, because of some criminal negligence on the part of the commissary.

It was in this condition and under these circumstances that General Stewart with his little army had to meet a numerous detachment of the Mahdi's followers on issuing from the desert near Matemneh.

killed and nine wounded, sixty-five non-commissioned officers and men killed and eight or nine wounded. This loss is severely acknowledged by General Stewart in his official despatch, and is sufficient evidence that the battle was not a mere walk over, but that victory had to be achieved by a plucky and obstinate fight all along the line.

AN EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

There has been no incident in modern Irish politics regarded with more absorbing interest and anxiety by both friends and foes of the national cause, than the recent Parliamentary nomination in Tipperary. The cable correspondents at the time dealt meagerly with the event which is destined to become memorable in Irish history, because it turned out favorable to the cause of union and self-government.

Even though it was the desire of Archbishop Croke and of Mr. Parnell that a tried Nationalist, in the person of John O'Connor, of Cork, should be invited to stand up to the day of the convention the name of no other candidate was mentioned and it was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the National nominee would receive the endorsement of the premier country.

The fact that the candidate recommended by the leader of the Irish Party and by the patriotic Archbishop of Cashel, and stamped with their emphatic approval, had been rejected by a county convention of the National League, set the anti-Irish press on both sides of the channel almost beside themselves with joy.

"The great heart of humanity would rise against it and put it down. It was not Great Britain, not the English alone who were attacked in this great war, but the interests of humanity and the world at large. Let them blow us up with dynamite a little longer and we would see whether we or they are stronger. If it was right that the Irish people should have a distinctive Irish parliament in God's name let them have it; if wrong let it be shown to be wrong. But let the war be a war carried on between men and not between fiends and men."

If such indiscriminate denunciation came from the Daily Witness or from some other unenlightened and prejudiced scribbler, no one would feel hurt at it, but coming from a man of Dr. Stevenson's stamp, whose liberality, breadth of view and culture are admitted by all, the above declaration was indeed a painful surprise.

lution to Parnell and Archbishop Croke and wrecked the Irish party, rebounded with beautiful precision and effect, knocking all their gloating anticipations higher than a kite. Mr. O'Ryan, who had been the innocent cause of the crisis, came before the second convention and surrendered his claims in a manner, as Mr. Parnell characterized, that did honor to his head, his heart and his love for Ireland.

After a patriotic and eloquent speech, in which he protested against the imputation of revolt against the party and the cause that had been fastened upon his nomination, Mr. O'Ryan concluded in the following admirable strain: "I am here to surrender to the people of Tipperary in God's name and in my country's trust which was reposed in me in the very place where I now stand. Do not imagine, gentlemen, that I do so with the slightest feeling of pain, regret, or of sorrow. I was a proud man when you elected me, but the pleasure I felt on that evening was the pleasure of victory, and the pleasure of ambition, perhaps, satisfied; but the pride I feel at this moment is one which very few Irishmen will be permitted to feel—it is the pride which a true patriot ever feels—the pride of making a sacrifice (applause). Therefore, gentlemen, in vindication of my own principles and of yours, as an act to prove the unity and indivisibility of the Irish people in the Irish National cause, I give back to Tipperary what Tipperary has given to me (prolonged applause)."

PATRIOTISM AND DYNAMITE.

The anniversary of Scotland's national poet, Robert Burns, was celebrated last evening by a banquet under the auspices of the Caledonian Society of this city. The occasion was marked by an incident which had an unpleasant beginning, but which, we are happy to see, had a very satisfactory ending.

"We had specimens of that just now in the patriotism that manufactured dynamite and made war on the human race for a fancy of its own, destroying innocent women and children in its revengeful fury—a patriotism which, because it wished to have a parliament house in a particular square, broke down, not only all political law, but all civilized and moral law. That was not patriotism at all. He was sure they would be rid before very long. The great heart of humanity would rise against it and put it down. It was not Great Britain, not the English alone who were attacked in this great war, but the interests of humanity and the world at large. Let them blow us up with dynamite a little longer and we would see whether we or they are stronger. If it was right that the Irish people should have a distinctive Irish parliament in God's name let them have it; if wrong let it be shown to be wrong. But let the war be a war carried on between men and not between fiends and men."

What strikes us as a strange and inexplicable phenomenon, is the fact that Englishmen and anti-Irishmen are ever ready to recognize the heinousness of a crime and to place it to the discredit of the Irish people; while they absolutely refuse to heed the warnings of a constitutional agitation and govern themselves accordingly.

It is not a very wise or just policy to punish a nation for deeds which have its hearty disapprobation. It would be most undesirable to make an oppressed people, who are working out their regeneration and freedom by peaceful means and according to constitutional forms, feel that they must bear the consequences of an act whether it has the popular sanction or whether it is simply performed by irresponsible individuals. It might turn out to be a case of seeking the game as well as having the



THE CARNIVAL

The Week of Canada's Winter Sports—Arrival of Visitors—Hotels Already Crowded. The opening day of the Carnival has arrived, and nearly every feature of the festival is in readiness.

Monday morning the Carnival sports were inaugurated by throwing open to the visitors all the tobogganing slides in the city. At 2:30 p. m. the inauguration of the Bonaventure and Corco on the St. Lawrence River took place.

THE ICE CASTLE. The ice castle is composed of 17,000 blocks of ice and stands on Dominion square. The ground floor is elliptical in form, the major axis being 100 feet long, and the minor axis 120 feet.

THE ICE CONDORA. We give to-day a picture of the ice condora or cairn, erected under the auspices of the East End Winter Carnival Committee, on the Champ de Mars.

THE ICE LION. The pedestal, upon the conical summit of which the lion rears its head, is 20 feet high, with a diameter at the base of 21 feet. The latter is in the form of a cross, gradually assuming a conical shape, the top of which is six feet in breadth.

THE MONTREAL COLLEGE. MEETING OF THE OLD PUPILS YESTERDAY FOR THE COMING CONVENTION. A meeting of the old students of the Montreal college was held on Sunday afternoon, in the Cabnet de Lecture, to make arrangements for the coming convention.

THE SCHOOLS QUESTION. CHANGES IN FERLING AS TO THE APPOINTMENT IN QUEBEC. QUEBEC, JANUARY 21.—The delay by the local government in appointing L'Abbe Begin as principal of the Normal School after the recommendation by the council of public instruction, is causing general comment.

ECCLIASTICAL. Mr. Fabre has made the following appointments: Rev. J. Prevost, curé of St. Jean de la Rivière; Rev. L. Aubin, curé of Saint-Esprit; Rev. G. L. Lectere, vicar at L'Annonciation, etc.

BURNS.

There was a goodly assembly in Barnside Hall last night to celebrate the anniversary of the Scottish poet. Mr. James Wright, president of the Caledonian Society, occupied the chair and he was supported by Consul-General Stearns.

After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honored, the health of the President of the United States was proposed and responded to by Consul General Stearns. The toast of the evening, "The Memory of Burns," was then proposed and responded to by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, who reviewed at some length the influence of British literature on the world at large.

Mr. C. P. Davidson responded to the toast "The Dominion" and the president called on Mr. J. J. Curran, who said he thanked them for the kind manner in which they had received the proposition of their worthy president regarding his song, which he would give them with pleasure. He hoped they would allow him first

was right that the Irish people should have a distinctive Irish parliament, in God's name let them have it; if wrong, let it be shown to be wrong. But let the war be a war carried on between man and not between fiends and man. He thought he could hear Burns' many protest against this inverted patriotism. He protested against the unfair allusions constantly made to the failings of Burns which were given greater prominence than his virtues, and concluded a brilliant address with the lines:— Let us say nothing of sorrow, wreck and blight, Speak only of those moments bright When to the consciousness of right his course was true.

Mr. C. P. Davidson responded to the toast "The Dominion" and the president called on Mr. J. J. Curran, who said he thanked them for the kind manner in which they had received the proposition of their worthy president regarding his song, which he would give them with pleasure. He hoped they would allow him first

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, in reply, said he wished it to be clearly understood that nothing he said was intended to apply to Irishmen or as belonging to any political party. Irishmen had every right to agitate for their own parliament, if they desired one, and he would be the first man to stand by them in claiming that right. All he attempted to do was to discriminate between true patriotism and that spurious form of sentiment which claimed to be patriotism and was inconsistent with the love of humanity, and he hoped his excellent friend who had spoken with such undeserved kindness of him would accept his explanation. After the toasts "the Ladies" and "the Press" the assembly dispersed.

ANOTHER SCARE. CORK, JAN. 21.—A party of men were surprised this evening in the act of lighting what is supposed to be a box of dynamite in the rear of the Police Headquarters. Patrick Leary was arrested. Statistics show that clergymen live about two years longer than lawyers.

"GRATTAN'S" PARLIAMENT

MR. PARNELL IN CORK.

An Enthusiastic Reception—His Speech in the Opera House.

CORK, JAN. 22.—Parnell arrived yesterday and was greeted with great enthusiasm by thousands of people. The streets were gaily decorated. Parnell addressing the multitude said it was not possible for English parties much longer to resist the determined band of Irishmen if backed by the Irish people, who in the near future will prove invincible and unconquerable. Home rule was stolen from Ireland and must be restored, and that must include the restitution of Grattan's parliament. The speaker was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. Parnell arose before the standing and cheering audience, among which were hundreds of ladies. He looked pale and weary, having travelled continuously from London after a three days' illness there, but his voice did not break in the speech he made. He was introduced by the Mayor. The whole audience sang "God Save Ireland." These resolutions of confidence in Mr. Parnell, his parliamentary administration and "the action of the gallant band he leads in an alien House of Commons." The resolutions pledged the people of Cork to support the Irish National League.

Mr. Parnell's peroration was a history of his movements since he was elected for Cork, five years ago, from which history he deduced the conclusion that it was not possible for the English parties much longer to resist the determined band of Irishmen if backed by the Irish people, who, "in the near future will prove invincible and unconquerable." The emphasis with which this was uttered was received with immense cheering. His exordium was, "What of home rule? It was stolen from Ireland and must be restored, and that must include the restitution of Grattan's Parliament, with its important privileges and far reaching constitution. Yet no man has a right to limit the boundary of the march of a nation. Let us combine together; let factions die. Who can say that we shall not then gather richer fruit than we now aim to pluck?" The speech was short, but pointed, and the cry was caught up by the thousands outside. "Grattan's Parliament." Under this shibboleth the streets and the public houses resounded till midnight and it is believed here that this will become the new cry.

READ THIS For COUGHS and COLDS there is nothing equal to DR. HARVEY'S SOUTHERN RED PINE. Every bottle of it is warranted and can, therefore, be returned if not found satisfactory.

A SOCIETY OF ASSASSINS.

How the Discovery of the Horrible Organization Was Made.

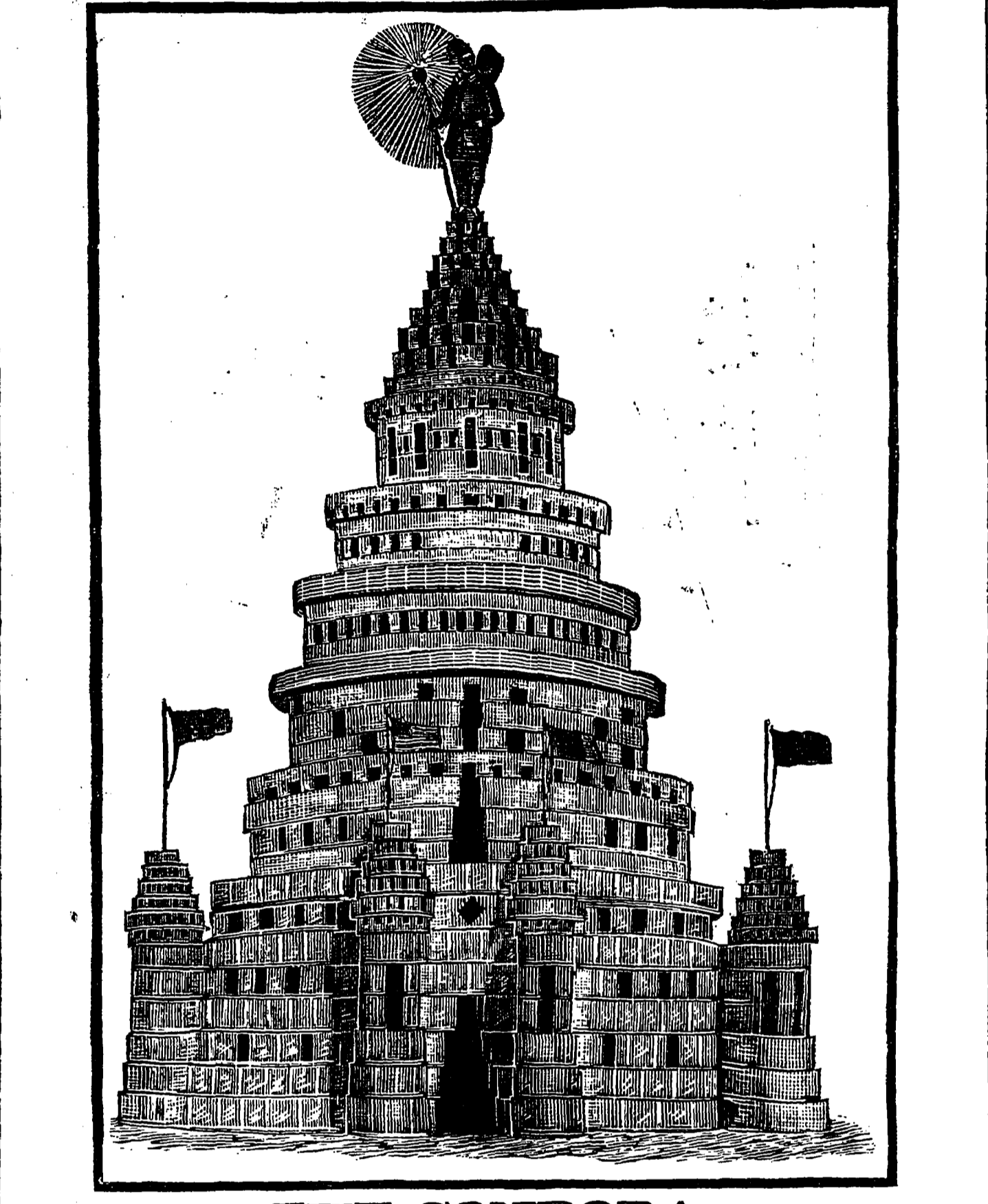
BRAODENTOWN, Fla., Jan. 23.—The discovery of an organized assassination society at Braodentown was followed at the examination yesterday by sensational developments. The discovery of the society was an incident to the murder of C. E. Abbe, postmaster and U. S. land commissioner, a few days ago. Eight men were arrested, and said society has 15 or 20 members with branches at other places. The names of those arrested are Dr. Hunter, Mr. Bartholomew, John and James Fletcher, Thos. Dryman, Louis Costo, John Tippit and Dr. Andrew. Their high standing makes the disclosures all the more astounding. The object of the society was the removal by death of all persons objectionable to its members. A physician who came to the West three years ago is said to have founded the organization. How many have fallen victims to its vengeance is unknown. In addition to Abbe, a respectable citizen of Beerdridge named Riley is believed to have been one of them. Charles Willard, who fired the shot which killed Abbe, after eluding his pursuers for two weeks, has given himself up, being driven to it by hunger and suffering. He is a member of one of the most influential families in the State and great efforts will undoubtedly be made to release him. Hunter has confessed and his confession has been supplemented by those of Ed. Bacon and Jos. Anderson. Andrews is shown to have been the ring-leader. He claimed he had belonged to a similar association out West, where mercy was shown to none, even women and children having been sacrificed when husbands and fathers could be reached in no other way.

THE SITUATION IN SOUDAN.

LONDON, JAN. 26.—The War Office received a despatch this afternoon from Korti. He says he has not received any further news from the Sudan since the departure of the expedition. He assures the Government that the absence of intelligence; that of the battle at Ab was brought in by a physician who accompanied the expedition. He was despatched most ordinary British. London, Jan. 27.—Wolsley telegraphed from Korti that he expects to be in the Sudan to-night or to-morrow. He will proceed in the direction taken by the expedition, which started Saturday from Handa-gress, and has not yet been disturbed.

A terrible tragedy occurred at Newport, Ky., yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Winslow choked her ten-year-old daughter so severely with a baseball club that it is believed her injuries are fatal, then cut her own throat with a razor, producing speedy death.

A rising national anthem has been composed by T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and has been put to music by Miss Winters.



THE CONDORA.

they are men of universal genius. Let me draw the distinction a little more clearly. There are two classes into which genius may be divided. The one is the broad inclusive class. I may call it "dramatic" by way of expressing it in one word—the class which sees and knows and understands everything. The other is a narrow class, addressing itself to one order of mind exclusively. Take as examples of the latter class two great British poets, Milton and Spenser. How grand, how glorious, how wondrously sublime is Milton! You feel yourself elevated on his lofty thought into the highest regions of human emotion and experience. How he fills you with enthusiasm! How he carries you beyond the utmost stretch of your ordinary imagination, and enables you to rise, as it were, to the very gates of Heaven, or to walk without fear on the burning marle of the bottomless pit! Yet he addresses himself to one order of mind exclusively. It is only some people who can thoroughly appreciate even his finest writings. The same may be said of Spenser. No doubt you all have a copy of the "Faerie Queene," but how many of you have read it from cover to cover. But with Burns and Spenser is different. The speaker then proceeded to deal with it, and elevated it into a subject of admiration. His genius had the great quality of universality. He entered into the full description of the characteristics of Burns' descriptive powers, dwelling on the beauty with which he clothed the most simple and commonplace incidents of every-day life. One of his great characteristics was the earnestness of his patriotism. It was not the patriotism that had for its mainpring the defiance of other nations. We heard a great deal of jingo talk now and then, and were fond of vaunting ourselves at the expense of other people. But there was a patriotism grander and deeper than that which thought it duty to hate the rest of mankind. We had specimens of that just now in the patriotism that manufactured dynamite and made war on the human race for a fancy of its own, destroying innocent women and children in its revengeful phase of its patriotism. It was not the patriotism that had for its mainpring the defiance of other nations. We heard a great deal of jingo talk now and then, and were fond of vaunting ourselves at the expense of other people. But there was a patriotism grander and deeper than that which thought it duty to hate the rest of mankind. We had specimens of that just now in the patriotism that manufactured dynamite and made war on the human race for a fancy of its own, destroying innocent women and children in its revengeful phase of its patriotism. It was not the patriotism that had for its mainpring the defiance of other nations. We heard a great deal of jingo talk now and then, and were fond of vaunting ourselves at the expense of other people. But there was a patriotism grander and deeper than that which thought it duty to hate the rest of mankind. We had specimens of that just now in the patriotism that manufactured dynamite and made war on the human race for a fancy of its own, destroying innocent women and children in its revengeful phase of its patriotism.

to thank the association for their kind invitation to the banquet in honor of the great national poet of Scotland, a man who had reflected so much honor on his own country and done so much for humanity. (Applause.) He also desired before entering on his musical performance (laughter) to say a few words which in his position he could hardly leave unsaid (hear, hear). He had listened to the eloquent speech of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, to the greater part of it with pleasure and profit. It was not the first occasion on which he had listened to the charming eloquence of the rev. speaker. He had once heard him speak at the Mechanics' hall on the wonderful power of our Imperial commerce, the forerunner of civilization, and, on a later occasion, at the university dinner of McGill college, he had listened to the charm of his periods, when he had spoken with power, all his own, on the subject of our Canadian home, on which his friend, Mr. Davidson, had addressed them from his own standpoint in such an effective manner to-night. (Applause.) There was one point of the rev. doctor's speech which he could not allow to go unchallenged. It was to him not merely a matter of regret but of pain that so distinguished a man, so eminent a scholar and so brilliant a speaker, should in his just denunciation of the doings of the dynamiters, which every man, whatever his creed or origin, must condemn in unmeasured terms, whether these outrages were committed in Russia, in Germany, in England, Ireland or South America, should have identified these miscreants with a party composed of such noble patriots and eminent ornaments of the literature of the Empire as Justin McCarthy, the late A. M. Sullivan and other distinguished members of the home rule party in Ireland. (Applause.) Dynamiters might injure men, women and children in England, but they struck a dastardly blow at the heart of Ireland. (Cheers.) No man who knew the Irish people or appreciated the Irish national party would for a moment hold them responsible for outrages that the heart of the people of Ireland, and the heart of the nation, Gordon, fourth daughter of Daniel Gordon and Elizabeth Campion, of St. Antoine Abbe. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of the parish of St. Anthony, Montreal. The wedding was an unusually large one, all the neighbors for miles around being present. The happy couple came to Montreal on their wedding tour accompanied by the best wishes and congratulations of numerous relatives and acquaintances.

OBITUARY.

Sheriff Taschereau, of Beauce, is dead. WINNIPEG, January 19.—Judge Smith, of the Superior court, who has been in the hospital here very ill with consumption for the past two weeks, died this evening. He assumed the duties of the judgeship only six months ago, but in that time has won the esteem of the bar and the general public. Mrs. Smith is now on her way here.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 20.—The death of Mr. Pierre Legace, Q.C., is announced. Deceased was for several terms battonnier of the bar and later assistant clerk of the legislative council. He was an uncle to Vicar-General Legace and Mayor Langlois.

LONDON, JAN. 19.—The Earl of Wilton is dead, aged 85 years. The deceased was the second earl and second son of the first Marquis of Westminster, and was born December 30th, 1799. He succeeded his maternal grandfather, the first earl, in 1814. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford. Among the important appointments held by His Lordship were those of Lord Steward of the Household in 1835, and Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. He is succeeded by his son Arthur Edward Holland Grey, Viscount Grey de Wilton, who was born November 25th, 1833, created Baron Grey de Radcliffe in 1875.

The Cause of Consumption.

Scrofula manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs, also, and result in phthisis thus ending in consumption. Dr. Piro's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

WEDDING BELLS.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst., at St. Antoine Abbe, the marriage took place of James Leashy, of the parish of Hochbrooke, and Annie Gordon, fourth daughter of Daniel Gordon and Elizabeth Campion, of St. Antoine Abbe. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of the parish of St. Anthony, Montreal. The wedding was an unusually large one, all the neighbors for miles around being present. The happy couple came to Montreal on their wedding tour accompanied by the best wishes and congratulations of numerous relatives and acquaintances.

CATARRH.—A new treatment covered whereby this hitherto irremediable disease is eradicated in from one to three applications, no matter whether standing one year or forty years. Descriptive pamphlet sent free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada.

get to Stewart in this long news from Korti which after the first news from Stewart may have been cancelled with the receipt of the telegraph from Korti that he expects to be in the Sudan to-night or to-morrow. He will proceed in the direction taken by the expedition, which started Saturday from Handa-gress, and has not yet been disturbed. A terrible tragedy occurred at Newport, Ky., yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Winslow choked her ten-year-old daughter so severely with a baseball club that it is believed her injuries are fatal, then cut her own throat with a razor, producing speedy death. A rising national anthem has been composed by T. D. Sullivan, M.P., and has been put to music by Miss Winters.



THE DESERT BATTLE.

REPULSE OF THE MAHDI'S FORCES.

The British Square Penetrated and Many Officers Killed—Now Fifteen Hundred Soldiers Defeated Ten Thousand—Stewart and His Men Highly Praised.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—It is officially reported that fighting has occurred in Egypt, and that the result was satisfactory to Wolsley. No details have reached London.

LONDON, January 21.—A battle occurred near Metemneh. Ten thousand rebels attacked the square in which the British forces were advancing several times, but were compelled eventually to retire. The rebels lost 800 killed and 800 wounded. The English lost 65. Among the British who fell was Col. Burnaby, who made the famous "Ride to Khiva."

LONDON, January 21.—A despatch from General Wolsley, dated "Korti, January 21st," reads:—General Stewart has had a heavy engagement with a portion of El Mahdi's forces near Abu Klea wells, near Metemneh. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metemneh and Omdurmann. This last place was recently captured by El Mahdi, and thus men were released from there to fight General Stewart. On the afternoon of January 16th Stewart's cavalry reported that the enemy were in position a few miles this side of the wells. As it was too late in the day to allow an advance and successful encounter, General Stewart bivouacked for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and erected works on General Stewart's right flank. On Saturday General Stewart endeavored to draw the enemy on to make an attack, but the rebels hesitated. In consequence of this Gen. Stewart left all his impediments and camels under guard and moved forward, keeping his forces in the form of a square. The men were on foot. The British army passed round the enemy's left flank, forcing them to make an attack or be subject to an enfilade fire. The enemy wheeled to the left and delivered a well organized charge under a withering fire from our men.

THE SQUARE PENETRATED. The square was unfortunately penetrated by sheer weight of numbers, about its left rear, where the heavy cavalry and camel regiment were in position. The admirable steadiness of our men enabled them to maintain a hand-to-hand fight with the opposing force, while severe punishment was being inflicted upon the enemy by all the other parts of the square. The enemy were finally driven back under a heavy fire from all sides. The 19th Hussars then pushed forward to the wells, which were in our possession by five in the evening.

THE ENEMY'S LOSS. The enemy left not less than 800 slain around the square. Prisoners who were taken while the enemy were retreating report that the number of the enemy wounded was quite exceptional. One immediate effect of the battle is that many of the rebels are submitting. It was necessary for the army to remain at the wells some hours to obtain water. As soon as practicable it is the intention to push on with all expedition to Metemneh. The English wounded are doing well.

PRaise FOR THE TROOPS. Gen. Wolsley says: Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows: "It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exceptional fighting have been called for. It would be impossible to adequately describe the admirable support given me by every officer and man of the force. I regret to say that our loss was severe, but our success has been so complete that it may distract the enemy to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate character."

OUR LOSSES. We 9 commissioned officers killed and 9 wounded, 95 non-commissioned officers and men killed and 85 wounded. Gen. Stewart's force consists of 1,500 men. Besides Col. Burnaby the following were killed: Major Carmichael, of the Fifth Lancers; Major Atherton, of the Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, of the Royal Dragoons; Captain Darley and Lieut. Law, of the Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolf, of the Scots Greys, and Lieuts. Pigott and DeLisle, of the Naval Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airliie were wounded.

THE BRITISH FORMATION. Reuters' Telegram Company gives the following account of the engagement:—"When the Hussars' scouts returned yesterday, announcing that the rebels held the wells, the British forces promptly formed in mass column and advanced. The Guards marched on the left of the column, the heavy corps in the centre, the mounted infantry at the right. The column halted within three miles of the wells, but the rebels showed no signs of moving. The British troops set to felling trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abatis was formed around the baggage and a stone breastwork was erected. In the afternoon the enemy's camp was sighted four miles distant. It comprised numerous tents and appeared to be fairly well fortified. Meanwhile groups of rebels were watching us from the hills on the left front. At six in the evening the enemy fired a few stray shots, and the British replied with several shells. The enemy continued rife throughout the night, causing one light casualty. On Saturday forenoon

THE ENEMY COMMENCED ADVANCING. Two divisions, each numbering 5,000 men, beating drums and waving their flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy occasionally halted as if trying to discover the British formation. Meanwhile the British were steadily preparing for the reception of the rebels. They formed squares with the artillery in the centre and advanced to meet the overwhelming force of the enemy who occupied favorable ground and displayed great knowledge of the art of war. They drew up to a difficult position for operating, when by a cleverly executed movement they almost disappeared, leaving only their standards visible. Suddenly a large body of REBELS APPEARED AND PURSUED US CHARGED upon the front of the British square. They were met with a deadly fire which they were unable to withstand, and turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy cavalry and camel corps, borne down by the onslaught, broke their formation in a few minutes, but quickly rallied and a hand-to-hand fight ensued. The rebels penetrated the British ranks, but were subjected to a heavy flank fire and finally driven back. Gen. Stewart had a narrow escape, his horse being killed under him. It is reported that the rebels are in force at Metemneh.

THE ARAB ATTACK. Another account of Gen. Stewart's engagement with the rebels says:—"The Arabs num-

bered 8,000 to 10,000. They made their attack in a tumultuous rush, directed principally upon one side of the square held by the Hussars, the breaking of which the officers attributed to the faulty conduct of the artillery which got powder burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reformed and the discipline of the men was splendid throughout. A steady and deadly fire was kept up by the Hussars and mounted infantry, while the artillery maintained an enfilading fire which

FILED THE DEAD ARABS UP IN IRAPS. The space in front of the British right flank was a veritable slaughter pen, and when the Arabs were finally repulsed they left eight hundred of their number dead upon the field. The number of their wounded who were able to march or be carried from the field is estimated at two thousand. The most casualties on the British side occurred during the break in the line of the Hussars. The British took their own and Arab wounded to the wells at Shebaca. Most of the wounded are doing well. General Stewart with the remainder of his troops is progressing toward Metemneh. During the night preceding the action the Arabs threw up small earthworks intended to intercept Stewart's march, but they were captured and destroyed by a detachment of English troops.

THE ARABS' COURAGE. Additional particulars say the battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with spears and protected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to close quarters and swarmed over the bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. The English troops after the first two rounds fought with shortened sabres and sword bayonets wielded at half-arm length. Colonel Burnaby was killed by the thrust of an Arab's spear, which severed his jugular vein. The English soldiers had neither food nor water since the night before the battle. The British had no idea that the enemy was so near. Native reports led them to suppose that only a few rebels held Abu Klea.

AT THE FIRST SHOCK from the enemy the fate of the whole British force trembled in the balance, but the steadiness of the guards, marine corps and mounted infantry prevailed and the rebels retired. The Egyptian allies fought desperately. The greatest losses fell on the heavy camel corps, six of whose officers were killed and two wounded. The rebels brought all their best troops to the attack. Line after line of rebels fell under the fire of the Martini rifles. The naval brigade suffered great loss. Col. Burnaby fell while gallantly fighting with his comrades. Gen. Stewart's orderly was killed by his side. The interior of the square presented a mass of falling camels and struggling Arabs and English. Three hearty cheers were given when the square was reformed on fresh ground. The rebels had nine hundred special negro riflemen, all good shots.

THE NEWS IN LONDON. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The news of the battle in Egypt surprised the government as severe fighting was not expected. Serious doubts are expressed as to whether General Wolsley's force is sufficiently strong to reach Khartoum. Col. Burnaby's death is greatly deplored and has been the great topic of conversation, being more talked about than the battle itself. Great excitement prevails. The morning papers contain columns of descriptions and comments regarding the battle, un-animously extolling the heroism of the British troops. Col. Burnaby is described as dying like a true British bull-dog, with his right hand clutched in death about the throat of an Arab whose spear was thrust through the colonel's neck.

THE MAHDI'S ORDERS. MERAW, Jan. 21.—The Black Watch regiment has arrived here and an advance is daily expected. An Arab newspaper publishes the Mahdi's letter to his lieutenant at Shendi, ordering him to take all his troops to Berber, where, with 8,000 warriors, he shall attack the English forces. Another letter to Osman Digna, urges him to capture Suakin and thereby enable the Mahdi to procure aid from Arabia.

SKETCH OF COLONEL BURNABY'S LIFE. Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Burnaby, whose death is announced above, was probably the best known of the younger superior officers of the British army, though his fame was more due to his exploits in the region of the traveller and explorer than of the soldier. He was born in Bedford, Eng., on March 3rd, 1849; his father being a clergyman, and received his education at Harrow and in Germany. Determining on a military life, in 1859 he entered the Royal Horse Guards Blue, and was commanding lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at the time of his death. Passionately fond of gymnastics, he carried physical exercise to excess, the result being that his vitality broke down, and to recruit his health foreign travel was recommended by his doctors. He accordingly set out, visiting most parts of Europe, besides South America and South Africa. In 1875 he set out on his celebrated journey over the great Asian steppes, the story of which he published in book form under the title of "A Ride to Khiva," the difficulties and dangers of the expedition—being only strong incentives to the hardy soldiers to make the attempt. At more than one station the passage of anyone but a Russian was absolutely forbidden, and Captain Burnaby only got through an account of the inability of the inspectors to read his passport, his knowledge of the Russian and Arabic tongues also standing him in good stead. On arriving at Kazala at the mouth of the Sir Daria river, he was after much hesitation, allowed to proceed by the commandant, who assumed that he would go direct to Petro-Alexandrovsk, in the territory then lately acquired by Russia. But Burnaby, suspecting something was wrong, made a detour, crossed the Oxus into the Khanate of Khiva (and thus probably saved his life), and made his way to the capital, intending to proceed thence to Bokhara. The St. Petersburg authorities did not like the idea of an Englishman spying on their operations, in what they looked upon as their special preserve, and he was "invited" to proceed to Petro-Alexandrovsk, where a telegram from the Duke of C. bridge was put in his hands, commanding him to immediately return to European Russia. In the winter of 1877-78 Captain Burnaby made a tour on horseback through Asia, Turkey, from Scutari to Khotai, in Persia, returning by way of Kara, Ardahan, Batoum and Trebizond to Constantinople. In 1880 Major Burnaby un- successfully contested Birmingham in the conservative interest, and received over fifteen thousand votes, though his liberal opponents were Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain, both of whom have since been cabinet ministers. As perfectly at home on a camel as an elephant, in a sledge or canoe, as on a railway carriage or steamer. Colonel Burnaby was also a noted aeronaut, and in all occasions accompanied by any professional balloonist. On May 23rd, 1882, he ascended alone in the "Gipsies" from Dover, and after some vicissitudes, landed near Boulogne, having crossed the channel in about five hours. Besides an account of his ride to Khiva, Col. Burnaby published "On Horseback Through Central Asia," which ran

through seven editions, and "A Ride Across the Channel and Other Adventures in the Air." He also acted as military correspondent for the Times with the army of Don Carlos in Spain.

"Fred" Burnaby, as he was familiarly called, was a man of magnificent physique, standing over six feet in height, and many are the stories of his feats of strength told by his comrades. It is related that on one occasion some of his brother officers, by way of a joke, introduced a pony into his quarters in London, which were situated on the second story of the barracks. The getting of the beast up stairs was an easy task, and after the fun had been enjoyed, the problem presented itself of getting it down again. This was a much more difficult undertaking than the first, and many expedients were suggested, Burnaby looking on in amusement. At last, when the jokers were at their wits' end, he solved the problem by taking the animal up bodily and carrying it by the throat. Colonel Burnaby, in his "Ride to Khiva," dwells upon Russia's advance Eastward, and he says in the course of his journey he had the opportunity of conversing with many Russians in Central Asia and that India was a topic which never failed to produce numerous comments. At the time the colonel published his book England had certain fears regarding India. He said then that during his sojourn in Russia he had heard many expressions expressed regarding the Russo-Indian question, and that the Russians boasted of the advantages which they have gained by their advance eastward, and that their power of threatening British India had become real and ceased to be visionary. As far back as the time of Paul I. an overland expedition to India was considered feasible, and now they say it is much more so when the interval has been shortened by such an immense stretch of country. Colonel Burnaby was of opinion that Russia, from her position, had not the power of even threatening British India. However, she has the power of threatening points which should be permitted to remain open against Hindostan. Russia, he thought, ought to be clearly in a position to understand that any advance in the direction of Kashgar, Balkh or Merve would be looked upon as a *caveus belli*. His commissions bear date as follows: Cornet by purchase, 30th September, 1859; Lieutenant by purchase, 27th September, 1861; Captain by purchase, 17th July, 1866. After the abolition of purchase he obtained his brevet majority, majority and the command of the Royal Horse Guards on the 6th April, 1881. Colonel Burnaby's whole service was in the above splendid regiment of Her Majesty's Household Cavalry.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—In the engagement of yesterday the assault on the right of the British square was led by Abusaleh, the Emir of Metemneh, and the attack on the left was under Mohammed Khair, Emir of Khair. The latter was wounded and retired during the early part of the engagement. Abusaleh advanced fiercely with a hundred fanatics until shot down in the square.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A report is current that Gen. Stewart has occupied Metemneh. Although the last official confirmation it is generally believed as Stewart pushed forward with the greater part of his forces immediately after his victory on Saturday; it is highly probable also the rebels who had been stationed at Metemneh left that point to take part in Saturday's engagement, and it is thought unlikely that they should have rallied and made a stand at Metemneh so soon after a decisive defeat. The government has telegraphed congratulations to Wolsley and Stewart.

The constant feeling of being "played out" and "used up" can be readily removed by using Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

An Aberdeen physician describes a case of scarlet fever in a canary.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND owes it to herself and her family to take care of her health. When she finds herself failing and debility and weakness undermines her strength, her surest and best remedy is Kidney-Wort. It builds up the general health, keeps the secretory system in perfect order, regulates the Kidneys and Bowels, and enables these important organs to perform their natural functions in throwing off the accumulated impurities of the body.

Leprosy is increasing so rapidly in Honolulu that government action is about to be taken to prevent its spread; if possible. Vaccination with the microbe is to be tried.

SO NEAR AND YET SO FAR. A story of a clerk in a Main street store, who had a dollar to invest in the late drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery. Two tickets were presented to him, Nos. 58,282 and 58,280. Undecided, he concluded to spend his cash for ticket No. 58,280. This decision cost him \$14,980. The moral is when in doubt on a question that can be decided for \$1, always give yourself the benefit of the doubt. Purchase both tickets.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche*, Dec. 20.

Patti loves a parrot, Modjarska adores a black cat, Langtry wastes her superfluous affection on a little Chinese monkey called Li Chin, and Mary Anderson chatters to a pair of yellow canaries while studying Juliet's black verse.

Dairymen Getting Rich. Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society, by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

At a recent auction sale of greyhounds in London some well known dogs brought very fair prices. One animal, which won the last Waterloo cup, commanded 51 guineas, while other less noted dogs sold for 39 and 15 guineas each. Puppies and "supplings" of well known breeds brought good prices ranging from 12 to 21 guineas.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE. All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more or less subject to derangement of the Liver and Stomach which, if neglected in a changeable climate like ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimate misery. An occasional dose of McCale's Compound Patent Pills will stimulate the Liver to healthy action, tone up the Stomach and Digestive Organs, thereby giving life and vigor to the system generally. For sale everywhere. Price, 25c per box; five boxes \$1.00. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price in money or postage stamps.—*B. E. McCale, chemist, Montreal.*

The Sandwich Islanders have their money made in the United States and buy their whisky in England.

WELL SPOKEN OF. R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heats the lungs.

THE WARNER ASTRONOMICAL PRIZES, \$400.

It is a gratifying fact that very many astronomical discoveries, and those of great importance, have been made during the past few years. I think this is due in part to the impetus given by competition for the honors and prizes awarded to discoverers, and in order that this interest may to that extent be continued and sustained, I offer

First. Two hundred dollars for each and every discovery of a new comet made from February 1st, 1885, to February 1st, 1886, subject to the following conditions:

1. It must be discovered in the United States, Canada, Mexico, West Indies, South America, Great Britain and the Australian Continent and Islands, either by the naked eye or telescope, and it must be unexpected, except as to the comet of 1815, which is expected to reappear this year or next.

2. The discoverer must send a prepaid telegram immediately to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, N.Y., giving the time of the discovery, the position and direction of motion with sufficient exactness, if possible, to enable at least one other observer to find it.

3. This intelligence must not be communicated to any other party or parties either by letter, telegraph or otherwise, until such time as a telegraphic acknowledgment has been received by the discoverer from Dr. Swift. Great care should be observed regarding this condition, as it is essential to the proper transmission of the discovery, with the name of the discoverer, to the various parts of the world, which will be immediately made by Dr. Swift. Discoverers in Great Britain, the Australian Continent and Islands, West Indies and South America are also freed from the restriction in conditions 2nd and 3rd.

Second. I will also give a prize of \$200 in gold to any person in the world who will write the best 3,000 word paper on the cause of the atmospheric effects ("red light," etc.) accompanying sunset and sunrise during the past sixteen months. It is desired that these papers be as original as possible, both in facts, observations and treatment.

Essays must be exclusively sent prepaid to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, New York, must be written in English on one side of paper only, with ink, and must be in the strictest untechnical phrase. Each competitor must sign a non-plume to his essay, and enclose his real name and address in an envelope, superscribed with his non-plume. The essays must be in Dr. Swift's hands by December 1st, 1885.

Three disinterested scientists will be selected to determine the result, and also to settle any dispute that may arise regarding comet discoveries.

H. H. WARNER. Rochester, N.Y., Jan. 17, 1885.

THE HOME.

WATERCRESS SANDWICHES.—Well wash some watercress, and then dry in a cloth, pressing out every atom of moisture as far as possible. Have a stale loaf and some fresh butter, and with a sharp knife cut as thin slices as will be required for two dozen sandwiches; then cut the bread into small pieces, removing the stems; place it between each slice of bread and butter with a slight sprinkling of salt, press down the slices hard, and cut them sharply on a board into small squares, leaving no crust.

SARDINE SANDWICHES.—Take two boxes of sardines and throw the contents into hot water, having first drained away all the oil. A few minutes will free the sardines from grease. Pour away the water and dry the fish in a cloth; then scrape away the skins and pound the sardines in a mortar till reduced to paste; add pepper, salt and some tiny pieces of lettuce, and spread on the sandwiches, which have been previously cut as above. The lettuce adds very much to the flavor of the sardines.

ANCHovy SANDWICHES are similar, anchovy paste being substituted for sardines. COLD DEVILED EGGS.—Boil a number of eggs very hard; when cold remove the shells and cut each egg in half. Take out the yolks and pound them in a mortar with a few boned anchovies, pepper, salt and a pinch of dried mustard, moistening with a little butter. Fill the empty whites cut in halves with this mixture and arrange in a dish garnished with parsley. This is a great favorite at Cinderella suppers.

SALAD.—Thoroughly wash, dry and cut up into small pieces a lettuce or endive; cut up also a boiled beetroot; sprinkle well with salad oil. Then mix in a cup one teaspoonful of castor sugar. Pour this over the lettuce and beetroot and stir well till all is mixed. A little tinned lobster cut into small pieces or a few boned anchovies will improve it.

COFFEE JELLY.—One teaspoonful of very strong coffee. Dissolve in one pint of gelatine. Put on the fire one pint of milk and six ounces of lump sugar; when nearly on the boil pour in the coffee and gelatine. Let all boil together for ten minutes; pour into a wetted mould and keep in a cool place till stiff.

ORANGE CREAM.—Soak one ounce packet of gelatine and add to it one pint of milk in which six ounces of lump sugar have been dissolved. Add a little lemon peel, and boil all together for ten minutes. Strain the milk and add to it half a pint of orange juice and the juice of one small lemon. Stir well and pour into a mould till set. This is excellent. Both these recipes would be improved by the substitution of cream for milk, but could not then be called economical.

SWEET BISCUIT.—One pound flour, eight ounces white sugar, three ounces butter, three eggs well beaten, two ounces curraway seeds. Mix thoroughly in a basin; roll out on a board and divide with the rim of a tumbler into rounds, bake on a tin in a brisk oven for half an hour; sprinkle with castor sugar.

SPONGE CAKE.—Four eggs, their weight in castor sugar, the weight of two eggs in flour. Beat the eggs and sugar well together for a quarter of an hour. Then lightly stir in the flour, taking care not to beat the mixture again, only to stir it together. Add a few drops of any essence and bake in a buttered tin for half or three-quarters of an hour.

CLARET CUP.—Two bottles of cheap claret, two pints of water, two lemons, to glasses of brandy, one pound of lump sugar. Mix thoroughly and stir with a silver spoon. Cut up the rind of the lemons small and slice the inside thin. Let it stand for an hour and strain off the lemons after well stirring again.

LEMONADE.—Six lemons, one quart of boiling water, two ounces of lump sugar. Grate the peel of the lemons and pour boiling water on it; let it stand a little and then add the juice. Sweeten with the sugar and strain through muslin. Let it stand till cold.

PLAIN CLEAR SOUP.—Two tins of gravy soup, the liquor of one pound of leg of beef previously boiled down with any beef or veal bones there may be in the house, one quart of water, a few onions and turnips, parsley, thyme, celery seed, pepper and salt. Warm all up together. A double or treble quantity must be used, according to the number of guests. This makes enough for twelve.

POPE LEO XIII.

IMPORTANT ADDRESS TO THE CARDINALS.

The Holy Father Reviews the Social, Political and Religious Situation and Condemns the Errors of the Day.

Rome, Dec. 27.—On Christmas Eve His Holiness received the Cardinals in the Hall of the Throne. Cardinal Sacconi, Dean of the Sacred College, expressed in his own name and in the name of his colleagues their wishes and congratulations to the Holy Father on the occasion of Christmas, saying that it was not by reason of his personal qualities and merits that he had to-day the honor of addressing His Holiness on the part of the Sacred College, but solely by the privilege of the age which God had permitted him to reach, and of which College he was called upon to be Dean. The address of Cardinal Sacconi was exceedingly affectionate and eloquent.

ADDRESS BY THE HOLY FATHER.

In his reply the Holy Father referred to the motives of joy which the season brings, but added that this joy would be purer and more agreeable if the times were less sad for the Church, and its government rendered less difficult. The greatest part of such difficulties comes from the present situation of the Pontiff, a situation which he has always declared to be intolerable, and which becomes, as the events occurring prove, more deplorable every day. "The year about to end," said His Holiness, "has brought to light, as you have well pointed out, Lord Cardinal, that in the present circumstances the very exercise of charity is not free to the Sovereign Pontiff in the city of Rome. All remember with what rage a great part of the journals have risen up against the design which we manifested of opening, in the vicinity of the Vatican, on our own expense, in case it should be necessary, an hospital for those stricken by cholera. All have yet present in memory with what insinuations, with what malignant interpretations it was striven to misconstrue that act; with what artifices and threats it was sought to hinder its being put into execution; and there is no need of any other proof to render evident all the bitterness of the new order of things which has reduced the Sovereign Pontiff to the unworthy condition of a simple individual. But that is not all; there is still worse. It is an immense grief and a profound sorrow to us to see the impiety with which the heretical errors of Protestants are spread in all liberty and with impunity; with which the most sacred and august dogmas of our holy religion are attacked in this Rome, which is the centre of Faith and the See of the universal and infallible teaching power of the Church; in this Rome, where the integrity of the faith should be protected in the most efficacious manner, and the honor of the only true religion sheltered from every attack. It is a thing which grieves our heart to see, under the protection of public laws, the multiplication of the temples of heretics; to think that it is permitted to attack openly in Rome the most beautiful and most precious unity of Italians—the religious unity—thanks to the foolish efforts of those who aggregate to themselves the impious mission of founding in Italy a new Church on another basis than that established by Jesus Christ, as the indestructible foundation of His celestial edifice. And we have every reason to fear for religion and for the Church still other and more serious offences. There has again been presented to Parliament the law upon divorce, a law which, permitting in many cases the dissolution of the conjugal bond, goes directly against the precept of God Himself, a precept declared to man from the beginning of the world: *Quod Deus conjunxit, homo non separet*; a law which openly opposes the teaching of Jesus Christ, the universal Lawgiver, and the whole economy of the Church on marriage; a law which refuses to recognize in this great Sacrament, the sublime excellence to which it was raised by Jesus Christ, and which degrades it to the condition of a purely civil contract; a law which compromises the education and well-being of children, which breaks the ties of domestic society and destroys it, which sows discord in families, which is a source of corruption for public morals, and for States the principle of a decadence sown with ruins. And in fact the experience of times not long past has been so bitter and so deadly, that it has forced the very partisans of divorce to re-establish in their codes the indissolubility of marriage. And yet if the wish of the sects and the desire of Freemasons should happen to be satisfied? We will behold a law opposed to Catholic principles promulgated in this Rome, whence should depart only the pure light of revealed truth and the splendour of Catholic life to be diffused throughout all Christendom. If God should deign to remove such a disaster from Italy, we should return Him thanksgiving with sentiments of the most profound gratitude; but we cannot cease to experience the gravest fears so long as the present condition of things endures. Contrary in itself to the dignity and independence of the Sovereign Pontiffate, prejudicial to the liberty of the Roman Pastors in the exercise of their supreme power, it is an oppression which manifests itself on every occasion, making Us feel more heavily the burden of the domination of another, and demonstrating still more clearly to the Catholic world the impossibility of an accommodation with such a situation, and of remaining indifferent in its presence. The Son of God made Man, Who even as a child knew how to escape the persecution of the impious, and Who by His Divine power has changed the face of the world, will assuredly not cease to assist His afflicted Church and to ameliorate the condition of His unworthy Vicar. But let all the Catholics of the whole universe hasten the period of Divine mercies by continual prayers and above all by a thoroughly Christian life, absolutely conformable to the Faith and the law which they profess." His Holiness then, with remarkable emotion, gave the Apostolic Benediction to all present.

A SETTLED FACT.

It is a significant fact that Hagar's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy for internal and external use in case of pain, soreness, lameness and inflammatory complaints.

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU?

Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspepsia, liver or kidney complaints, or bad blood? If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock Blood Bitters.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL. FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS. So pleasant to take. Contain their own ingredients. In a safe, sure, and effective. Cure of worms in Children or Adults.

Burdock Blood Bitters. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN, AND every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEY, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

PECORAN BALSAM. CURES BRUISES, COLDS, SORES, BRUISES, ETC. WITH FIVE DOLLARS YOU CAN SECURE A WHOLE Imperial Austrian Government Bond. ISSUE OF 1864. These bonds are shares in a loan, the interest of which is paid out in premiums three times yearly. Every bond is entitled to THREE DRAWINGS ANNUALLY, until each and every bond is redeemed with a larger or smaller premium. Every bond must draw one of the following premiums, as there are NO BLANKS.

Table with 3 columns: Premiums, Florida, Florida. 3 @ 150,000 = 450,000. 3 @ 20,000 = 60,000. 3 @ 10,000 = 30,000. 6 @ 5,000 = 30,000. 9 @ 2,000 = 18,000. 120 @ 1,000 = 120,000. 750 @ 500 = 375,000. Together, 900 premiums, amounting to 2,189,000 Florida. The next Redemption takes place on the

SECOND OF MARCH.

And every Bond bought of us on or before the 2nd of March is entitled to the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next drawing. Balance payable in monthly instalments. For orders, circulars, or any other information, address

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO., 160 Fulton St., cor. Broadway, New York City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874. The above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lottery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United States. N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the TRUE WITNESS.

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

Sicilian birds are compelled by their husbands to shave off their eyebrows. A FLAT CONTRADICTION. Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

AMERICA'S LAND FOR AMERICANS. NO SYSTEM OF LANDLORDISM TO BE TOLERATED. WASHINGTON, January 21.—Representative Oates has prepared a report on the bill to prohibit aliens and foreigners from acquiring or owning lands within the United States which the committee has reported favorably. Oates says:—"The committee have ascertained with reasonable certainty that certain noblemen of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own in aggregate about twenty-one millions acres of land within the United States. We have not sufficient information to state the quantity owned by untitled aliens, nor is it so important as it is generally held in smaller bodies. This alien non-resident ownership will in course of time lead to a system of landlordism incompatible with the best interests and from institutions of the United States. The foundation for such a system is being laid probably in the Western States and territories. A considerable number of immigrants annually arriving in this country are to become tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions of these foreign lords under contracts made before they sail for our shores. The avarice and enterprise of European capitalists have caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds, covering perhaps 100,000,000 of acres, a greater part of which is under foreclosure. Sales will most likely before many years be made and become the property of these foreign bondholders in addition to their present princely possessions. The probabilities of the near future, Oates says, imperatively demand legislation for the prevention of these alien ownerships.

The Baltimore Record estimates that 100,000 men have gone to work in different manufacturing enterprises since January 1st.



ESLANE... HENRY MCHANE & CO... Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Allan Line... Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland...

1885—Winter Arrangements—1885

This Company's Lines are composed of the following Double-Engine, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS...

Table listing ship names, tonnage, and commanders for the Allan Line.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line, sailing from Liverpool every THURSDAY...

Table listing ship names and departure dates for the Liverpool Mail Line.

FROM HALIFAX: On the arrival of the Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL, VIA HALIFAX.

Table listing ship names and departure dates for the Portland to Liverpool route.

FROM BALTIMORE: On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM HALIFAX: On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM BOSTON: On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM PORTLAND: On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

FROM PHILADELPHIA: On the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway train from the West.

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow...

Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railways...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie...

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic...

HEADACHES... Ayer's Pills... Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels.

Ayer's Pills... Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

JOHNSTON'S Desiccated Oyster! For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets...

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COMPANY, 25 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

30 DAYS TRIAL... DR. DYER'S VOLTAIG BELT... Before and After

Electric Appliances are sent on 30 Days Trial to men only, young or old.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY... VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

Health is Wealth! DR. F. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT...

DR. F. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT... WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES...

ADVERTISING CONTRACTS made for THIS PAPER...

DR. KANNON... O.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Lato of Children's Hospital, New York...

STEAM COOKED CEREALS... Choicest Foods in the World, for Old and Young.

AMERICAN Breakfast Cereals... Ask for A. B. C. only.

MEENEELY BELL COMPANY... The Finest Grade of Church Bell

DR. J. L. LEPROHON... OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET.

\$50,000.00 THE Great Holiday Bible Competition NUMBER 13.

TRUTH... The leading dramatic weekly magazine of Canada...

FIRST REWARDS... 1. Is husband mentioned in the Bible? 2. Is wife mentioned in the Bible?

CONSOLATION REWARDS... 1, 2 and 3. Three elegant Rosewood Square Pianos...

MIDDLE REWARDS... 1. A pair of fine harnesses... 2. A pair of fine riding boots...

Address, S. FRANK WILSON, Proprietor TRUTH, 33 and 35 Adelaide St. - TORONTO, Canada.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALM... In Consumptive Cases... STRICTLY PURE.

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

\$500 REWARD! We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint...

TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP... Radical Reforms on the Land Question Gain Popularity...

London, Jan. 20.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Sun writes:—In England the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain indicate that he has come to the conclusion that the doctrine of radical reform on the land question have taken a hold so deeply that every astute politician must count upon them as potent factors in future combinations.

NO MORE APPEALS TO AMERICA. In answer to a question as to the condition of the people of Ireland, Mr. William O'Brien, editor of United Ireland, said:—

THE AFFAIRS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY still engage a good deal of attention, and there is a widespread impression that at this moment there is an amount of queing and ill-feeling beyond the ordinary average in even royal circles.

AN HEREDITARY LEGISLATOR. The death of the Earl of Aylesford has not attracted much notice, and the notice is unusually unfriendly.

A FRIEND IN FEMALE FORM CUTS UP HER HUSBAND'S BODY AND FEEDS HIS FLESH TO HOGS—REVOLTING DETAILS OF THE CRIME.

THE QUEBEC CONTRACT. QUEBEC, Jan. 21.—The angry discussion between Messrs. Chas. Langelier & Benjamin Trudel in the columns of the Nouvelle Presse Libre still continues...

DR. JACOB'S OIL... THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, etc.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S GENUINE FLORIDA WATER... THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES...

THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES, AND BLOOD DISEASES.

KIDNEY WORT... THE SURE CURE FOR KIDNEY DISEASES...

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY. "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I ever used."

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. BURLINGTON, VT.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND... IS A POSITIVE CURE.

For all of those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best YEMMALB POPULATION.

HEALTH FOR ALL... HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

This Great Household Medicine Ranks Amongst the Leading Preparations of Life.

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

FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED.

HEALTH FOR ALL... HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Chest, as salt to meat, it Cures Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even Asthma.

Both runs and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford Street, London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 1d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each, and by all 1st class vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily, between the hours of 11 and 4 p.m.



THE LONDON EXPOSITIONS.

Examining the Prisoners—Another Suspect Arrested—The Damage Caused.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Inquiry by telegraph revealed the fact that Cunningham is unknown at his alleged lodging at Liverpool. The prisoner has a strong Irish-American accent. He admitted that the constable was correct in his deposition, but refused to say anything further. He was remanded until February 3rd.

During the proceedings Cunningham paid the closest attention to everything going on within the court. He frequently was made very nervous by the statements of the police, and at such times would lean forward and bite his underlip, at the same time glancing furtively about the room.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: It marvels at the fright and flurry exhibited by the morning papers, when the whole damage caused by all the dynamite outrages amounts to less than a hundred thousand pounds and no loss of life has been occasioned by them.

DEBATE, January 26.—At a meeting of the local branch of the national league at Clonmel to-day Town Councilman Phelan spoke in justification of Saturday's outrages in London.

speaking of the London outrages to-day, said the dynamite operators had few sympathizers in Ireland and less in America than was generally supposed. He believed Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa were not actuated by mercenary or blood-thirsty motives.

MR. BLAINE'S NIECE DEAD. SISTER THERESA DIES AT ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CONVENT IN WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.—Sister Theresa, niece of James G. Blaine, died at St. Mary's Catholic convent here at four o'clock this morning. Fathers Comerford and O'Haran and many of her associates were at her bedside when she died.

Sister Theresa died after an illness of six weeks of brain disease. She had hovered between life and death for some time, and only the most unremitting care of eminent physicians kept her alive.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Senator Bayard's resolution carried—The dynamiters denounced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the Senate this afternoon Bayard's resolution in relation to the London dynamite explosions was taken up. Some slight changes were made in the reading, and on the official record it now reads as follows:—

"Resolved that the Senate of the United States has heard with indignation and profound sorrow of the attempt to destroy the houses of parliament and other public buildings in London, and to imperil the lives of innocent and unsuspecting persons, and hereby expresses its horror and detestation of such monstrous crimes against civilization."

Riddleberger then moved that further consideration of the resolution be postponed until next Wednesday. He repeated that he did not approve these methods, "but we all know," said he, "that there is war between England and Ireland—absolute war so far as Irishmen without a government could make it."

SENATE ADVISOR. The Pall Mall Gazette says: It marvels at the fright and flurry exhibited by the morning papers, when the whole damage caused by all the dynamite outrages amounts to less than a hundred thousand pounds and no loss of life has been occasioned by them.

DEBATE, January 26.—At a meeting of the local branch of the national league at Clonmel to-day Town Councilman Phelan spoke in justification of Saturday's outrages in London.

speaking of the London outrages to-day, said the dynamite operators had few sympathizers in Ireland and less in America than was generally supposed. He believed Patrick Ford and O'Donovan Rossa were not actuated by mercenary or blood-thirsty motives.

MR. BLAINE'S NIECE DEAD. SISTER THERESA DIES AT ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CONVENT IN WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.—Sister Theresa, niece of James G. Blaine, died at St. Mary's Catholic convent here at four o'clock this morning. Fathers Comerford and O'Haran and many of her associates were at her bedside when she died.

Sister Theresa died after an illness of six weeks of brain disease. She had hovered between life and death for some time, and only the most unremitting care of eminent physicians kept her alive.

Sister Theresa died after an illness of six weeks of brain disease. She had hovered between life and death for some time, and only the most unremitting care of eminent physicians kept her alive.

the door of the United States: first, that an overt act has been committed by American citizens against England; and, second, having proved that, it will be necessary to show that this government has neglected to enforce the laws governing such cases, if there be any such laws.

THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

Letter to the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of North Germany—Sympathy and Congratulations—Lauding the Faithful for steadfastness Under Trials and Adversities.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 26.—The following letter to the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of North Germany, issued by the Plenary Council recently in session in Baltimore, has just been made public.

To the Most Reverend and most esteemed Archbishops and Bishops of North Germany, the Archbishops of the United States of North America send greetings and praise, love and honor.

What we have felt, singly, scattered as we are over this broad land, during the last decennium toward you, respected brethren, in the very depths of our souls, we wish now, assembled in the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, to declare aloud.

Your meritorious suffering, "wherein you endured a great fight," have filled us with grief and sympathy; but your steadfast patience, by which you were made "a spectacle to the world and to angels and to men," inspired us with no less joy and admiration.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION. In truth, "your sound hath gone forth into all the earth, and your words unto the end of the world," and these words were words of grief and complaint at the unmeasurable trespasses against the rights of the Church—the sacrilegious profanation of the temples snatched from the true worship of God, the closing of schools, colleges, seminaries and other institutions of Christian charity, the banishment of religious devotees and the imprisonment of the clergy.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

STEADFAST UNDER TRIALS. These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

These, your splendid words and examples, have from the very beginning of the painful struggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincible steadfastness of your priests, as well as that grand and truly admirable firmness of the laymen who publicly defend religious and civil liberty, and by their fearlessness and prudence, their moderation and perseverance, draw upon themselves the admiration of the whole world.

steadfastness and guided by better advisors, recall entirely those most unfortunate laws which were the cause of your conflict and the fountain of your sorrows. May the priests and the people continue to bear your voice, to follow your counsel, to imitate your example, so that at last perfect peace and perfect freedom be restored to your Church.

NOT TO BE CAJOLED.

ROME, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

ERRINGTON'S ARGUMENTS. Rome, Jan. 24.—Errington, the unofficial representative of England at the Vatican, is urging the Pope to adopt certain measures to render the situation of Catholic clergy in Ireland easier.

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!! AND A Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

THE publisher of the ILLINOIS AGRICULTURIST desires to secure 100,000 more subscribers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 6 months on trial, and immediately send you a beautiful watch, which will enable the holder to tell the hour of the day. This circulation is now 100,000. Only 40,000 more needed before the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these presents will be given to these new 100,000 subscribers.

900 GOLD WATCHES FREE! WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST! In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve \$1000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received by you and \$1000 will be added to the list of presents for the present, and if your list is among the first 900 received you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is a fine time piece, and is made of the finest materials. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may drop in. The list of which names will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us the regular price for 6 months, therefore you are making nothing for the present. For each \$1.00 you send us we will send you the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 6 presents. If you send us \$2.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 12 presents. If you send us \$3.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 18 presents. If you send us \$4.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 24 presents. If you send us \$5.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 30 presents. If you send us \$6.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 36 presents. If you send us \$7.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 42 presents. If you send us \$8.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 48 presents. If you send us \$9.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 54 presents. If you send us \$10.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 60 presents. If you send us \$11.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 66 presents. If you send us \$12.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 72 presents. If you send us \$13.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 78 presents. If you send us \$14.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 84 presents. If you send us \$15.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 90 presents. If you send us \$16.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 96 presents. If you send us \$17.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 102 presents. If you send us \$18.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 108 presents. If you send us \$19.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 114 presents. If you send us \$20.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 120 presents. If you send us \$21.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 126 presents. If you send us \$22.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 132 presents. If you send us \$23.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 138 presents. If you send us \$24.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 144 presents. If you send us \$25.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 150 presents. If you send us \$26.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 156 presents. If you send us \$27.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 162 presents. If you send us \$28.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 168 presents. If you send us \$29.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 174 presents. If you send us \$30.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 180 presents. If you send us \$31.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 186 presents. If you send us \$32.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 192 presents. If you send us \$33.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 198 presents. If you send us \$34.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 204 presents. If you send us \$35.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 210 presents. If you send us \$36.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 216 presents. If you send us \$37.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 222 presents. If you send us \$38.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 228 presents. If you send us \$39.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 234 presents. If you send us \$40.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 240 presents. If you send us \$41.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 246 presents. If you send us \$42.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 252 presents. If you send us \$43.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 258 presents. If you send us \$44.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 264 presents. If you send us \$45.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 270 presents. If you send us \$46.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 276 presents. If you send us \$47.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 282 presents. If you send us \$48.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 288 presents. If you send us \$49.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 294 presents. If you send us \$50.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 300 presents. If you send us \$51.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 306 presents. If you send us \$52.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 312 presents. If you send us \$53.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 318 presents. If you send us \$54.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 324 presents. If you send us \$55.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 330 presents. If you send us \$56.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 336 presents. If you send us \$57.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 342 presents. If you send us \$58.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 348 presents. If you send us \$59.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 354 presents. If you send us \$60.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 360 presents. If you send us \$61.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 366 presents. If you send us \$62.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 372 presents. If you send us \$63.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 378 presents. If you send us \$64.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 384 presents. If you send us \$65.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 390 presents. If you send us \$66.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 396 presents. If you send us \$67.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 402 presents. If you send us \$68.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 408 presents. If you send us \$69.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 414 presents. If you send us \$70.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 420 presents. If you send us \$71.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 426 presents. If you send us \$72.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 432 presents. If you send us \$73.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 438 presents. If you send us \$74.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 444 presents. If you send us \$75.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 450 presents. If you send us \$76.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 456 presents. If you send us \$77.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 462 presents. If you send us \$78.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 468 presents. If you send us \$79.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 474 presents. If you send us \$80.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 480 presents. If you send us \$81.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 486 presents. If you send us \$82.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 492 presents. If you send us \$83.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 498 presents. If you send us \$84.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 504 presents. If you send us \$85.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 510 presents. If you send us \$86.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 516 presents. If you send us \$87.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 522 presents. If you send us \$88.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 528 presents. If you send us \$89.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 534 presents. If you send us \$90.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 540 presents. If you send us \$91.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 546 presents. If you send us \$92.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 552 presents. If you send us \$93.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 558 presents. If you send us \$94.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 564 presents. If you send us \$95.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 570 presents. If you send us \$96.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 576 presents. If you send us \$97.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 582 presents. If you send us \$98.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 588 presents. If you send us \$99.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 594 presents. If you send us \$100.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 600 presents. If you send us \$101.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 606 presents. If you send us \$102.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 612 presents. If you send us \$103.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 618 presents. If you send us \$104.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 624 presents. If you send us \$105.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 630 presents. If you send us \$106.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 636 presents. If you send us \$107.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 642 presents. If you send us \$108.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 648 presents. If you send us \$109.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 654 presents. If you send us \$110.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 660 presents. If you send us \$111.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 666 presents. If you send us \$112.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 672 presents. If you send us \$113.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 678 presents. If you send us \$114.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 684 presents. If you send us \$115.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 690 presents. If you send us \$116.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 696 presents. If you send us \$117.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 702 presents. If you send us \$118.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 708 presents. If you send us \$119.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 714 presents. If you send us \$120.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 720 presents. If you send us \$121.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 726 presents. If you send us \$122.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 732 presents. If you send us \$123.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 738 presents. If you send us \$124.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 744 presents. If you send us \$125.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 750 presents. If you send us \$126.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 756 presents. If you send us \$127.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 762 presents. If you send us \$128.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 768 presents. If you send us \$129.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 774 presents. If you send us \$130.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 780 presents. If you send us \$131.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 786 presents. If you send us \$132.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 792 presents. If you send us \$133.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 798 presents. If you send us \$134.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 804 presents. If you send us \$135.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 810 presents. If you send us \$136.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 816 presents. If you send us \$137.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 822 presents. If you send us \$138.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 828 presents. If you send us \$139.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 834 presents. If you send us \$140.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 840 presents. If you send us \$141.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 846 presents. If you send us \$142.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 852 presents. If you send us \$143.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 858 presents. If you send us \$144.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 864 presents. If you send us \$145.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 870 presents. If you send us \$146.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 876 presents. If you send us \$147.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 882 presents. If you send us \$148.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 888 presents. If you send us \$149.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 894 presents. If you send us \$150.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 900 presents. If you send us \$151.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 906 presents. If you send us \$152.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 912 presents. If you send us \$153.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 918 presents. If you send us \$154.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 924 presents. If you send us \$155.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 930 presents. If you send us \$156.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 936 presents. If you send us \$157.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 942 presents. If you send us \$158.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 948 presents. If you send us \$159.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 954 presents. If you send us \$160.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 960 presents. If you send us \$161.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 966 presents. If you send us \$162.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 972 presents. If you send us \$163.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 978 presents. If you send us \$164.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 984 presents. If you send us \$165.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 990 presents. If you send us \$166.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 996 presents. If you send us \$167.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1002 presents. If you send us \$168.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1008 presents. If you send us \$169.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1014 presents. If you send us \$170.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1020 presents. If you send us \$171.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1026 presents. If you send us \$172.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1032 presents. If you send us \$173.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1038 presents. If you send us \$174.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1044 presents. If you send us \$175.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1050 presents. If you send us \$176.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1056 presents. If you send us \$177.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1062 presents. If you send us \$178.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1068 presents. If you send us \$179.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1074 presents. If you send us \$180.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1080 presents. If you send us \$181.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1086 presents. If you send us \$182.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1092 presents. If you send us \$183.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1098 presents. If you send us \$184.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1104 presents. If you send us \$185.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1110 presents. If you send us \$186.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1116 presents. If you send us \$187.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1122 presents. If you send us \$188.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1128 presents. If you send us \$189.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1134 presents. If you send us \$190.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1140 presents. If you send us \$191.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1146 presents. If you send us \$192.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 1152 presents. If you send us \$193.00, you will receive the paper one year and a number of receipts good for 115