## 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.

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 covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	$\checkmark$	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents  Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
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.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

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 Houses of Parlia-

ment.
230 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

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 cocurred in the crypt of Westminster Hall, the second in the strangers' gallery in the Houses of second in the strangers' gallery in the House of Commons. Immediately before the first explo-

Commons. Immediately before the first explosion a lady visitor who was alone and was about to enter the buildings beckoned to a policeman, and when he went to her she called his attention to a packagel lying upon the steps outside the crypt. The policeman picked up the package carelessly not suspecting anything and went with it out into Westminster Hall. He had no sconer reached the Hall, then the weeksge expelded. The the Hall than the package exploded. The explosion knocked the policeman down and injured him so seriously that his case is con sidered critical. Its force also knocked down two other policemen who were standing is the vicinity and badly sturned them. A lady and gentleman standing near the officer were also prestrated. 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 trladstone's. It was badly broken and a small chip was also forn off the top of the Speaker's chair. The explosions caused quite a panic among the visitors. Those in the House of Commons fled procipitately and many ludies 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 rulosion accurred a man and woman. oxplosion occurred a man and woman, the latter carrying a hand bag, engaged a cab outside Parliamont 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 cab-man 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 explosives were operated from a point somewhere on the inner bastion or on the ceplanade near St. Thomas' tower. The report was terrific and heard for miles up and down the Thames and at once attracted an im-

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 WRENE.

There is now no doubt the explosion was placed under the Peers' gallery on the governmentiade. All the wo dworkin 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 pulverized 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 dismantied. generally dismantled.

## FURTHER DETAILS.

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 Irish. Two policemen are

immense quanties of dynamite must have been used, as the roof was blown off and the structure shattered beyond recognition Among those burt 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 acrowd became infuriated and cried to by head them," "roast them." Some of the lisitors in the Tower are still prisoners, as tecedents of each will be sifted. The explosive used was the same as that employed on

woman in the other cases.

THE QUEEN 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

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

#### A CANADIAN

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

Further particulars—Thirty-lour now suid to be injured, and two fatally-No positive cine to the perpetrulors.

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 been in session Gladstone, Harcourt, Brad-

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 explosions occurred, concealed under the long clock of a woman. A woman, whose appearance was very noticeable, was seen among the visitors at the Tower this afternoon shortly before the explosions 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 em-ployed 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

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 greatese 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 sejourning here. The English Americans sojourning here. The English embassy has been besieged throughout the evening by anxious inquirers after the latest details. Nows dispatches from London are posted in the main reception room as feat as received, and the bulletin boards are constantly surrounced. As far as 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.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 24.—The Independence

Belge, commenting on the dynamiters, says:

where crowds of the laboring classes are the site of the old hall of the old palace where ome of the old parliaments were held.

> New York, Jan. 26. -The Herald's London despatch, just received, says:—"Last week the Herald forrespondent, under the instructions from his Paris office, reported at Scotland Yard information that the Irish coterie in a Paris cabaret had been overheard discussing the approaching explosion in London, startling everybody at Scotland Yard. The official present thanked the correspondent and said he would keep a bright look out. A colminated on Saturday after-noon in the explosions only an eighth of a mile directly west from Scotland Yard.

WASKINGTON, 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, -Outrages among holiday makens amond will before long be rudely awakened from her have any political meaning, and these were undoubtedly plotted in America with a view of stimulating contributions to the so called pressed great satisfaction with the introduc-

## EUROPEAN EVENTS.

POLITICAL DEMONSTRATIONS - JEROME NAPOLEON'S VISIT TO HOME -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 Novens of St. Geneginning of the monster Avenue of St. Gene-vieve 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 cauled. Those who followed the war remember his indomitable ambition and his unlucky policy. He evidently wished to rise by any means, how

ever unscrupulous, and his aplended dreams was realized until death took him away. Going lower down in the social scale we find the civil funeral of Louise 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 Lauise intended at one time to ask for admission into the noviciate of the Sisters of Charity. When Louise Michel was nightly token back to the prison of St. Laware, the Curé of La Villette gave Madame Michal the Holy Viaticum and other religious consolations. After death M. Clemen command Henri Roche fort 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 cometery, the Aparchists 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 more incentives to pillage and murder. Happily, there was no further disorder, and after an hour or two devoted to "spouting" the Anarchists dispersed. 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 BONAUARTISTS

Prince Jerome Napoleon's visit to Rome Italian political circles. The Prince is accompanied by his non Louis, who is about to make a lengthened tour in Egypt. Even at the Quirinal "Plon Plon" and his son have been received with coldness. The long continued separation of the Prince from the saintly to dinner, and it is needless to add that

Princess Clotikle and other incidents in his private life have brought him into disfavor. Cardinal Bonaparte refused to accept the invitation of his kinsman the friend of Sainte Beuve was not received by the Holy Father. Prince Victor new 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 servents wear the same livery as that of the Tuileries in the days of the Empire and most of the Imperialist's notabilities are assiduous in their attendances. M. Paul de Cossagnac has be-come a semi-Royalist, and he is undoubtedly a great loss to the Bonapartist's 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 undenbtedly lost.

A WEDDING.

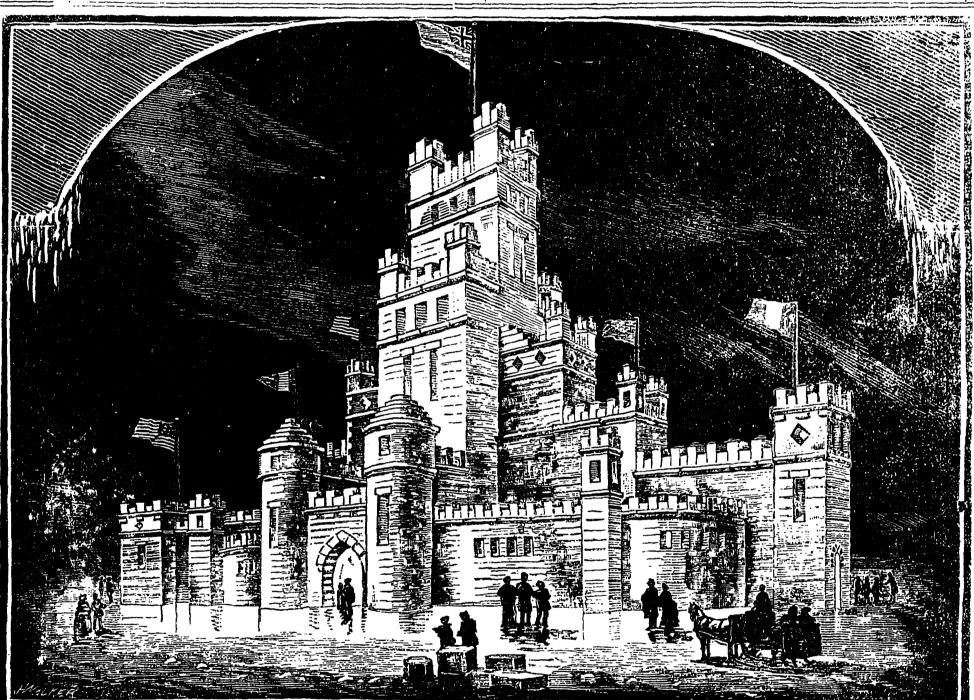
The wedding of Miss Eva Mackay and Prince Colonna will be celebrated either in the chapel of the French Nunciature or the Church of the English Passionists in the Avenue Hoche, Paris. The event will take place about the 12th of February. Miss Mackay's dowry is said to be a million dollars. Jontrary to 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 ex-cellent lay sisterhood was founded by the present Bishop of Nantes, when parish priest of St. Jean at Caen. The object of the asso-ciation is to bring the prayers and influence of the sisters to lear 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 Réparatrice, Harley House, London, are about to establish a branch of the Christian Sisters.

A STRONG OPINION.

LONDON, Jan 22.—Cardinal Manning still continues indisposed. He has sent an ad-dress 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 reoublicanism.



WINTER CARNIVAL, 1885—THE ICE CASTLE

great clouds of dust.

the moment the explosion occurred. Many were seriously hurt; one man had his leg explosions is as follows: At the Tower, six print an interview with O'Donovan Rossa, in smashed; another's ear was severed from his lead. Excited crowds remained about the liment Buildings, 4 seriously and 10 slightly. Sixteen visitors were seriously hurt by the explosion. The police are said to have set their heads and the prisoners are probably innocent. The antecedents of the two persons arrested after the explosion when 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 West-plosion occurred. Most of them rushed out minster, the man is middle-aged, above the of the building to see the cause of the report medium height, describes himself as a Cana- and thus many lives were saved. dian seafarer and part owner of a vessel. An eye-witness of the parliament houses explosion says after the first explosion he now said to be dying. The explosion at entered Westminster hall and found roon, when an excited discussion arose over three constables prostrated on the stairs took place in the famous white tower where all of whom were seriously injured. Near by a gentleman lay stretched on the ground, were torn. He had also received severe injuries. The locality of the explosion in the volver and kept his assailants at bay until volver and kept his assailants at bay until completely exhausted, whose hat and clothing gallery. The person who deposited the dynamite was thus less likely to attract notice from the carriage and escaped. than in any other part of the house.

The Pall Mail Gazette summarizes the situation in the following language: Thus the doors were closed ou them, and the an- the whole interior of the House of Commons | States to help in exterminating the dynamitpresents a remarkable scene of devastation. aive used was the same as that employed on Although there is great litter, everything to handle Parnell."

The London Bridge.

Major Majorde said from information he more surprising about the whole dastardly lose Ireland, now ithestanding all the efforts had received from the police, a woman was act than its utter failure to effect any subof the dynamitards. An independent Ireland the chief conspirator and suspicion reets on a stantial injury. The Canadian arrested on suspicion of complicity in the perpetration of These are not deeds of an Emmett or Fitzthe crime has proved his innocence and been | gerald." freed. Police Constables Cole and Cox, who were so badly hurt, are still unconscious. tween the ninlints and anarchists of Europe
Their recovery is considered absolutely lope
less. In the Tower the explosive agent was
America. Attempts to kill a sovereign or a

About sixty persons were in the Tower at | the Tower after the explosion occupied four | trates.

An American traveller, name unknown, was in a train of the North-western railway going from London to Liverpool, yesterday after-America's responsibility for the dynamite explosions. 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 vigorthe train reached Chester, when he jumped

LONDON, Jan. 26.—This morning the Daily Telegraph, commenting on the explosions, says:—" England cannot expect the United ards while the English government is afraid

would threaten British security every day.

The Times says: There is a difference be-

preceded by a blinding flash, followed by laugh and two hundred other members would skirmishing fund. The remedy is in the tion of Edwunds' bill and the resolutions in have been killed. The search of visitors at hands of America's lawmakers and magis-

tower, and crice for vengeance are board on The worst injuries were sustained by Coo- and saying he hoped the parliament buildings stables Cox and Cole and a civil engineer would be soon blown up with all the memnamed Edwing, who was visiting the Parlia bers of both houses, including members of ment Buildings. Over a hundred visitors the Irish party, who deserve their fate for wre in the House of Commons when the explosion occurred. Most of them rushed out one of the alleged principals in the explosion at the Mansion House, London, four years ago, is reported as saying that the explosions ago, is reported as saying that the explosions six o'clock this morning. There were three to-day are but the pioneers of others contem- cars burned, two men killed and some others plated, which are expected to prove more distinctively successful, as experience is gained by those engaged in the warfare.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Captain Phelan names are unknown.

sid last evening that Rossa knew nothing LATER.—It was the Montreal express going 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 to death and another had his leg broken. of individuals. Rossa was the head-centre of The engine kept the track and the Ottawa gang of braggarts, that was all.

The white tower was the keep of the old

fortress, and stands in the contre of the lortifications. It is believed to have been built it over. The weeking train came from Carlein the time of the Conqueror, about 1079. It | leton and cleared it, taking the injured and is a heavy quadrangular building, 96 feet by dead pers us to Carleton Place.

116. The walls are almost fifteen feet thick, Two lives were lost, namely: John Moso that it would be no ordinary shock that

would appreciably injure them.

The Houses of Parliament, on the leftbank of the Thames, and between the river and Westminster Albey, occupy the site of the old palace, which was burned October 16. 1834. They cover an area of eight acres, | burned. and contain 1,100 apartments, 100 staircases and two miles of corriders. 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 Senate yesterday.

(Continued on Eighth Tage.) TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

PROPER SCALDED TO DEATH-THE PAR TICULARS.

SMITHS FALLS, Ont., 24 .- An accident cocurred on the Canadian Pacific Railway about hadly hurt. The new water tank was upset. One of the killed is the baggageman on the train named McDonald. The other parties,

east which broke an axle about half a mile from the junction. Two men were burned sleeper was saved from burning. After the three passenger cars jumped the track they ran in against the water tank and knocked

Donald, the baggage master, of Toronto, and a French Canadian named Bonsecour, who suffering from a broken leg was on his way home from Michigan accompanied by his sonin-law. Nothing whatever was saved from the langage, express or mail cars, which were

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

the perpetrators. All the troops are the perpetrators. All the troops are the perpetrators and the perpetrators. All the troops are the perpetrators are the perpetrators are the perpetrators. The ancient armony of the tower contains of Martini rifles. The deadly compound in the played its maddest freaks with the rifles.

America, Accompte to the solver to the solv

Seldom does supopular remedy win such a strong hold upon the public confidence as has MALL'S HAIR REVEWER. The cases in which it has accomplished a complete restoration of color to the half, and vigorous health to the scalp, are inner Old people like to for its wonderful power to

restore to their wattening looks their original color and beauty. Middle-aged people like it because it prevents them from getting bald, keeps dandruff away, and makes the hair grow thick and strong. Young ladies like it eresting because it gives the hair a beauinstre, and enables them to dress form they wish. Thus it is the ... ill and it has become so simply disamoints no one.

BUCKINGHAM'S - DYE

POR PUR WHISKERS

the most important popur gentlemen's use. When guray or naturally of me unde ing hiseringham's Dyn is the

ashra. 8 **. H.** 

26th diffor, mile was st BY MAIL POST-PAID.



A Great Medical Work on Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physica Debility, Premature Decline in Man, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries resulting from man, young, middle-aged and old. It contains 125 prescriptions for all acute and chronic diseases, each one of which is invaluable. So found by the Author, whose experience for 23 years is such as probably never before fell to the lot of any physician, 300 pages, bound in beautiful French muslin, embossed covers, full gilt, guaranteed to be a finer work in every sense—mechanical, literary and professional—than any other work sold in this country for \$2.50, or the money will be refunded in every instance. Price only \$1.00 by mail, post-paid. Illustrative sample 6 cents. Send now. Gold medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association, to the officers of which herefore.

This book should be read by the young for nstruction, and by the afflicted for relief. It will benefit all.—London Lancet.

There is no member of society to whom this book will not be useful, whether youth, parent, guardian, instructor or clergyman.—Argonaut.

Address the Peabody Medical Institute, or Dr. W. H. Parker, No. 4, Bullinch street. Boston, Mass., who may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience Chronic and obstinate diseases that hav Chronic and obsidiate discassification baffled the skill of all other physHEAL icians a specialty. Such treated success HEAL fully without an instance of failure, THYSELF

## CORSUMPTION

Commissions of the state of the

NO. 29 King street West, Toronto, W. W. Butcher, Missager, is authorized to receive Advertisements to this Paper



WEST TROY, N. Y., BELL Favorably known to the public since 825. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chiras and Par

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000 % Tickets only \$5. Shares in proportion.



Lonisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby cortify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Lauiriuma State Lettery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and the tame dies conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our rignatures attached, in its advertisements."

Incorporated to 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,600,000 —to which a reserve fund of over feed \$550,000 has since been added. \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwarinder popular vote its franchise was made a part of me present State Constitution adopted December 2nd, A.D. 170.

The only to there is noted on and on lorsed by the neoplant in state.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 200,000 Tickets at Five Dollars cach. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

		148	יו אס זי	RIZES		
1	CAPITA	L PRIZ	E			\$75,000
1	do	do				25,000
1	do	do				10,000
	PRIZES	OF 60	00			12,000
5	do	20	00			10,000
10	do					10,000
20	do	<b>'</b> 51	00			10,000
100	do	24	ж			20,000
300	do					30,000
500	go					25,000
3.000	do					25,000
		APTRO	KIMATIO	N PRIZES	•	•
.0	Approxi					6,750
9	ď	o ·	đe i	500.	• • • • • • • • •	4,500
9	. d	ο.	do	250.		2,250
1.967	Prizes, a	mounti	ne to		7	265 500

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

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Curroncy by Express (all sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, Lo. or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

Make P.O. Money Orders payable and address Regis NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, Now Orleans.

THE ONLY VEGETABLE CURE Dyspupsia Loss of apperite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness,

Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Sick Headache and Billiousness.

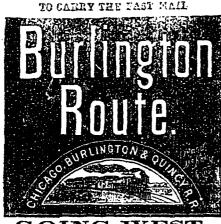
LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burns and Scalds Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction, Price 25 cts. & b) cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVELYWHERE,

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS YEARS, and has proved itself the new remedy known for the care or

Consumption, Coughs, 19 Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases woung or old. SOLD EVERYWHER Price 250 and \$1.00 per Bottle.

THE LINE SELECTED BY THE U.S. GOV'T

DOWNS' ELIXIR WAR



GOING WEST. ONLY LINE RUNNING TWO THROUGH TRAINS DAILY FROM CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS,

of Pacific Junction or Umaha to DENVER,

n via Kansas City and Atchison to Denver, con-necting in Union Depots at Kansas City, Atchison Omeha and Denver with through trains for SAN FRANCISCO,

and all points in the Far West. Shortest Little to KANSAS CITY. And all points in the South-West, TOURISTS AND HEALTH-SEEKERS should not forget the fact that Round Trip lickets at reduced rates can be purchased via this Grent Through Line, to all the Health and Pleasure Resorts of the West and South-West, including the Mountains of COLORADO, the Valley of the Yosemite, the

CITY OF MEXICO, and all points in the Mexican Republic.

HOME-SEEKERS Should also remember that this line leads direct to the heart of the Government and Italiroad Lands in Nebraska, Kausas, Texas, Colorado and Washington Territory.

It is known as the great THROUGH CAR LINE of America, and is universally admitted to be the Finest Equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of Travel.

Through Tickets via this line for sale at all Ratiroad Coupon Ticket Offices in the United States and
Causala.

T. J. POTTER,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Manager.
PERCEVAL LOWELL,
Gen. Pass. Ag't Chicago.
JNO. Q. A. BEAN, Gen. Eastern Ag't,
at? Broadway, New York, and
346 Washington St. Boston.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON Conn., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name oni or

WHAT IS HIS NAME?

LONDON, January 21 .- The difficulty still oxists in knowing what to call the either son of the Prince of Wales. His father is anxious to have him known as Edward, but the Queen is resolved that he shall be called Albert Victor, and the result is the Prince is indifferently spoken of by both names.

---A wimpon who is work, nervous and sleepless, and who have odd hands and feet, emnot old see like a wall person. Curter's a care of the circulation, remove and the second distribution of the

LOGICATION CANADA. of an all of the Albert Victor Its Grand Trigle Augider Brawlers told the minimum of the Entopy, the place modifier.

A SPILINGLE OFFICE TO WIN FOR THE TO WIN THE ECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASSIC, IN THE ECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASSIC, IN THE ECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASSIC, IN the content of the product of the below to the product of the content of the conte

"LITTLE, EUT OII, MY." Dr. Pierce' "Piersant Purgative Pellets" are regreely larger than mustard seeds, but they have no equal as a cathartic. In all disorders of the liver, stonach and bowels they act like a charm. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, and inclosed in glass vials. Pleasant, safe and sure. By druggists.

An English shoemaker has patented a reversible boot which may be worn indifferently on either foot. It buttons by a series of tongues repeated in both sides of the opening, and can be fastened so as to look as if the pair were "rights and lefts." The in-ventor thinks it is the only boot which can-not "tread over to one side."

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

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

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

-OR-

SKULFUL SURGICAL OPERATION
The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kassen, hat lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which, wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms: The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distress in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation: a sticky slime collects about the teeth, ospecially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fasts to satisfy this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and has lately forwarded to his Government After a time the patient becomes nervous arter a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, gloomy, his mind filled with evil fore-bodings. When rising suddenly from a recumbent position there is a dizziness, a whistling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels costive, the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becomes this tend the grant and does not circulate. ing thick and stagmant, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food soon after eating, sometimes in a sour and fer-mented condition, sometimes sweetish to the taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes closed, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, suffer-ers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The salest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, (Limited), 17, Farringdon-road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and

drives it, root and branch, out of the system.
St. Mary street, Peterborough, November 29th, 1881. Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite

I am, Sir, yours truly, lite. William Brent. Mr. A. J. White. September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup bear Sir,—I find the sale of Seiger's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues: one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Vincent A. Wills,

Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydvil.

To Mr. A. J. White

To Mr. A. J. White,
Seigel's Operating Pills are the best family
physic that has ever been assovered. They
cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances
and leave them in a healthy condition. They

Preston, Sept. 21st, 1883. My Dear Sir,—Your Syrup and Pills are still very popular with my customers, many saying they are the best family medicines possible. they are the best family medicines possible.

The other day a customer came for two bottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" has saved the life of his wife, and he added, "one of these bottles I am sending fifteen miles away to a friend who is very ill. I have much faith in it." The sale keeps up wonderfully, in fact, one would fancy almost the people were beginning to breakfast, dine, and sup on Mother Seigel's Syrup, the demand is so constant and the satisfaction so great.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully.

(Signed) W. Bowker.

To A. J. White, Esq.

Spanish Town, Jamaica, West Indies, Oct. 24,

1882

Dear Sir,—I write to inform you that I have derived great benefit from "Seigel's Syrup." For some years I have suffered from liver complaint, with its many and varied concomitant evils, so that my life was a perpetual misery. Twelve months ago I was induced to try Seigel's Syrup, and although rather scentical, having tried so many reputed infallible remedies, I determined to give it at least a fair trial. In two or three days I felt considerably better, and now at the end of twelve months (having continued takingit) I am glad to say that I am a different being altogether. It is said of certain pens that they "come as a boon and a blessing to men" and I have no reason to doubt the truthfulness I have derived from the excellent preparation prompts me to furnish you with this unsolicited estimovial.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours very gratefully,
(Signed) Carey B. Berry,
A. J. White, Esq. Baptist Missionary.
Hensingham, Whitehaven, Oct. 16, 1882
Mr. A. J. White,—Dear Sir,—I was for some time afflicted with piles, and was advised to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am how happy to state that it has restored me

am how happy to state that it has restored me to complete health.—I remain, yours respectfully,

(Signed) John H. Lightfoot.

A. J. WHITE, (Limited), 67 St. James street, Montreal.

ONE OF THE OLD STOCK.

LONDON, Jan. 21.-Morgan O'Connell, second son of the late Daniel O'Connell, is

A PAPAL AUDIENCE.

Rome, Jan. 21 .- The Pope yesterday gave an andience to a thousand students from the various seminaries, 22 cardinals, many bispects and other dignituries were present. The Procession and the assembly in Latin up on a to repositional topic.

A WIDE SPREAD EVIL.

The great source of consumption and of agly ores is scrofula in the blood. Burdo k Blood Bitter parify the entire system and cure perofale, is well as the more common blood humors.

AN ASYLUM IRREGULARITY.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21 .- Judge McKay, of Georgia, appeared in the United States court for the rint; an', as he said he wouldn't fetch here yesterday accompanied by Dr. Brush, and stated in a calm and rational manner that he was at present confined in an asylum at the instance of the members of his family. He did not charge that any unworthy motives actuated his relatives, but denied that he was a proper inmate of such an institution. He presented a petition praying that a writ of ha'eas corpus be granted. The court promised to look into the matter. The judges and other officials conversed freely with the petitioner.

Young Men!-Read This.

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

AN UNHALLOWED UNION.

CHAPTER XXVI.

By M. L. O'Byrne.

SCENE OF HORROR—COLONEL ERSKINE OF THE 5TH LIGHT DRAGOONS AND ROMNEYS FENCIBLES. It was ten o'clock, a.m., when the Doyles

set out to follow the funeral procession to

Slieve Gadoe; it was about four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day when, with the addition to their family of the unknown child, they sat at a plentiful dinner composed of a large piece of a flitch of bacon, crowning a pile of cabbage, and a goodly square of salt butter opposite a trencher of floury potatoes, to which, assisted by a few invited guests, they were doing ample justice. Mooney the blacksmith, yet gloomily dejected for the loss of his brother and eldest son, ate in silence, casting from time to time paternal glances upon two younger strip-lings, upon whom all his hopes now centred as the staffs of his declining years, Terry O'Toole, who had also lost a brother, was there, and Donough O'Brien, with Dan Donovau, who had lost a little girl, and Morgan Cavanagh, whose sister had been Neal More's young wife, also Pat O'Regan, a suitor to Mary Doyle, and Murtough Gorman, a drayman and parcel carrier for the neighborhood, all stalwart young men, whose sympa-thies for their lost friends found vent not in loss of appetite, or melancholy musing, but in fierce denunciation of their murderers, and in total oblivion, else bold disregard of Father Murphy's injunctions, and in vows to avenge them. While heartily they ate and assuaged the pangs of hunger with food slaked with draughts of buttermilk, and solaced the pangs of hunger with voluble clatter of tongues, the sounds of steps were heard approaching the half-open door and with a kindly "God save all here!" an athletic, middle-aged man, equipped in patch-ed corduroy small clothes, darned stockings, hobnailed brogues, and a somewhat shabby relic of what had once been a comfortable frieze cotamore, with a coarse, broad-leafed straw hat on his head, and in his brawny

by Hercules of lion-braining fame, stood upon the threshold. "God save ye kindly!" was the ready response to the traveller's greeting. "Come in an' rest, avouchal, an' have a bit wid us," continued Thady Doyle, rising to welcome the stranger. Then, as their eyes met, with changed aspect, he exclaimed, in accents of

hand a shillelah, which might have passed for duplicate of that said to have been used

unfeined surprise:
"Dur Croisth! if it sin't Ellen Corner's brother, Art! Why, thia, Art, by every saint in glory, is it you, man !

"Troth it is!" returned the other, back with interest the grasp of his frie-m's hand; "an mighty glad I am to see ye, Thady, an' be again wid my fut on the ould sod, an' to see the wife an' childre, an' all belongin' to ye lookin' so brave and hearty."

"But whin did ye get out, Art avic?" cried Mrs. Doyle, coming forward. "Shure we thought ye was thransported at the least; or is it one o' the signs afore the ind o' the world, that they did justice for onced to the likes o'

"" "Usha, neither one nor t'other, agra, responded the man, with a sudden lurid gleam of ire revealing a desperado in every feature. "The day o' judgment 'll be come an' gone afore the Sassenach 'll do justice or marcy in the country. Faix, no; I did myself both one and t'other, will a few more gossoons, Tim O'Leary. gleam of ire revealing a desperado in every Shawn Beg's brother, among 'em, that

was as innocent of the crime they charged him wid of firin' Squire Hackett's bawn, by rason he was wid me at Donnycomfit, near Celbridge, the day I planted little Biddy, the crater, and so wasn't in that part at all; but sure, didn't iveryone know it was l'addy Mcof the statement. I can truly say, however, that Seigel's Syrup has come as a "boon and a of an ould grudge he had agin him for gettin' blessing" to me. I have recommended it to the prefer to be Squire Hackett's steward, in-Grane got it done, an' laid it to him by raison an harm this night. Amen, a Chierna-I blessing" to me. I have recommended it to several fellow-sufferers from this distressing stead of a friend of his own. Howandiver, Tim complaint, and their testimony is quite in accordance in the bounds. I have been an in the bounds of the bounds of the bounds of the bounds of the bounds. Owen Sheehan, that knew it 'ud go hard wid us, by rason of informers an' false swearin', whin the 'sizes coome, and the judges lendin' thimselves to thim as wants to clear the counthry of us -begorra, we sez among ourselves, 'shure, if we go to the gallows, or beyant the says, it can't be no worse wid us. anyhow, an' wid that we settled to thry an' escape.' Well, to make a long story short, we fell on the two turnkays, an' just hit 'em s rap on the skull to make 'em hould their

"Milloon multa!" ejaculated the black-smith. "An' what'll ye do wid yerself now, Art, that the ould cabin is pulled down, an' Cicely un' the childhre gone to the road-

"Why, for want of a betther, I'll stick to the new thrade; an' the next time I'm cotch it won't be for nothin', I warrant ye, Thady,

"Faix, an' I'm thinkin' ye won't be long

out of employment," growled Donough O'Brien. "The parsons is doin' their best to help the Government. Ye heerd, did ye, what happened down at the village vister.

day?"
"Ay, I heard the people talk as I coome."
"Ay, I heard Art, greedily devouring along," returned Art, greedily devouring the mess of victuals set before him: "an on my way I met Mick Brenna's coomin' from the fair o' Baltinglass, so we walked on together till just a while ago, the wife, wid a hibby n her arms, an-five childhre, met us cryin' like the rain. 'Au' och, Mick jewel, sez she, 'it's a black hearth yer coomin' to, for the parson was down for the tithes, an' all I could say they wouldn't wait till ye coome home from the fair, but tuk the little cow, worth six pounds; an'thin coomes the agint, an' saizes the pig the sum, he tuk the bed an' the fowl, An' betune himself an' the procthor pullin' an' dhraggin' at all they could lay hands on, there's nothin' left us, darlint, but the four mud walls, we that was so snng. Such villans I niver seed! The very poor dumb baste of a dog, they clove his skull on the hearth; an' there's lots o' neignoous went out to be burrid to-day from the village beyant, an' more lyin' wounded in it by the sodgers.' Wid that Mick portal.

"Open, in the King's name!" an' there's lots o' neighbours went out

give a groan, and sot down upon the step o'a stile. 'Arrah, man,' sez I, jibing at him like he was always such a one for settin' up for abadience to the law, an a patthern o' good behaviour), 'shure ye've had vally for affected bravado, as he threw wide the door, yer goods; hadn't ye long enough the shell and with furtive anxiety scanned the swarm ther o'a roof that was too good for a Papist, I heard one o' the conundrums myself say ?'

"Who's the conundrums? askin' yer pardon," interrupted Thady Doyle, "Why, the family wid all the quare names," said Art. "One is Snarly-snap-atus, an'another Happy-man-in-us, an' another Liquorice, an' another Ostrich, an' Backgammon, an', och !---

"Maybe its some marks that's on em,"

auggested Mrs. Deele anything go on, Art, auge machree."

"Well, ma'em, I will all the parson's prayers for the good of yetsold, an it's chape, I darsay, he houlds ye have em saigh be reasonable. But avouthat, see I, seein, after awhile, he looked like a man going to dhrop, it's fine weather, glory be to God, for lyin out; an' as for victuals, what's to hindher ye havin'yer fill o' the best, barrin' a findher ye havin yer fill, o' the best, barrin' a faint heart? Coome, man, sharpen yer akein an plaze God, if ye coome wid me foright

we'll fetch home a weather that'll keep us we'll fetch home a weather that'll keep de in mate till we can take it's fella.' An' begorra, would you believe, but he jumped up wid fair delight, an' said he'd be ready on tho minnit, an' thin l'left him an' the wife, to coome on here, an' thin to go an' ask Lacy to join us."

"You won't have Lacy, thin, to help ye in yer bad work, "said Mrs. Doyle, "for he's follyed Dwyer up the hills; an' it was a shame for ye. Art. to give sich advice to that

hame for ye, Art, to give sich advice to that decent man in his throuble, an' risk his neck on the gallus. Here, Nelly, alanna, if yer done yer dinner, you an' Larry go down to Mick Brennan's, an' take a basket I'll give yez,

with some victuals for the childre. "I'll go with you, Nelly," cried Euphemia,

jumping up.
"Yis do, acushla,' said Kitty; "a run through the fields 'll do ye good, an' Red Ridinghood 'll stay quiet wid me till ye coome back. Tho', musha, didn't I promise Essy Mooney I'd go over afther the dinner?"
"Where are you goin', Johnny?" demand

ed his mother. Johnny, yawning and stretching, evaded answering the question, as he sauntered out on his way to his sweetheart, Nan O'Toole. Gleesome and frolicking, the children set off, freighted with meal, eggs, butter, a piece

of bacon, and some griddlecake, to the relief of their distressed neigh-bours—O'Brien, Donovan and Mooney who, in their present dark mood, felt rather a sympathetic attraction to the escaped felon. Art O'Longhlin accompanied them as he departed in the direction of the them as he departed in the direction of the hills. Kitty Burke busied herself washing and putting by the dinner things, Mrs. Doyle went to feed the pigs and poultry, the girls got ready their pails for the miking, while Thady Doyle, who had a good many jobs of work in arrear, owing to the last two days' idleness, bestirred himself to conclude with Terry O'Toole negotiations for taking his son Barny, who had been slightly wounded in the fray, as out-door apprentice, with Mooney's two sons, Con and Christy, to initiate them into the science of his craft, for which they professed a partiality. He had already risen to conduct them to she workshed; while Pat O'Regan, the village philomath, the chapel clerk, factorum of the neighborhood-a fine looking, intelligent, and industrious young man, the sole support of a widowed mother, whom he maintained in respectable comfort by his varied resonrces of honest livelihood—lingered to go a piece of the way with Mary and her sister.

They were all just in the act of withdrawing upon each one's respective occupation, when Mrs. Doyle, with a bowl of mashed potatoes and oatmeal, with which she had been feeding a flock of young turkeys, half-empty in her hand, came in from the yard,

saying:
"Why, as I'm a livin' woman, there's iginent o' soldiers coomin' this way! Arrah hat brings 'em ?"

"Musha, let me out o' this; shure the divil is wherever they are," said Morgan Cavanagh, going his way.

"Likely they're takin' a short cut to whatsumever place they're billeted on," said

Kitty, who had completed her work, and coming to the door to look out, "Lord save us, Molly, doesn't the sight o' 'em make the hair stan' on an ind on yer head? Faix, I must take the round to poor Essy Mooney's for it's more nor I'd choose to wid fall in wid sich company : an' I'm glad they're ot coomin' by the way the chil the blaguards 'ad be for molestin' thim, sartin : anyhow, keep the door shut, Molly, an' I'll not let the grass grow undher my feet till I'm back," continued Kitty, putting on her cloak, with the hood over her head, as she went forth, murmuring, "May the Holy Vargin stan' betune every honest man's home

pray God!"
"Why, thin, Thady," resumed Mrs. Doyle,
after a pause, as, unheeding Kitty's admonition, she continued, as if rivetted by a spell of fascination, to stand at the door gazing upon the formidable array, "I fear that its coomin' this way they are.

"Och, what 'ud bring thim up this lonesome boreen, that inds in nothin' but heath and a footpath to the church-yard?" said Thadey, coming also to look out, with O'Regan, O'Tool, and the girls, now congregated at the "Stan' back, childhre, an' let me see. door. Kate, achorra, lay down the pail, an' fetch one o' Miss 'Phemia's pictor books to amuse that little craythur sittin' by herself in the chimbly-corner, so quiet and still. Why didn't the childhre take her wid 'em for a race? Louersha! I do believe, Molly, afther all, it's this way they're coomin'. what's their business up here? Anyhow, coome in, aroon, au' shut the door, au' put by the pails, girls; don't let 'em get a glimpse o' one o' yees for dear life; they're the ruing. tion o' many a poor family, so they are, the

villans!" With hasty steps all drew from the door, and with palpitating hearts, faintly throbbing in bosons already depressed with prophetic instinct of evil looming near, the dismayed group heard in dread stillness the heavy tramp of approaching infantry? "Pity we didn't get hould o' the pikes we haven't a mortial weapon if they attack

made answer: "Maybe it's betther as it is : what could three or four pikes do agin 'em? And sure, as Father Murphy says, they can't touch us for no rason, barrin' they seen arms wid us. "Och, Thady, avourneen," faltered his wife, "the heart is leppin out o' my busom

us," whispered O'Toole to Thady Poyle, who

wid fright, so it is." "Arrah, woman, be alsy; they won't touch us, if we show 'em civility. Keep out o' the way, girls, an' let me spake to 'em. Maybe it's only some information they want to ax for; shure we owe nothin' for rint or tithes, an' they have nothin' agin us." "Lord purtect us !- Son o' the Vargin.

look down on us !- Cross o' Christ betune us an' harm !"-devoutly ejaculated Mrs. Dovie, as, little appeased by her husband's arguments, she heard the halt upon the threshold and the loud, stern command, accompanied by the fierce bang of a sabre against the frail

responded Thady Doyle, with an ashy cheek

and a tremor in his voice that belied his

"Yis, yer honour, here we are to the fore,"

of evil-looking brigands and treebooters, chartered by law, and empowered under sanction of Government livery, to satiste every atrocious passion, according to each one's individual pleasure, upon the unhappy victims of their will. In vain, among the mass of depraved and ferocious countenances grouped before his eye, sought he to single out tween the violent soldiery and her over-one whose repelling aspect, redeemed by the powered husband, while the soreams of smallest, faintest trace of a better nature, her daughters, struggling in the grass.

might inspire a ray of hope that to him, at least, appeal for justice or morey would not be quite in vain. He discovered not one

not one.

"Hark ye, fellow, conside Colonel Ersking commander of the bill Light Dragoons and Romney femilibles illustrating in among the alarmed immates, while he threw the bridle of his charger to a grim-looking miscreant, who walso himself dismounted, stood among several others on the threshold. "Fetch forth the rebels, give up whatever pikes or other arms are in your poswhatever pikes or other arms are in your possession, and inform us as to the whereabouts all the United Irishmen hereabout, or whom you suspect to be such, else 'ware the penalty of treason to our Sovereign Lord the

King."
"Begorra, yer honour," returned Doyle,
"Begorra be the voluble tide of peremptory bewildered by the voluble tide of peremptory command thundered upon his ear,
if it's rebels ye want ye've come
to the wrong door. Sorra rebel I
know of is in the place; an' as to pikes, an' arms, an' United Irishmin, what 'ud I do wid 'em! I'm a carpenther be thrade, an' barrin' the tools I work wid, it's little use any others id be to me."

"Hear the innocent sheep bleat!" ex. claimed Colonel Erakine, turning to his trop-ers. "Come, you rascal, who are all these fellows? Don't attempt to palter with me, or think to gull me with a pitiful face and a

lying tongue.

"Lord forbid I should lie to your hoar,"
said Doyle, resuming a tone of more intrepidity, and straightening his figure. "Sorra rebel has harbor in the place, much less un. dher my dacent roof."

"Do you go to church, sirrah?" vociferated the colonel, who was noted for his fanaticism even among the most fanatical of his class.

even among the most fanatical of his class.

"No, yer honor, I do not; I'm a Roman," replied Thady, cowering before the wrathful eye that blazed upon him with baleful light.

"A Roman, you scoundrel! An internal priest-ridden croppy! Where's your vagabond priest? Fetch him instantly before me! Is this he?" pointing to O'Regan, who wore a suit of dark frieze small clothes, and had rather an appearance above the common rather an appearance above the common.

"No, yer honour, he's only a frind that dhropped in wid a few others from the funeral; -all dacent boys, every one of 'em," re-turned Doyle, gradually gaining more firmness : "loyal, honest men." "You hear this loyal, honest man's asser-

tion?" sneered Colonel Erskine, addressing demure-looking young man in clerical gard who accompanied, and now stood beside him. 'Loyal, honest men, every one; -and Romans to boot, eh?" The minister sighed heavily, cast his eyes

piously upward, then, as if he had taken in fresh fuel to replenish his flagging zeal, with ignited fire flaming in his bosom, he fixed them denouncingly upon the sinner, and elevating his voice to a pitch of religious frenzy, he said:
"Would, indeed, for the sake of truth, I

could corroborate this man's statement; but the Lord forbid I should lend myself to cloak falsehood." "Ye can't say we owe ye tithes, anyway

rouchal," interposed Doyle.
"Silence!" shouted the colonel. "Go on. Pomfret; let's hear what you have to say." This man knows well," continued the conscientions Sardanapolus, yielding meek acquiescence to necessity, "that it was his son who, in collusion with a priest of the name of Murphy, obstructed me in the performance of my ministry to a dying woman in this parish, one Nancy O'Brien, who had be sought myservice, and by violent assault eject-ing me from the premises, had subjected me to risk of grievous bodily harm, which I can bring testimony to prove. Furthermore, the same notorious character, this man's son, it was who incited the people to resist the payment of tithes at Tubber, on the morning of the 20th, to the Rev. Nathaniel Lamb, and who, at the command of his priest, the abovenamed incendiary, fell upon the soldiers with pikes and bludgeons, seriously wounding Private Samuel Hogg, Corporal David Skinner, and Sergeant Solomon Sparrow, the priest incog, upon the ground all the while, and shouting at the top of his voice - Pike away, my lads. Skiver the heretics that's

All this I can bring testimony to prove on oath. Doyle, who had listened to this tirade in silence, astounded at the audacious and unblushing mendacity of the minister of the Reformed Church, in the extremity of his roused-up wrath, discarding fear, and forget-ting prudent caution, fired with Celtic impetuosity, made retort :- " Surely, if iver the father o' lies was in man's tengue, Mr. Surly snap-at-us, he's in yours, to say such things; an' I dar ye sir, to prove 'em agin our testi mony."

robbing ye of what ye should give to the

priest, to escape hell-tire and damnation.

"Go to blazes with your testimony, felow," exclaimed Colonel Erskine. "Who do low.' you think would believe the oath of ten thousand Papists, with the Pope at their head, against the word of one loyal Protestant. See, I billet ten of my men upon you for a month, fellows that will turn you inside out, and if you have secrets hidden under stones will come at them. Meanwhile, where's this reprobate son of yours?-fetch him hither.

"Beggin' yer pardon, sir," returned Doyle, subdued to more humble tone, "I've the lan'lord, Sir Edward Crosby's promise, by rason o' his intherest wid the ginthry about, that no sodjers 'ad be billeted on me, an' as for my sor Johnny, sorra know I know where he is this minit-if it ain't his good luck keeps him wherever he is, the poor gossoon." " Humph, ha! So, my fine fellow, you've

set up Crosby your landlord, for your buckler, and think that, sheltered behind him, you can frustrate the law, do you? We'll soon show Crosby, and every disaffected Protestant that sympathises with the Papists, how far their intervention may avail, and teach Papists they can count upon no such patrons: hence, revoking my clemency, I shall proceed forthwith to extreme measures. Forward, Higginthorp, Wainright, and Wheeler! Search the premises. Strip, sir; strip! Here, Jones, Thistletug, and Thompson, haul him out and give him three hundred. What! these fel-lows grumble, do they? Loyal, honest men, in sooth! We'll put them to the test. Ho, there, Jackson, Mudbanks, Jacob, and Muggins, get ready the picket, rope and Pitchcap. We've all sorts of surgical instruments to make the dumb speak,"
No sooner were Colonel Erskine's orders

issued than they were obeyed with an alacrity that but too well attested the impatient thirst of his ferocious myrmidons to be let loose upon their feast of torture, pillage and rapine, No pen may describe the scene of horror that ensued-not though the hand that guides it is inspired to etch the picture, by the instinctive, intuitive impressions, birth marks, as it were, traced in characters of indelible record upon the yet un-born soul, whose antecedent progenitors went through the fiery ordeal in every phase, and bequeathed to their lineage the inheritance of awful reminiscences, for ever branded

as an heirloom upon the memory of heart and brain. "Meroy! mercy!" shricked the wife of the victim, flying to cast herself bev the oking lount.

bonts

rade.

е цве

Wore

that

ızy,

licentions troopers, distracted her "He is innocent'! he is innocent'! b, spare him, or his blood and mine he upon or heads! If you have the hearts of men your bosoms, p. —pity the fether of my lidren. Oh, parse jewel, won't you one word for the sake of our common histianity ? Oh, Father of Heaven h Oh, bther of God! Oh. Cross of the Saviour!"
[jaheard, unheeded, amid the din of shout, curse, scuffle, demoniac otter, ribald jest, and the vells of pande in let loose, the unfortunate woman and raved in vain. Thady Doyle, enched from her clinging grasp, was tied to a gate post, while the whiz of lash and the groans of the sufferer made accompaniment to the jibes of the exetioners, and the moans and tears of the

Meanwhile, within doors, yet more direful the appalling spectacle. O'Regan, with bort hatchet, firmly clutched in an iron grip, all sprung upon the dragoon who had laid Micted wife. Mary Doyle. Wielding the with terrific force in hands, he simed he aimed a desperblow at the head of the assailant, who, arying with a dextreus swerve the prone rending stroke, it lighted on the head of young girl, and ended at once her soras and her life. Same time the baffled soler, turning with a fearful imprecation upthe aghast and now unnerved young man, led him to the earth, and fearfully mutiled the prostrate figure with his bayonet, ficting no less than five mortal wounds on

body. Terry O'Toole, meantime, with his young and the sons of Mooney the blacksmith. re undergoing their ordenl, each in turn lied upon to give evidence against their ighbors, to discover United Irishmen or iden arms, with promises of pardon and ward upon informing, and all protesting eir ignorance or inability to satisfy their terrogators. Terry O' Toole was seized and dup to a cross-beam of the roof, for the en common punishment of half-hanging, sich, in his case, it is to be presumed by stake, terminated in the completion of the stence; for, intent upon inflicting on the ree young boys tortures which the savage tes of the prairies, the wielders of the pahawk and the scalping-knife, would se shrunk from perpetrating upon those of are so tender, and subjecting them to the ket and the pitchcaps, till their cries of my were stilled by swooning unconscious-g, Terry O'Toole dangled in spasmodic tortions, forgotten, till weary nature sucmbed, and a limp corpse hung suspended m the rafter.

Thus, despite burning tears, heartrending eals for mercy, vain menaces, and vainer istance, an unoffending family--without n the pretext of criminating suspicion spon by vindictive malice, was, in one brief ur, given over to the furies of destruction. trage, and murder. The red blood of the mpid peasant martyrs deluged the ground, not one had purchased respite or grace by licating any neighbor; and somethere were could have obtained favor upon terms so ile, but, they chose rather to suffer than ray. Having satiated their cruelty to teit, and pillaged all they could hands upon - the yet senseless boys where they had fallen, with ite faces and convulsed limbs-Colonel kine giving orders to march, the 5th ht Dragoons and Romney Fencible Corps g burning brands into the thatch roof of wrecked homestead, and remounting,

ha wild cheer of demoniac triumph, they off to barracks, leaving behind them the same scene of woe and wreck that the same moon and stars of heaven had e upon one thousand years before, when set temple and shelling to the flames, and sed the war-cry, "Thor against Christ!" cough the land, leaving beneath the blazing to youth and beauty blighted. Norseman and the Dane, in es of men, dying forms of children, and withing figure locked in the arms of a niac wife.

leturning from their errand of charity to family of Mick Brennan, the children bedefar the conflagration that cast a lurid ht upon the night-sky and made a circle luminous glow in the darkening shadows. 'Ah, musha, what s that light flarin' up minst us?" said Nelly. "It's like some

'Run, run, Nelly, and Miss 'Phemia; it's rown place is afire!" shouted Larry; and the loud cry he sprang forward, swiftly lowed in his rapid race by Euphemia and elly. In less than twenty minutes they me within a stone's throw of the burning le. A small pond of water lay between em and it, and crouching at the edge, they wa boy bathing his head with water scoopup in the hollow of his hand, What ails ye, goscon f-what's come to

ss at all?" cried Larry, out of breath with nning. Con Mooney who, reviving, had crawled

mthe burningshed, lifted a pallid brow, and by murmured: "Och, Larry, we're all rthered-and fainted off. Father !. " iather ! -mother !-where are

screamed the affrighted children, rushforward with headlong speed. As y crew near the blackened walls of the iling, they beheld a figure seated upon the r within the threshold, and Euphemia ing aloud : "Why, it's Kate; and she'll be burned

They all set up a shout: "Kate! Kate! ne out quick! the roof's going in! Is she , or what "

try hurried forward. "Do ye hear, columna? Come out!" at Kata, in a state of stupor or idiotcy, not respond; and ere Larry, hastening to rescue, had reached the threshold, the gave way. The next instant they gazed, upon the pile that covered all nt remained of the once blooming girl; still for tears had not yet welled up from source in bosoms too choked-up with or—they spied some object gathered in a

under the hedge that fenced the cowfrom the garden, and making toward it lap the head of her yetsenseless husband. 'Mother! mother!" they screamed, in a coxysm of agony, "what ails ye?—How lit happen?—Is father dead?" and Larry strove to drag off the cloak ich she had cast around the mangled form.

avily, in a sort of dreamy stupor, the or woman gazed upon her children, as igh unconscious of the import of their ds; then suddenly, as Euphemia and lly clasped her neck, and broke into a sionate gush of tears, crying: "Won't ispeak to us, mother, acushka? Only say word, avourneen," she started, and tok them off, murmuring, with husky

Fly away ! fly away, childhre, an' hide es! don't let 'em lay a finger on yees; the land yees alive! Where's the ban-pikes. Och, whra, wirra sthru, ain't I the land and any are the land woeful woman this day?" y'll flay yees alive! warned; an' ietch the priest to bury us, tet Masses said for us. Tell him we're

the weddin' gownd, you that's such a fine 'O Miles," began Euphemia, holdishaud at the stitchin' an we'll have such fun bridle of his horse as he dismounted, turned topsy-turvy wid the throuble we wint through about the tithes; and though the ing to Nora Langan, sitting on the ground, sun is shinin' now. I think it's the moon, an' rocking hersolf to and fro with gentle sway. everythin' looks dark since l lost my eyesight. Huisht a suilish machree, don't cry so. Uist, m'avrone orth; ye'll wake up woman's lone little hut last night, an' alther the father, an' he's only just gone to sleep: Och, but it was the quare dhrame I had last afore, they dhragged her out of her bed, an' night, that the sodgers were scourgin' him at she in her lyin-in' an' both herself an' the baba pillar; just think o' that! an' it was the by is dead. Och, glory be to God! what's to blessed Saviour I was thinkin' of all the while. Och, musha!"

Thus ranted the poor creature, with rapid utterance, that paused not for breath or thought, and then the unfortunate children knew that the reason of their mother was unseated, and kneeling around her, the floodgates overflowed with renewed violence, and the voice of their weeping filled the listening wilderness, broken with words of comfort and endearment, of prayer and supplication, and stood with gaping mouth and rigid eyes betimes sobbing worce addressed to each other, expressing wonder that none came near to aid or comfort them in their sorrow, mingled with interrogations and suggestions as to what had become of Kitty Burke, Johnny, Mary, and the strange child, whose advent certainly had proved the forerunner of disaster and misery to them ail.

CHAPTER XXVII. KITTY BUR KE PUTS A CORPS OF YEOMEN AND

MILITARY TO FLIGHT. Forlorn, horror stricken, desolute, two weary women, carrying children in their arms, and leading two crying, frightened lit-tle ones by the hand, traversed, past midnight, the dreary world. It was Kitty Burke and Nom Lanigan, on their way to the anticipated shelter of Thady Doyle. Few words were spoken by either sorrowing com panion, until when they came in view of the site where the homestead oi the carpenter stood, Kitty straining her eyes on every side, could discern nothing but some roofless walls, she exclaimed : "Alanna macree, I dunno is it bewitched I am ?-for sure this is the place; an' sorra stick I see, but some ould walls an' rubbish. Nora, acushlah, look an' see if there's any sign of a house."

Nora, who, under pressure, yielding that passive submission which a weaker mind is ever prone to cede to a stronger one, had suffered herself, in an apathy of despair, to be drawn away by Kitty's urgent remonstrance from the scene of woe and the corpses of the dead before the roof fell in, mechanically obeyed; but no word issued from her motionless lips; and perplexed beyond endurance, Kitty began to run towards the blackened heap, muttering to herself:

"There's been a fire here; for I get the smell of bones an' burnt flesh, an' timber on the air. Lord send it could'nt be Thady's place an' all in it burnt alive. Mother o' Christ, could the soldiers have come down here, too !"

As if in answer to her question, her eye roving in every direction, at length she spied at a little distance a group of figures cowering beneath the branches of a straggling hedge. She darted towards them, exclaiming: "Crass o' Christ betune us an mann, what ails yez all? What are vez all sittin' "Crass o' Christ betune us an' harm, out shiverin' in the cowld night for, an' what happin'd the house at all?"

Euphemia, springing up on hearing the well known voice, was first to speak, for Larry was assisting his mother to bathe the parched lips of his father with water fetched in his cap from the stream, and Nelly was performing the same office for young Mooney, whom they had carried in amongst them, to help

we luck not to be here when the soldiers came; we wouldn't have come off better than the rest. Was it with Essy Mooney you stayed so long? Who's that woman with you and the children ?"

"Where's Johnny, and the girls and the little one?" abruptly interposed Kitty, dis-burdening herself of the infant asleep on her bosom, and glancing wildly around

"We don't know where Johnny is," said Nelly, with humid eyes that could weep no more.

The Loy Mooney, who was now sensible, faltered in languid accents: "I got the little one out o's windy whin no one was mindin' us in the scrimmage; but the rest, barrin' Johnny, who wasn't there, is all done for. mother, avourneen, my poor head is achin'! Oh, if I could but see my father he'd take me home to die! Oh, Mother o' Marcy, sind my father to me. God bless ye, Nelly, another sup o' mather, asthore; my heart is wake wid pain."

Gazing upon this sad spectacle, all Kitty's unstrung nerves gave way; even as a spring loses its tension and snaps or relaxes beneath and burying her face in her hands, she or procure for me an introduction to Castle-flung herself upon the sod and wailed reagh. There's Gregory, too, lately united aloud, alternately making passionate with the Harvay tamely the contract of which we have been eye-witness, or procure for me an introduction to Castle-flung herself upon the same and wailed reagh. aloud, alternately making passionate with the Harvey family, though taught by appeals to the Supreme Being, to the Queen of Heaven, and saints and angels, anon with popular outbreaks; yet he may be of fulminating direful imprecations upon the authors of such misery, and exhausting the | which not the people but the Government are vocabulary of words in condolence with the the tyrant aggressors." sufferers. This was an impetus to a renewed outburst of grief, so wild and vehement and Gerald. "Thanks to Sir Jonah Barrington, prolonged that none heard the sounds of the Colcloughs and Harveys are not looked ance upon the world, and touching each brow with a finger glowing flame infused again into every bosom new vital warmth and life. At first, in a tumult of alarm, they descried the careering horsemen; but fear ruminated Miles. "Effie, my little lady, I and life. At first, in a tumult of alarm, they descried the careering horsemen; but fear gave place to transport when they soon recog nized the well known forms of Miles O'Byrne with his kinsmen, as also Donough O'Brien, go back?"
Alhady Mooney, and Johnny Doyle, who had, "Indeed discovered Mrs. Doyle, supporting upon the head of her yetsenseless husband. and relations, separated from the tardy main body, and spurred on by diverging routes, not to attenct attention by keeping together. The three last-named were, however, on foot, having got rid of their horses when they came beyond safe ground, and Ned Burke, luck

brought up the rear. "How now, my friends? What's come to pass? What means this wail of lamenta-pass? What means this wail of lamenta-pass? What means the wail of lamenta-pass? foam, riding up in advance of his party, and

accosting the group generally.
"Och, Mr. Miles, Mr. Miles, jewel," cried Mrs. Doyle, frantically throwing up her arms with gesture of wild reproach, "where war ye, where war ye? There's been a great battle entirely, an' Thady an' the childre the bushes! Don't let 'em catch a sight o' murthered afore my eyes, an' the place a bonfire, an' Father John wouldn't let us use the

Miles, though as yet ignorant of the poor creature's temporary aberration of reason, deeply sympathising with her distress, made ded, an' he wouldn't let us use the pikes deeply sympathising with her distress, made paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter. Miles at tould have saved us. No; he was in league no reply to her clamorous oration, but turned paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter. Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles are paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles the pikes deeply sympathising with her distress, made paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles the pikes are paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaramid shouts of derisive laughter laughter, Miles paucity of resource looked helplessly embaram

friend: Where's Mary an Kate, my twin Kitty, wiping her eyes, also came forward, hugging her son and greeting him to her roses? Miss Effic, ye might help em wid courtesying. courtesying.
"O Miles," began Euphemia, holding the yet, such fun;—lashins galore!—an' why soldiers have been down, and without rhyme wouldn't we—sure we earn honestly an' hard or reason set upon the people;—we aren't enough, God knows. But my poor head's all the only ones have suffered." soldiers have been down, and without rhyme

FO STANDARMENTAGES OF THEFT

ing motion and low monotonous croon. "They kem, the 'tarnal villans, on this poor makin' ber daughter a widdy a couple of days become of us at all?"

Miles, still silent, but evidently overcome with horror, gently pushing aside each made his way to where Thady Doyle, restored to consciousness, but in extreme suffering, had raised himself partially up and was looking at him with feverish and beseeching eyes. Meanwhile, O'Brien, Johnny Doyle and Mooney approached. Almost paralysed by the scene before him, Johnny staring at his wrecked home; but Mooney, recognizing his son, whom Gerald Byrne was

"Con, avic, my prave gossoon, what did they do to ye? Where's Christy? Who done it; tell me, agra, for by the red Cross o' the Saviour I'll have his heart's blood, if I follow him to the ind o' the world.". The boy, who, it was evident, was now

dying, stared with glassy eyes and faint attempt at a smile of pleasure: "Provide be to God, I see ye agin, father, arow ed, with gasping breath. "Terre O : who is

dead, and Christy is dead, and a more. It was done by Colonel Erskine's ordhers. They questioned Terry was he a United Irishman n' a rebel, au' he denied it; an' the Colonel said he wor a liar, that he could tell a United Irishman an' a rebel by only lookin' at 'em; an' wid that they hung him up to the rafther, an' cut out his tongue, bekase they said it wor no more use to him as he couldn't inform our feet was 'most bored through, an' Christy fainted twice; an' thin they boiled the pitch au' snaved our heads, an' poured it brown paper caps an' put 'em scaldin' on our heads, to make us tell where ye hid the pikes an' how many ye made. an' who had got 'em, an' av coorse we wouldn't tell, father; we kep' lettin' on to know nothin', an' Christy purtinded to be an annalhaura: but it wor no use, for the colonel. standin' by the whole while, lookin' on at the man abusin' Kate Doyle, bid 'em for to tear off the caps whin they cooled, an'so they did, an' the scalp o' our heads coome wid 'em. An' thin—an' they bruk the tables an' sit fire—an' ——." The boy grew tired, and convulsively clutched his father's hand in a death grip, then gasped out: "O, Cross o' Christ! Oh, Mother! save——"

His eyeballs rolled, his jaw dropped, and the tortured victim was at rest for ever. The blacksmith shed no tear, though the eyes of those around him were brimming over; he uttered no moan as he laid down the cold corpse, but wiping the perspiration from his brow, he clenched his fist, set his teeth, and sternly eyeing William, Gerald and Myles Byrne, compassionately gazing upon the pierced feet, raw scalp, and wan face of the dead boy, he hissed: "We'll find the pikes for 'em, plaze God;

and when we bury him next it won't be in the earth, but in their own hearts. Louer-

Fiercely springing up, and taking the body on his shoulder, he strode homeward alone for O'Brien had gone off before-to see what had befallen his cabin and young children, to find it also a wreck, and no tidings of the inmates, from which he deduced the comfort of thinking they had iled away and so escaped Miles, who had been learning from Thady Doyle a narrative of the whole business from the commencement, now rising and looking

upon the group gathered around him, said addressing Gerald and William Byrne:
"I see full well how it is now. Government seeks not to quell, but manufacture a rebellious insurrection; and it is not optional

with us to avoid it by any attitude of peace or concession. "I agree with you," said Gerald. "If after having pulled down the altars and temples of the country, its sacred home sanctuaries are now given over to the devastation of midnight spoliation and murder, it is

better stand to. our defence, and, if we must perish, fall less miserably, aword in hand." "Meantime," returned Miles, "I'll go up to Dublin, call on Robert Byrne, whose interest must be good with the Castle, considering his close alliance with the Protestant ascendency, by reason of his own Buckingham connection, the marriage of his sister Clare with Colonel Skerrett of the Durham Fencibles, and the Colclough kindred, with others; and get him to represent to Lord Camden the events of which we have been eye-witness,

use in a case which bears no parallel, and in

horses' hoofs trampling the sward, as the upon as staunch partisans by Government; frosh morning breeze wafted the echoes from and as to our good kinsman Roqert, I do, afar; none heeded the bright beams of the indeed, apprehend that he is so affected morning sun creating the hills with gold, as with the tint of his new blood, and the ascending chariot, mounting higher and the spirit of the times, he would prove higher in the blue arch of the firmament, but a lukewarm advocate; fortunate he has flashed from its spokes of fire gorgeous radi- no son to belie our old prestige. But what are we going to do next. We cannot leave

fear you've made but a sorry exchange of your safe school for a very unsafe camp. Will you "Indeed I wont, Miles, spiritedly re-

sponded Euphemia. "I'll stay with Kitty, and Moll, and Nelly; and if you put me back I'd run away again. "I don't doubt it," he returned caustically. But are you not afraid? Think of the escape you have already had by miraculous

"Well, Miles, I'm not a hit frightened; and if I'd been at home I wouldn't have been

what could you have done but have suffered condign chastisement of your temority. However, you'll come home with me now. I'm not going to leave you to the dictates of your own folly."

very well, Miles," she readily assented, conscious that in his batchelor establishment she would have a large amount of liberty, and be invested with much consequence and authority; "I'll be very glad to go with you; but what's first going to be done for Nurse Doyle and Kitty? You know they can't stay

While Miles in his utter ignorance and

and renovated spirits, and said, cheerfully:

WITE OF CO.

"Yer honor, I'm quite sure, in the amplush we're in, the decent man, Thady Mooney, 'ud give us a shelther undher his roof for a lew days, till we see the way afore us: he was always a ready warrant to help a reighbour.

"Forward, then! I wonder by what accident Mooney has a shed over him more than his neighbors," said Miles. "Come, Johnny, help me to set your father on the horse?" But finding Doyle unequal to this mode of travelling in his all but lifeless condition, a litter was made of the wite's cloak, which Miles, Gorald and William, with Johnny, set themselves to fuge in the shelling, timidly speculating upon carry; while Ned, with Euphemia walking the sequence of Miles's intervention with the and William, with Johnny, set themselves to the hand; and Kitty, herself again, busied herself to rouse the still afflicted women and urge them forward in the procession, rating taken the masther's horse that he level like and encouraging them by turns. Coome, now, Molly asthore; up wid ye

and lave off crooning. These is no times for sich divarsion, glory be to (fod! an' you wid a fine girl, and two likely boys yit to the fore. Look at that brave woman, Norah Lanigan, supporting, aprang over, caught him in his left wid four orphint grandchildre arms in an ebullition of frenzied emotion, and cried, incoherently:

"Con, avic, my prave gossoon, what did murmur; an' it's a blessin' is in store for ye, Nora, acushla, if iver there was one. If it wor the very last thing in heaven ye'd have it for yer patience. Here, jewel, gi' me that child to carry; Molly, take the other one you, an' don't be stanin' lookin at the ould walls, like as if ye were at yer wits' inds. There's more in trouble nor yerself, blessed God's holy name; an' begorra, it's myself

to Himsilf smilin' in the sunshine down on us. Sure it's wid 'em we might be afore morn. Och hone, but it's a weary world to live in.

Thus bringing up the rear, Kitty, with the two women and children, followed the rapid strides of the litter bearers until they came | man, exclaimed : within view of Mooney's dwelling before sunset, and then all came to a sudden halt at upon any rebels. Thin they took Christy an' sight of a troop of yeomen and militia, me an' Terry's yossoon, an' picketted us till with some regular soldiers, swarming around it. Yeils, shouts, cries, screams, and frightful clamor of commingled prayer, oaths, blasphemy and curse, swelled on every side but the litter bearers and escort being espied, a signal was given, and a rush en masse made towards them. Hastily laying down their burden, the four gentlemen sprang on horseback, drew their pistols, and, ready for action, placed themselves before the trembling women and children. Frightfully riveting their attention, among the approaching gang was one—a man of gigantic dimensions youthful in aspect, and of feature handsome, but, expressionless as chiselled granite. stolid and cold. Suspended by a rope round his bulky shoulders was an awful burden -a hoary man of average proportion of figure, tied by the neck, plunging, writhing, kicking at the legs encased in military boots reaching to his thighs, and obviously in the last agonies of strangulation. Miles, unable to endure the revolting spectacle, rode out to meet the lieutenant, known far and near as Heppenstal, the walking gallows—a cogno-men upon which he prided not a little. "Soldier, the poor old man will be dead

unless you set him free instantly; he is black and choking," said Miles, deeming it wiser to propitiate by mild persuasion than render implacable by asperity those at whose dis-

cretion they were entirely placed.
"D——your eyes?" was the courteous rejoinder of the lieutenant, without a muscle of his ox-like countenance betraying excitement. "Ain't that my business? Have the

rebels ongaged you for their pleader ?" Miles, curbing his swelling wrath, calmly retained his position, till two officers rode un whom he knew, and immediately accosted: 'Colonel Erskine, Captain Swayn, I'm at once your commission obliges you, as gentlemen, to lead bands of armed butchers to perpetrate excesses upon helpless and defenceless people. which must revolt all the finer instincts of your nature; and glad, hoping that when I assure you, upon the honor of a gentleman all these poor creatures, whom I know well are innocent of the shadow of guilt or offence. You will kindly afford them your protection and withhold your troops from inclesting them further?

"Honor of a gentleman!" succred Captain Swayn. Papist." "I thought, Byrne, you were a

"Well, I don't see how that can militate against the title I claim. See! that poor fellow is dead !"

"Oh, no Papist could be a gentleman, or a man of honor," softly returned Captain Swayn, carelessly eyeing the limp mass which, having ceased to struggle, Heppen-stal dropped, with a dull thud, upon the

ground.
"Well, if a Papist may not be a gentle." the may be a man," said Miles, warming, "he may be a man of mercy, and a Protestant, for being a gentleman, need not be a Nero for cruelty. Come now, Colonel Erskine, endorse my logic, and admit that you did not restrain, as you might, these follows of yours from and soil cruelty last night, which could not be surpassed by fiends?"

"I can admit nothing, sir, but that that is a flue horse you are riding, and I daresay worth five pounds," smiled the colonel, obliquely eyeing Miles, and patting the neck of the animal. "I'll give you five pounds

"Tippoo Saib is a present from my kinsman, Robert Byrne, of Cabinteely, who purchased him of Lord Howth for a very considerable sum," returned Miles. "I should not wish to part with him."

"Nice customs courtesy to great kings. whereof necessity is the greatest. I want the horse, and must have him. If you cavil, and deem it injustice, blame the law, not me, dear friend. I am invited dine at Cabinteely to-morrow with Judge Day; I expect Bob, who is a great intimate of his, will be there; and I will bear you harmless of the transfer."

Miles haughtily returned, as Colonel Erskine, extracting a note from his procket-book, tendered it to him: "I decline the negotiation; put by your money, sir. If empowered by unjust authority to seize my property, it by no means follows that I relinquish my claim to repossess myself of it upon fitting opportunity."

"Dismount. sir, dismount; I haven't time to stand arguing the matter, as I see our fellows are impatient to be at work," irascibly exclaimed the colonel. "Here, Sergeant Pollock, take charge of the animal, and thank my forbearance, Byrne, that in consideration of my friendly disposition I overlook, upon this occasion, the petulant outburst of disloyal sentiment that might have subjected you to the triangle at least. Ho! Forward! March!

Quivering in every limb with smothered rage, yet no longer protracting discussion dismounting, usoless as vain, Miles, dismounting, madgré lui, presented himself the bridle to Colonel Erskine, saying, with cold, proud smile: " I'ruly, necessity is a despot to whose arbitrary behest all must cede iu turn; to-day it is mine, to-morrow it may be yours Eh, bien! Adicu, au revoir, mon brave." And amid shouts of derisive laughter, Miles morniy a

little band with the litter bearers, who. taking advantage of the debate that engrossed the attention of all, directed by a sign from Gerald and William Byrne, had proceeded to the sheiling of the blacksmith, whom they found tied to a cart's. end before his own door, awaiting the punishment of flogging for having been absent from his forge, while his wife, now a moping idiot, crouched at his feet, and his child Teresa, shamefully illtreated, was crying bitterly with the three young children huddled in terror around her in a corner of the shed. Extricating the victim, who, with dark scowling brow, indicated a dogged resolution to endure a torture he would yet as fiercely retaliate, all took rebeside him, and Larry and Nelly, led the military leaders, till they saw him approach horses. Young Miles took a little child by on foot. Then Ned Burke said, in a low

tone: "Queen o'glory! but the villains have the apple of his eye. See how the dumb brute looks after him ; begorna, it's well they didn't know what's hidden undher the ragged coat of the rest of our garrens or they'd have put their comether on e'em, too. And Ned went out to meet Miles.

Between these two there had not hitherto been much sympathy: Miles, cold, reserved, taciturn, though not a stern master, could not be called a genial one; Ned Burke, on his part also, concealing much latent humour and undeveloped strength of genius and character, with very ardent feelings, beneath a thoughtful, silent, and stolid exterior, never obtruded himself, in any way, upon the notice or the interest patron; hence mutely they met, and mutely they proceeded to the hut Ned walking a little behind, quite under standing and keenly participating in the emotions that swelled his bosom for the injustice and contumely of which he had been the object. Scarcely, however, had they reached their goal, when young Miles Byrne, anticipating the clamor that hailed his kins-

( To be continued. )

Scrofula and all forms of scrofulous diseases are rapidly purged out by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Prentiss Ross, of Edinburg, Pa., has been married five times, three times to one

How TO TELL GENUINE FLORIDA WATER --The true Florida Water always comes with a little numphlet wrapped around each bottle, and in the paper of this pamphlet are the words "Lanman & Kemp, New York," water-marked, or stamped in pale, transparent letters. Hold a leaf up to the light, and if genuine, you will see the above words. Do not buy if the words are not there, because it is not the real article. The watermark letters may be very pale, but by locking closely against the light, you cannot fail to see them.

A human jawhone of great size and perfect state of preservation has been found sixty feet below the surface in a Georgia limes one quarry.

Efforts are being made to have the infant daughter of King Alfonso betrethed to the young son of Don Carlos, so that the old family feud will be wiped out in the next generation.

Thomas Robinson, Furnham Centre, P. Q., writes: "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief. I go: a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recom-mend it to all."

Mrs. George Bancroft is said to wield the needle as ably as her husband does the pen. lectric Oil, from having used it myself, and having used it for some time. In my own case I will say for it that it is the best preparation I have ever tried for rhenmatism."

The wife of General Belknap, former Secretary of War, is in Florence for the winter. EFEconomy is Wealth. No woman

really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes Many pounds can be saved every year. Ask your druggist. Only 10c. Simple to use. Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

Zola is to get a franc a line for 30,000 lines of romance to be published in a Paris paper, Robinson's Phosphorized Emul-Sion is particularly adapted to delicate females, in those low states of the system that manifest themselves in so many of the ailments peculiar to their sex. Always ask for Robinson's Phosphorized Emulsion, and be sure you get it.

Statistics show that elergymen live only two years longer than the wicked lawyers. The best cough medicine we know of is Allen's Lung Balsam, See Adv. (n) Joaquin Miller thinks New Orleans the

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. A Connecticut young lady has a harp 100

vears old. If your children are troubled with worms, rive them Mother Graves' Worm Extermi-

musical city of America.

nator; safe, sure and effectual. A Boston lady has patented a bathing garment.

---It is truly wonderful to see how the name of Mrs. Pinkham is a household word among the wives and mothers of our land. Alike in the luxurious homes of our great cities and in the humble cabins of the remote frontier one woman's deeds have borne their

kindly fruit in health for others. The average life of all persons born in Eng-

and is forty-five years. Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for find that builds up the wasted

bodv. Duck eggs forty years old were eaten at a marriage anniversary in an Indiana town last

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

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East Indimissionary the formula of a simple vegetable Nervous Complaints, after having feeted its structs the perspiration as sudden tranwonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyzs, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

10—10 sow

Syrup

Structs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly obecked the consequences in German, French or English, with full directions and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly obecked the consequences in German, French or English, with full directions and increases the perspiration as sudden transitions. 10-19 cow Syrup

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

A New York lady is said to have a dress of spun glass trimmed with cut crystal beads, the glass being in the palest amber tone, in exact coloring of the hair of the fair wearer. The Signs of Worms are wellknown, but the remedy is not always so well determined. Worm Powders will destroy them.

snails in captivity can live on paper. For The Complexion -- For Pirit les. Biotches, Tan, and all itching tumors of the skin, use Prot. Low's Magic-Sulphur Soap.

Dr. Rawitz, of Berlin, tos discovered chat

When a St. Louis policeman is asked any questions about city places he takes from hispocket a small guide book and offers to sell it for 25 cents.

Worms often cause serious illness. The cure is Dr. Lowe Worm Syrup. It destroys and expels Worms effec-

The newest craze is to collect all kinds and shapes of parlor lamps.

Good The Year Round.—National Pills are a good blood purifier, liver regulator and mild purgative for all Bersons. George W. Childs takes chocolate ice c cam

just before retiring and haver all for holic nightmare.

EPPS'S COCOA--GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING -"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful preparation of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beveruge which may save as many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are fleating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping our-solves well fortified with pure blood and properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold maly in packets and time, (4th a A 1th) by grocers, labelled. "James Epres & Co., Home epathic Chemists, London, Envla

Steel needles, if delicately suspended, even if not magnetic to begin with, will become magnetic from the action of the earth.

Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes: "My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe colds on the slightest exposure; in fact they were so frequent that her system was quite reduced. She tried soveral remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. have no hesitation in recommending it as a ROYAL REMEDY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Jonstitutions."

With the exception of Hayes all the Presi lents since Lircoln have been smokers.

FIRST RELIEF, ULTIMATELY A CURE. These are the successive effects of one of the most descryedly popular remedies in the Dominiou, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery C. A. Livingstone, Plattsville, says: "I and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irrehave much pleasure in recommending Di. gular condition of the bowels and liver, in-Thomas' Eclectric Oil, from having used it vigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and turbid into a pure and fertilizing stream.

A splinter of a deer's hoof, with powerful miscroscopes and polarized light, is as wonderful to see as a rambew.

≥r. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: " During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Bilioneness and Dyspepsia, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cared by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in

weight. It is said that a Hagerstown, Md., blacksmith, with the assistance of two apprentices, roughed and shod 148 horses in ten hours.

Holloway's Pills. - Nervous Debility .- No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system-upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves, and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbress, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic prins, fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels-the commonly accompanyingsigns of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally takes.

The average length of human life is thirty one years, and is on the increase.

A TOTAL WRECK.

Many a strong frame has been totally wrecked by rhenmatism. D. McCrimmon, of Lancaster, was cured of chronic rheumatism by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures all blood impurities,

An Umbrella Loan Association is being organized in Philadelphia, which the managers assert will prove a financial success.

DRIVE IT AWAY.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

In London a new form of gas lamp has been invented which gives the light of 200 candles at a penny an hour.

In this country the degrees of heat and cold are not only various in the different seasons of the year, but often change from one extreme remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Neuvous Debility and all the health. Nothing so suddenly ob to the other in a few hours, and as these Nervous Complaints, after having tested its structs the perspiration as sudden tran must be bed. The most common cause of

761 CRAIG ST. Montreal Canada.

pard strictly in advance.....

TO ADVERTISERS.

limited number of advertisements of approved transfor will be inserted in "THE TRUE WITNESS for 150 per line (agake), first insertion, 100 per line each subsequent, insertion. Special Notices 200 per line. Special rates for contracts on application. Advertisements for Tishchers, Information Wanted, &c., 500 per insertion (no) to exceed 10 lines). Ordinary notices of Births, Deakhs and Marriagus 500 each insertion.

The large and increasing circulation of "THE TRUE WITNESS" takes it the very best advertising medium in Canada.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers in the occurry thould always give the same of their Post Office. Those who remove should give the name of the old as well as the new Post Office. Bemittanese can be safely made by Registered Letter or Post Office Office office of the address will be acknowledged by changing the date on the address label attached to paper. Subscribers will see by date on the address table when their subscribers will see by date on the address shole when their subscribers will see by date on the address shole when their subscribers can do so through any responsible news agent, when there is none of our local agents in their locality. Address all communications to

The Post Printing & Publishing Co. MONTREAL CANADA.

REF NO. DISCOUNT . FROM .THE REGU-LAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF \$1.50 PER ANNUM WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN PAYMENT IS MADE ABSOLUTKLY IN ADVANCE, OR WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMMENCEMENT OF SUBSCHIPTION.

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 TRUE WITNESS is an exceedingly cheap paper, the subscription price (when paid in advance) being only one dollar. The amount due by each one is, socordingly, very small; but the aggregate of these trifling sums reaches a figure far up in the thousands. And these thousands are absolutely required to give each reader a bright. live, instructive and entertaining newspaper | £42 is per head, an increase of £162,000,000, such as THE TRUE WITNESS is to-day. We say so, without any boasting, to which our readers will readily admit we are not very largely given. The True WITNESS stands on its merits, and these entitle it to the first | with workmen abroad, and stated that place in the ranks of Catholic journalism in the average wages paid in the United King-Canada. This distinction it has achieved through the aid of the Montreal DAILY Post, | United States, 42 per cent. above those paid the only Irish Catholic daily in America. We have succeeded in furnishing to our those of France. Mr. Jeans furpeople a paper that is creditable to them as well as to ourselves; we are engaged in fight- 1850 and 1883 the average earnings paid ing their battles, and it is only right and fair in a large number of leading industries of the that we should meet with their generous co- United Kingdom had increased to the extent operation. This co-operation can be rendered doubly effective by each subscriber settling his or her indebtedness and by each one securing a new reader and subscriber for the | United States the increase between 1860 and paper. In that way the usefulness of Tuz True Wrrivess will be increased and the from its prosperity and progress.

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 crofters are out on hunting expeditions for the purpose of shooting all the deer they can come across.

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 court was radically divided on the issue, three Judges-Ramsay, Tessier and Rabybeing of the firm conviction that the Act was constitutional and that the tax could be levied by the Provincial authorities, while Chief Justice Dorion and Judge Cross decided the act to be ultra vires. The opinion of the majority carried, and so far the Province is given gain de cause, but there is no telling how the question will ultimately stand, until the English Privy Council will have had their say. Canadians can never tell what is constitutional or what is unconstitutional, until a few foreign lords have given us the infallible

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. Tue Post, at the time, drew attention to the Daily Star's ignorant handling of the question, and now the Mail comes to emphasize the fact that our contemporary "has been misled." We give our Western confrere's remarks in full, as they show, even in its own case, a notable change in tone and appreciation, regarding the Irish question. It says:-"The grand jury in Ireland is not alone the body charged with dealing with criminal cases in their preliminary stage. It strikes the road and poor rates, and locks after the highways and other local works, filling the place and discharging the duties of the County Council in Canada. Under the avetem now in vogue, its members are appointed

by Dublin Castle. Mr. Parnell is simply ask should be done away with. They think that ing that this abourd, unjust, and antiquated body be abolished, and the people permitted to sujoy that home rule in ministure which we in Canada prize so highly under the name of municipal government. 'Canadians certainly cannot condemn him for doing so. The grand jury, as now constituted, is composed exclusively of landlords, or of members of their class. It has no sympathy with the great mass of the people, directs the levying of taxes and their expenditure with a single eye to the good of what is commonly known as the landed interest. If taxation without representation be tyranny, the grand jury is a despotism of the most obnoxious sort, combining with the irresponsible exercise of power the worst features of class rule. The Irish agitators may go too far in some of their demands, though of that they are probably the best judges; but it is well to remember that in their wildest moments they ask no more in the shape of civil liberty than we in Canada have long enjoyed."

ERRINGTON, the so-called unofficial repre entative 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. We are told that this officious wire-puller desires Pope Leo to issue some instructions to reconcile the continual conflict between priests' individul political faith (whatever that may mean) and obediencee they owe to Cardinal McCabe's order forbidding them to have anything to do with politics; but, we are also informed, the Pope does not seem to be much impressed by Errington's arguments, and declines to make promises. Errington may be very presumptuous, but he is by no means influential; his character and the role he has set himself to play have been too thoroughly exploded that the Holy Father should allow himself to be cajoled or deseived by such sneaking practices which have all along characterized the conduct of the "unofficial representative."

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. Mr. Jeans calculated that the fourteen million of people belonging to the wage earning class in the United Kingdom in 1881 had sarned a total of £580,000,000, the average wages being or 10 per cent, on the sum computed by Mr. Leon Levi to represent the average earning of the working class of Great Britain in 1867. Mr. Jeans compared the British workman dom were 45 per cent, below those of the in Germany, and 58 per cent. above ther stated that between the years of 40 per cent., while in France the increase was 53 per cent in Paris and 65 per cent. in the country. He further showed that in the 1883 was identical with the increase in Great the most women were Austria and France, while the United States employed the largest having the largest percentage engaged in manufacture was the United Kingdom with 24 per cent., against only 9 per cent. in Prussia, 8 per cent in France, and 7 per cent in the United States." employed, Mr. Jeans stated that English labor was better and more efficient than the the quantity produced in a given time.

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. The effect of the property test is and always has been to exclude many otherwise well qualified citizens from our municipal and legislative bodies, and to let in a lot of worthlessadventurers who, so far from owning property free from incumbrances, are well known to be without means. The Toronto Globe, in discussing a proposal to increase the amount of property qualification for aldermen in the Queen City, charges that there always have been in the Council of Toronto aldermen without property qualification, who have evaded the law with perfect ease. Our contemporary adds that "on the other hand, the Council has, thanks to the property qualification, seldom had the advantage of the presence of real wage-earners. Yet wage-earners are the most numerous of all classes, and it is they who are most prejudicial Iv affected by any blunders, fiscal or sanitary, which the Council may choose to make. There is no doubt that the presence of two or three genuine workingmen in the Council would be a wholesome restraint upon the assemblage. Ald. Denison, however, seems to think it desirable to raise the property qualification so high as absolutely to exclude all workingmen who will not descend to the taking of a false oath. It would be far better if the present property qualifications were reduced and means taken to prevent the evasion of it."

SECULAR AND MORAL TRAINING. Some of our contemporaries in Outario are

the national intelligence should he developed without any regard to religion, or that at the most if religious instruction must be imparted, it should be of that vague and indefinite order which they call "unsectarian" 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. The idea of dual education or the separation of the mere secular training from the moral is altogether inadmissible. A Protestant writer, in one of our American contemporaries, says on the subject: "Ninety-nine out of both Protestants and Catholics think that religion is necessary to morality. If it is, then the Catholic view of education is right—so wholly right that we do not see how the Protestant view of education can defend itself to itself. That you can send a child from the primary to the university from five years of age to twentyone, getting his education and moral character from schools with no religion, while you hold that moral character depends upon religion, seems on its face and in its core an absurdity. To educate millions of children on the hypothesis that you hope that, somewhere during their school years or after they are over, your peril will side-track at some church station somewhere and take on a religion which is essential to moral character, and which if he doesn't happily do-and he usually don't nowadaysyou are going to educate him without any moral character at all, is such an amazing bit of unreason that we do not see how it can maintain itself. You have either got to say that morality does not depend at all upon religion, and so make a greater specialty of teaching morality per se in the schools than is now done, or, if you really think morality does rest on religion, then you must face your logic and teach religion in the acheols. There is only one or the other of the two ways out."

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. Up to the present the policy of the American Government towards aliens in the matter of real estate ownership has been characterized by great liberality, and the different States of the Union have gone still further upon the idea of the desirability of a rapid increase or population and wealth, and, by their legislation, have conferred upon aliens rights which were far beyond those that treaty stipulations and the common law entitled them to. This alien non-resident ownership has, however, in the course of time, led to a system of landlordism which has come to be considered by the public men of the country to be incompatible with the best interests and the free institutions of the Republic. The foundation for such a system has been laid to and territories.

The report on the bills points out that a considerable number of the immigrants annually arriving in the country are to become Britain between the years 1850 and 1883, or | tenants and herdsmen on the vast possessions public will be sure to receive greater benefits | just 40 per cent. The countries employing | of these foreign lords under contracts made and entered into before they sail for our shores. The avarice and enterprise number of juvenile workers. The country of European capitalists have caused them to invest many millions in American railroad and land bonds, covering perhaps one hundred million acres, the greater part of which, under foreclosure sales, will most [likely before many years With respect to the efficiency of the labor | become the property of these foreign bondholders, in addition to their present princely possessions. It is thus manilabor of any other country, with regard to | fest that it the present large alien ownership is an evil, the probabilities of the near future still more imperatively demand legislation for its prevention. This aggressive foreign capital is not confined to lands it has purchased, but, overleaping its boundaries, has caused hundreds of miles of the public domain to be fenced up for the grazing of vast herds of cattle, and set at defiance the rights of the honest, but humble, settler.

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 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. No wiser or more opportune measure could be adopted.

IMMIGRATION AND INDEPENDENCE.

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

for 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. It might be at the close of the present century, if Europeans could look upon the name of Canada as entirely and unequivocally synonymous with national freedom and independence. The two words would be worth a host of immigration agents and would do their work more effectually. The enormous amounts that are being spent in bribing emigrants to come to Canada would become an unrecessary expenditure. In the meantime the United States will go on absorbing the best and largest portion of Europe's surplus population. A glance at last year's figures wil prove interesting. According to Bradstreet's the total number of persons arriving at ten customs districts of the United States in 1884, was 453,983, as compared with 560,-196 in 1883, a decrease of over one hundred and odd thousands: As this total comprises about 97 per cent, of the immigrants arriving in this country, it may be taken as an index of the actual decrease. The total for December of 1884 was 13,622, as compared with 23,766 in the same month of 1883. Germany heads the list of nations from which this immigration came, 154,501 arriving in 1884, against 180.812 in 1883. The following table shows the immigration by countries in 1884 as com-

pared with the year 1883: Countries. 1884. England and Wales. . . . 53,750 79,033 Scotland...... 8,725 Austria ...... 12,728 All other countries..... 68,796

Totals ..... .453.983 republic. It must not, however, be understood that the 45,504 who crossed over the lines were all native born Canadians. A settle here.

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 confided to General Lord Wolseley. The difficult problems involved in an advance to Khartoum were carefully studied, and there was no limit to the preparations for the effective execution of the plan. Gen. Wolseley was given carte blanche as regards men, money and material of war and the, entire nation expected and were even promised an exploit as successful as was the triumphant march to Tel-el-Kebir. Wolseley had fixed upon the closing days of November last as the time at which he would enter Khartoum with the relieving forces. But as weeks and months wore on it became plainly evident that the choice of the circuitous river route, instead of a direct march from Suskim to Berberwas a bad one. It involved an enormous waste of money, time and material, and has ended in materially damaging Gen. Wolseley's reputation. In fact his management of the expedition has called forth serious censure from high places in London.

As soon as the advanced guard of the expeditionary corps had reached Korti, a village on the Nile, Wolseley saw that it would be foolish to continue the Nile route any further, and a march across the desert must be confronted after all, with Shen dy as the objective point. A force of 1,500 men was placed under the command of General Stewart, and they started on their perilous journey at the end of December last. The suffering of the troops in the march of 160 miles through a scorching desert are described as horrible and as entire ly attributable to the extremely bad management of the water supply.  ${\cal J}$ 

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 imnossible to reach it in most instances, because of some such criminal negligence on the part of the commissary as that, for instance, citizens or subjects of other nations, so long of leaving the portable pumps behind, which was done at Korti. Some of the London tion and the eagerness of the exhortajournals tauntingly say that Wolseley has been far less careful about the water supply for his troops than he has been for the safety of the jams and marmalades.

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. The Arab forces are said to have numbered from eight to ten leader and Archbishop Croke, with which thousand. The engagement was heavy they had been so suddenly credited, of ours during the past year. A colony and the fighting was furious, proving is evidently not so attractive as a the natives to be no cowards, but ready free and independent country. The one to stand their ground until disabled or killed great obstacle in the way of Canada's rapid After the first few volleys the battle became development is, beyond question or dcubt, a regular hand-to-hand fight. Most of the its colonial title, its dependence on Arabs were armed with spears and they the good will of a foreign country for the en- rushed to close quarters, swarming over the joyment of the constitutional privileges which bodies of their dead and wounded comrades. have been accorded to it. If Canada had a A press despatch says that at the reputation for freedom and national indepen- itrat shock from the enemy the dence as great and widely known throughout | fate of the whole British force trembled Europe as the United States enjoys, we do in the balance, but the steadiness of the not hesitate to say that instead of having an | Guarda, Marine corps and mounted infantry immigration ten or fifteen times smaller than | prevailed, and the Arabs were forced to rethat which annually pours into the Union, tire. They left as many as eight hundred the Dominion would have an equal, if not a slain on the field, and the number of their teath in the camp of the enemy. They had it is simply performed by irresponsible. nominally by the lord-lieutenant of the county exceedingly anxious that the system of separ. larger, share of the immense population that wounded is estimated at two thousand. The been handling a boomerang and didn't know individuals. It might turn out to be a case.

killed and nine wounded, sixty-five noneight-five wounded. This loss is severe, as is that the battle was not a " mere walk over," but that victory had to be schleved by a plucky and obstinate fight all along the line. General Stewart is of the opinion or rather hopes that the success which has attended this first engagement will result in disheartening the Mahdi's troops to such an extent that all their future fighting may be of a less obstinate obaracter.

AN EVENT OF NATIONAL IMPORT-ANCE.

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 fayorable to the cause of union and self-government; but our Irish exchanges are brimful of the proceedings which threatened a national disruption, but ended in an unparalleled triumph for the people, the country, and their leaders. The orisis arose in this way : A writ was issued for the election of a member in the place of the late P. J. Smyth and a convention of delegates from a number of the National League branches of the county was held in Thurles. Previous to the convention it was publicly announced that 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 endorsation of the premier county. When the convention assembled, however, a Mr. 560.196 O'Ryan of Cashel, a good speaker, and a Even Canada is made to feed the great strong supporter of the National party, was proposed and his selection was advocated on the ground that it was not necessary to go outside the constituency large proportion of them were Europeans to seek for a fit and able representative. This who came to Canada but did not elect to argument led a majority of the convention to vote for the nomination of Mr. O'Ryan, and on the motion of Mr. O'Connor himself the nomination was made unanimous. Here all would have ended well, only for outside and foreign criticism. The result viewed and crimes which have been recently perpetrated criticised from a distance had assumed a in London, he confounded Irish patriotism significance as terrible as it was unexpected.

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 re-

jected 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 long looked for and desired split in the National ranks was at last about to take place. A pang of consternation went through the country and a yell of exultation passed through the ranks of its enemies. The Castle organ declared the event would strike a death qua non of the Irish parliamentary party's efficiency for mischief." The London Standard exclaimed that it "was one of "national importance because it was a repudiation of the principle upon which hitherto the business of the patriotic agitation was successfully worked." Thus, gallant Tipperary, which is the very soul and centre of Irish nationality, was reckoned upon by the enemies of Ireland as an ally in the destruction of the power which has placed the people within measurable distance of the right to govern themselves. The men of Tipperary had given a direct snub to the leader of the Irish people, A few more elections resulting like this, in an apparent defiance of his advice and authority, would so shatter his influence that he would be disregarded by both the English parties in the house. The days of his power would in fact benumbered. and the Irish party once disunited would become a thing of the past. With these anticipations it was no wonder that the British and anti-national press had article after article urging the men of Tipperary to maintain their reputation for independence, and to offer a manly and determined resistance to the dictation of Mr. Parnell, who was endeavoring to force an outsider on the county in preference to one of its own sons, whose candidature had been unanimously adopted at a representative convention. This howl of exultation to continue in its attitude of alleged defiance against Parnell soon aroused the people of Tipperary to the consequences of the ill-understood and ill-considered action of the convention. The moment they realized the construction put by Ireland's enemies upon the nomination of Mr. O'Ryan, they recoiled in horror from the imnutation of revolt against the Irish As an Irish exchange poetically put it, "the great heart of the county was wounded to the core by finding Tipperary patronised as an engine for the destruction of the National strength." Under these circumstances nothing but a complete and unconditional reversal of its action could remove the miscontruction which had been created, or blast the evil hopes of the enemy. A second convention was accordingly called. and a magnificent gathering responded to the summons. The whole 74 branches of the League in the county were fully represented, there being near 500 delegates present. Now the consequences of an act whether came the time for weeping and gnashing of it has the popular sanction or whether

iation to Parnell and Archbishop Croke and wrecked the Irish party, rebounded with beautiful precision and effect, knocking all their acknowledged by General Stewart in his glosting anticipations higher than a kite. Mr. official despatch, and is sufficient evidence O'Ryan, who had been this 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 Ira-

> 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 the 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, of 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 feet 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)."

The convention, thereupon, with one voice and one feeling, vindicated the position of Mr. Parnell and of Archbishop Croke, by unanimously nominating Mr. O'Connor to bear the standard of the national cause in Tipperary.

PATRIOTISM AND DYNAMITE

The anniversary of Scotland's national root. Robert Burns, was celebrated last evening by a banquet under the auspices of the Caledonlar Society of this city. The occasion was marked by an incident which had an up. pleasant beginning, but which, we are happy to see, had a very satisfactory ending. The response to the toast of the evening was entrusted to the Rev. Dr. Stevenson. In his eloquent and charming tribute to the memory of Burns and to his poetic genius, Dr. Stevenson touched upon the question of patriotism. In a moment of indignation and horror at the terrible with the inhuman use of dynamite, and attacked the Irish people with an unsparing hand, and denounced their patriotism which made it a duty to hate the rest of mankind. The language the speaker used was exceedingly strong, but it was also provokingly unjust and undeserved, and was certainly not in accordance with the Reverend Doctor's hitherto known sentiments. This is what he

"We had specimens of that just now in the patriotism that manufactured dynamite and nade 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 'ittle 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. Dr. Stevenson made no distinction between the fiend and the Irish people. The shame of the irresponsible miscreant be cast upon the nation. Without a still rest in the classed the perpetrators of the classed the clas every man must be deemed innocenuntil found guilty. But even admitting that the criminals were Irishmen, what justification, what reason, what ground is there to saddle the responsibility of their crimes upon the whole people and to threaten the nation with coercion and extermination? Have the Irish people commissioned or delegated in any shape or form this band of desperadoes to make war upon civilization and humanity? Decidedly not. The only agitation which the people at present sanction and encourage is a war upon England's maladministration of Irish affairs, and the battles of that war are fought against heavy odds in the light of day on the public platform (when allowed) and on the floor of the House at every favorable opportunity.

What strikes us as a strange and inexplicable phenomenon, is the fact that Englishmen and anti Irishmen are ever ready to recognize the helnousness of a crime and to place it to the discredit of the Lish 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 peaceable means and according to constitutional forms, feel that they must bear and by his deputy lieutenants, but in reality ate schools which exists in that province is constantly abandoning their homes in British losses were nine commissioned officers it. The blow that was to have dealt humil. of seeking the game as well as having the

suffering for a sheep as well as a But as matters now stand, patriotism runs altogether in another direc does not produce dynamite, as Dr. would liev it, but it pro-Grattan, an O'Connell, a Davis, Mitchell, an A. M. Sullian Issao Butt, and a Parnell, we regret that the Reverend Doctor ald have forgotten this view of the situaand unwarrantably confounded the dynawith such names as the above. But if deman present who did not fail to adister an antidote and to challenge the ments on the spot. Mr. J. J. Curran. expressed deep regret and that so distinguished a speaker ald, in his just denunciation of doings of dynamiters, have identified miscreants with the National party, spood of such eminent ornaments of

darthy and the late A. M. Sullivan. Mr. man rightly pointed out that Ireland more n England was injured by the dynamiters, that no man who knew the Irish people appreciated the National party would smoment hold them responsible for outs that the heart of the nation execrated. e remarks of Mr. Curran brought Dr. menson to his feet onee more, and the er disavowed all intention of charging the in people with the crimes of the dynaand was sorry that his speech should re left the audience under such an impres-He held that Irishmen had every right sgitate for their own parliament if they red one, and he would be the first man stand by them in claiming that right. "s well that end's well.

## . SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE

The following subscriptions have been re-ived for the National Tribute to the family the late A. M. Sullivan :--

ward Murphy	\$10	00
nes O'Brien	10	00
Loughman	10	00
G. Shaughnessy	. 5	00
mard Tansey	* 5	00
erman Farrell	5	00
J. Curran, Q.C., M.P	5	00
en McGarvey	10	00
lliam S. Murphy		00
Wright		00
nis O'Connor, Drummond, Perth		ÕÕ
ink Stafford		00
Bennett, North Onslow, P.Q	ĩ	
Bennett, North Chalow, 1. C	•	25
Fogarty, Montreal	10	ã
& J. McCarthy, Sorel, P.Q	10	vv

## THE ORANGE OUTRAGES.

WRELIGIOUS LIBERTY IS UPHELD IN NEWFOUNDLAND-AN OFFICIAL STATE-

Sr. John's, Jan. 23.—The following statemt regarding the attack on the New York demptorist Fathers by the Orangemen of y Roberts, Conception Bay, has been made the office of the United States Consul:-Sr. John's, Nfid., Jan. 10.—About two onths agowe, the undersigned Redemptorist thers, arrived from Boston, Mass., to hold issions in Conception Bay, Nfid. We sched a locality in that bay named Bay of which the lion rests in an attitude of reposets, on the 17th of November, 1884. We ad not long taken up our residence there base of 21 feet. The latter is in the form of of Orangemen assembled daily and ghtly on the streets. The most vile, scurous and nameless language was used and We were told that if we did not nd made a plunge at Father Delargay.
Recognizing at last that our lives were ly imperilled, we requested Father Walsh, the pastor of Bay Roberts, to ske application to the local authorities for ection. He went to Captain Dame, one the resident magistrates of the place, but selved no satisfaction. This worthy sardian of the law even told him that he

d not believe his statement. We were erefore obliged to suspend our mission and it Bay Roberts. Subsequently, having ed a series of missions in other parts of onception Bay, we were requested by the light Rev. Dr. McDonald, Bishop of Harbor ace, to resume and complete our mission. As we approached the settlement we were rprised to find a crowd of Orangemen numring between fifteen hundred and two sand, obstructing the highway or main ped as far ahead as we could see, and also trange arch across the read and confrortg us, merela famile purpose of exposing us stater!," inthe purpose of exposing us stater!," inthe purpose of exposing us stater!, and indignity of walking "screamed the list. We at once declined forward in stripes" would not in our persons subjected to such a lawless outrage.

Seeing that the Newfoundland government apparently neither law nor power to reove the standing insult set up against our cas, we appealed to the Consul of the sited States for protection from open int and threatened violence. At the demand Consul Mulloy his Excellency Governor over sent over an additional police force lalso ordered the British war ship dos to the scene of the distur-However, it was only after reconsultations with the government St. John's that the obnoxious flags were loved on Tuesday, the 6th of January, at ven o'clock A. M. We then proceeded to uplete the mission under protection of the d force and under cover of the guns of the

We now declare our conviction that had it been for the authority of the United has, we could not have exercised our in-plable rights as priests of the Catholic broth in Newfoundland.

REV DATESTANDED REV. PATRICK McGIVERN, C.S.S.R.

REV. FRANK DELARGAY, C.S.S.R.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Mgr. Fabre has made the following appoint ats: Rev. J. Prevost, cure of St. Jean de tha; Rev. J. Aubin, curé of Saint Esprit; v. G. L. Lectere, vicar at L'Annonciation, ke of Two Mountains (Oka).

n accordance with his annual custom Mgr re last week paid a visit to the mountain minary, and remained two days. On the the delivered a sermon and was present ectures in French and English given by o members of the seminary. The follow-day he said the common Mass, presided atifically at Grand Mass and preached, and r vespers chanted Le salut. Between and Mass and Vespers his lordship visited pupils of the college from whom he red addresses in French and English, to

The Week of Canada's Winter Sports-Arrival of Visitory-Hotels Already Crowded.

The opening day of the Carnival has arrived, and nearly every feature of the featival is in readiness. This year the gala week bids fair to surpass those of former years. The Ice Palace is larger and more beautiful than its predecessors, and when once seen will not be soon forgotten. Unlike other years, we have three ice structures, and the Condora and Ice Lion will also attract a very large Stevenson made a mistake there was a share of the attention of our visitors. The toboggan slides are doubled, as also are the processions and skating masquerades. It now only remains to be hoped that the weather will favor us, and that the fates will be propitious, and this week may be a sucpeculiar to a Canadian winter.

A very large contingent of visitors has ar-

rived in town, and the officials at the different hotels have their hands full to-day. The various committees have exhausted their ingenuity in order to ensure their guests a week of pleasure and delight, and richly deserve

the greatest credit.

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 Bonlevard and Corso on the St. Lawrence River took place, and at 3 p.m. the Hunter's Camp on St. Helen's Island was opened under the patronage of the Fish and Game Protection Club, Province of Quebec.

### THE ICE CASTLE.

The ice castle is composed of 17,000 blooks of ice and stands on Dominion square. The ground floor is elliptical in form, the major axis being 160 feet long, and the minor axis 120 feet. On each end of the major axis are two oblong towers of about 38 feet high, through each of which there is an entrance to the interior. At each end of the minor axis are placed two round towers, which rise to a height of about 44 feet; between the towers is an arched entrance. Walls parallel with the two axis of ellipse connect the two oblong and the round|towers. At the intersection of these walls rises the main tower to a height of 100 feet. This main tower is flanked on one side by double towers, and on the other by single towers, the double towers rising to a height of 40 and 50 feet respectively, and the single towers to a height of 70 feet.

#### THE ICE CONDORA.

We give to-day a picture of the ice condors or cairn, erected under the auspices of the East End Winter Carnival Committee, on the Champ de Mars. It is copied from a design of Mr. Theo. Daoust, of this city. The structure is round, its base diameter measuring fifty feet. Its height without the colossal statue is seventy-five feet, built in a series of seven stories, inished up with a crown, and is intended to represent one of the old Egyptian castles, which were named Condoras. In the construction of this cairn, 12,000 blocks of ice were used. On the topmost block a colossal figure is placed, about 11 feet in height, dressed in the picturesque costume of Le Trappeur Snowshoe Club, and holding in one hand a torch, the latter lighted at night by electricity. The electric light is to illuminate the cairn from inside. At the inauguration, members of Le Trappeur Club stood at stated distances all over the outside of it, upon every available block of ice, each man having a lighted torch in his hand. The structure is flanked with eight turrets bearing the flags of various nations.

## THE ICE LION.

are we were subjected to the grossest a cross, gradually assuming a conical shape, see, persecution and intimidation by a the top of which is six feet in breadth. Between each of the angles is a row of round steps in ice, in conical chape, over which water is poured, making an icy cascade, reats menacing to our lives were hourly through the interstices of which the powerful supied would be pulled down about our liant effect. The lion is 16 feet in length, and made a plunge at Without Polymer and the entire structure of feet in length, rays of the electric light, placed in the inte-On Place d'Armes, at the back of the lion, near the fence, a snow hut, conisal shaped, is erected. From the top of the structure a powerful electric light shines directly down upon the ice lion.

## 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 arrangement for the coming convention, Nearly two hundred of the graduates were present. On motion of Rev. Joseph Leclerc, cure of St. Joseph, Hon, Louis Reaubien was called to the chair. The chairman then proposed Mr. Husmer Lanctot as secretary pro tem, and this was also adopted. The chairman then explained the object of the meeting, which was to elect officers and to form a committee of organization.

The following officers were elected:—
Honorary President of Convention, Mr. Come
Seraphin Cherrier. President of Convention,
Hon. Louis Beaubien. First Vice-President,
Dr. Hingston. Second Vice-President, Rev. Dr. Hingston. Second Vice-President, Rev. Joseph Leclerc. Secretaries, Messrs. F. Benoit and H. J. Cloran. Treasurer, Mr. D. Girouard. Committee of Organization—Messrs. Plinguet, Hon. L. O. Loranger, Judges Barthetlet, Belanger and Mackay, Rev. Mr. Leclaire, H. McMillan, M. P., Hon. G. Ouimet, M. McGillis, Dr. Rottot, Houer E. Roy, Q. C., Col. Harwood, D. A. G., Dr. Lenoir, R. J. Lefebvre, X. Bernard, E. Schmidt, S. Pagnuelo, Q. C., B. Globensky, Q. C., Rev. P. Denis, Rev. Curé Sentenne, Dr. Lefebvre, Maxima Tassé, D. O'Sullivan. Dr. Desjar-Denis, Rev. Curé Sentenne, Dr. Lefebvre, Maxime Tassé, D. O'Sullivan, Dr. Desjardins, Dr. Lamarche, J. P. Marion, John Sheridan, Rev. T. Harel, A. Troy, H. Bedard, C. St. Pierre, Dr. Fiset, P. Beauchamp, Z. Racicot, Alp. Ouimet, Eust. Prud'homme, Phil. de Gros Bois, Dr. Laberge, Dr. G. Prevost, H. C. Charpentier, Rev. M. Callaghan, F. Reid, R. Gelinas, Ed. Guerin, Avelin Demers, Char. Labelle, D. Derome, P. Charette, Jos. Levy, N.P., J. A. Descarries, J. B. Labelle, Rev. Cal. Durocher, F. D. Monk and H. Lanclot.

The President, after announcing that the com-

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

CHANGES IN FERLING AS TO THE AP-POINTMENT 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 invincial Normal schools. These he wished to government will appoint l'Abbe Begin under with dynamite a little longer and we would the above circumstances.

1/1/

### BURNS.

BANQUET OF THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY— CONCERT—SPEECHES.

There was a goodly assembly in Burnside 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 Steams.

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 Steams. 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 en the world at large. Referring to Robert Burns, he said the poet had many peculiari-ties that make him intensely one of our British literary men. He had many of the qualities

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. He thought he could hear Burns' manly 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

Mr. J. J. Curran, who said he thanked them for the kind manner in which in regard to which we have been in the habit of they had received the proposition of priding ourselves distinctly and emphatically. The had, for example, a genius which is which he would give them with pleasure. Statistics show that clergyn classed among those concerning whom we say He hoped they would allow him first two years longer than lawyers.

The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, in reply, said he wished it to be clearly understood that no thing he said was intended to apply to Irishmen as 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.

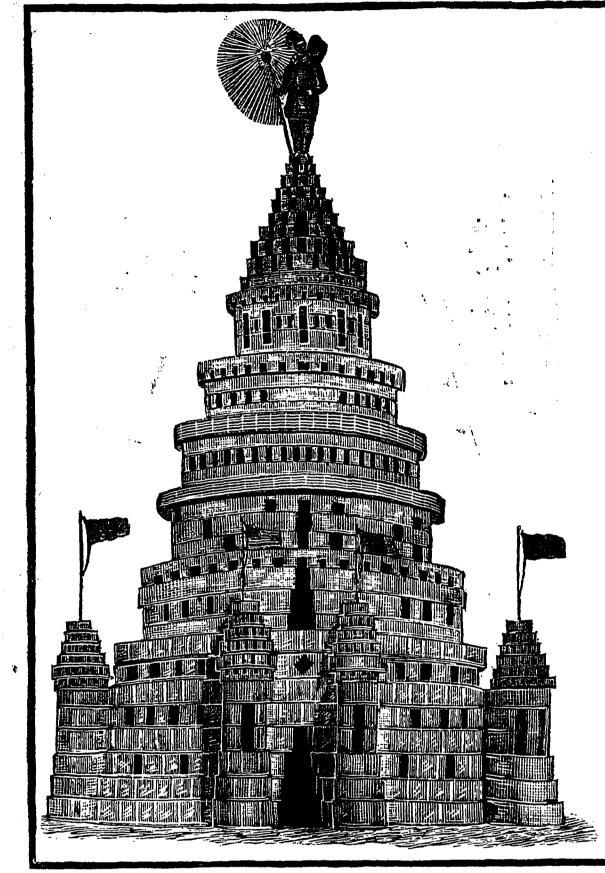
After the toasts "the Ladies" and "the

Press" the assembly dispersed.

ANOTHER SCARE. CORE, Jan. 21.—A party of men were sur-prized this evening in the act of lighting what

is supposed to be a box of dynamite in the rear of the Police Headquarters: Patrick

Statistics show that olergymen live about



## 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 "dramatio" 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 Spencer. 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 beyand 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 hurning 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 Spencer. No doubt you all have a copy of the "Facrie Queen," but how many of you have read it from cover to cover. But with Burns the case is different. The speaker then proceeded to say that it mattered not what was the phase of life to be treated, Burns was at home in dealing with it, and elevated it into a subject of admiration. His genius had the great quality of universality. He entered into a beautiful description of the characteristics of Burns' descriptive powers, dwelling on the beauty with which he clothed the most simple and commouplace 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 mainspring the defiance of other nations, We heard a great deal of jingo talk now and then, and were fond of vanuting ourselves at the expense of other people. But there was a patriotism grander and deeper than that which thought it its 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 fury—a patriotism which, because it wished struction, is causing general comment, fury—a patriotism which, because it wished as it is regarded as a kind of an insult to the Bishops who had come long distances to attend. One of reasons assigned for delay is that Bishop Laffeche of Three was not patriotism at all. He was sure they Rivers has at one time been in favor of pro- would be rid before very long. The great heart of humanity would rise against it and abolish and establish ecclesiastical Normal put it down. It was not Great Britain, not schools instead. He is said to have enlisted the English alone who were attacked in this the support of Premier Ross upon this great war, but the interests of humanity and matter and that now it is doubtful if the world at large. Let them blow us up see whether we or they are stronger. If it wrongs of a long uffering people.

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 Rov. 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-right. (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 s 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 Englandd, Ireland or South America, should have identified these miscreents 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 freland. (Applause.) Dynamiter 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 nation execrated. The people of Ireland, by constitutional means, desired to restore their national parliament and ineir national parliament and enjoy the glorious privileges of which we were proud to boast in our free Canadian Home. (Applause.) And now he would conclude these few remarks, which he thanked them for having allowed him to make, hy asking the rev. dector who had counselled them to read Spencer's Facrie Queen, to kindly devote a few hours to A. M. Sullivan's "New Ireland," and he would then be able to appreciate the first workings of a constitutional movement which he felt certain would redound to the advancement of

civilization and the rectification of the

## OBITUARY.

Sheriff Taschereau, of Beauce, is dead. WINNIPEG, January 19.—Judge Smith, of the Superior court, who has been in the hos pital 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 batonnier of the bar and later assistant clerk of the legislative council. He was an uncle to Vicar-General

Legace and Mayor Langelier.
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 Com-modore 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, simples, eruptions, salt-rheum, and other demishes of the skin, is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs, also, and result in ulceration thus ending consumption. Dr. Pierce'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 Abbée, the marriage took place of James Leahy, of the parish of Hinchinbrooke, and Annie Gordon, fourth daughter of Daniel Gordon and Gordon, tourth daughter of Daniel Gordon and Elizabeth Campion, of St. Antoine Abbée. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father O'Donnell, of the parish of St. Anthony, Montreal. The wedding was an unusuall large one, all the neighbors for miles around being present. The happy couple cambon montreal on their wedding tour accomby the best wishes and congratulations numerous relatives and acquaintances. numerous relatives and acquaintances

has been dis

curable discase

CATARRH.-A new treatmen covered whereby this hitherto in s cradicated in from one to t' no matter whether standing years. Descriptive pample ceipt of stamp. A. H. King street west, Toror one year or forty
dete sent free on reto, Canada, 39 to

#### CORK MR. PARNELL IN

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 obsered. CORE, Jan. 23.—Midnight.—At an early hour yesterday alternoon the gayly dressed streets of this city were crowded with peo-ple to receive Mr. Parnell. There was

a great meeting in the evening at the railway station. He was received with the old-fashioned O'Connell enthusiasm. Mr. Parnell dined with the Mayor, who presided, and afterward went to the Opera House, which could not possibly hold one-tenth of the pressing masses armed with an admission ticket. Two hundred of the principal citizens were seated on the stage, and were backed by a splendid gas device—a harp and sharrock surmounted by the monogram "C. P." Mr. Parnell arose before the standing and

cheering audience, among which were hundreds of lifties. 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." Then came 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 a 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 out-side, "Grattan's Parliament." Under this side, "Grattan's Farmament.
shibboleth the streets and the public houses
re-echoed 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 satis

## A SOCIETY OF ASSASSINS.

How the Discovery of the Horrible Organization Was Made.

BRAGDENTOWN, Fla., Jan., 23,-The discoveryof an organized assassination society at Sarasotia was followed at the examination year terday 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 18 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 Cato, 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 from 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 citizens of Beeridge 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 rece a despatch this afternoon from Wr at Korti. He says he has not ceived any further news from He assures the Government that nion there is no cause for anxiet absence of intelligence; the of the battle at Ar was received four day was brought in by Bas ever additional repor first tone tone

first news

a Klea which
after the fight
al Basoucks. What-

despatched must con ordinary British er London, Jan. this afternoon receive news morrow.

ley yests Stew tior

cont.

27.—Wolseley telegraphs
from Stewart to-night or toflow Stewart to-night or toflow Korti that he expects toflow Stewart to-night or toflow from Korti to Gakdul Wells,
to proceed in the direction taken by
which started Saturday from Hamdah
deer Gen. Earle is making favorable progress, and has not yet been disturbed.

Stewart may have

A terrible tragedy occurred at Newport, Ky, yesterday. Mrs. Carrie Winslow choked her son, seven years old, to death, beat haseball club that it is believed her injuries razor, producing speedy death.

on re A rousing national anthem has been lately been put to music by Miss Winters.

REPULSE OF THE MAHDI'S FORCES.

The British Square Penetrated and Many Officers Killed-How Fifteen Hundred Soldiers Defeated Ten Thousand-Stewart and his Hen Highly Praised.

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

LONDON, January 21.—Later.—A battle oc-curred near Metemneh. Ten thousand rebels attacked the svuare in which the British forces were advancing several times, but were compelled eventually The revels lost 800 killed and 800 to retire. 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 Wolseley, 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 Metemuch. The rebels had collected from Berber, Metempeh and Omduramann. 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 bivouseked for the night. The enemy kept up a harmless fire all night, and crected 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 Gec. 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 entilade 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 pugishment was being inflicted upon the coemy 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 retiring 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 reat 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

PRAISE FOR THE TROOPS

Gen. Wolseley says: Gen. Stewart concludes his report as follows: "It has been my duty to command a force from which exceptional work, exceptional hardship and exseptional 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 dishearten the enemy to such an extent that all their future de of a less obstinate character

Wolseley says :- 'Stewart's opera tions have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of Her Majesty's soldiers on this occa-

OUR LOSSES

were 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 He was born in Bedford, Eng., on March Carmichael, of the Fifth Lancers; Major 3rd, 184?, his father being a clergyman, and Atherton, of the Fifth Dragoons; Major Gough, of the Royal Dragoons; Captuin Darley and Lieut. Law, of the Fourth Dragoons; Lieut. Wolf, of the Scots Greys, and Lieuts. Pigott and DeLisle, of the Naval Blue, and was commanding lieutenant-colonel of the regiment at the time of his Brigade. Lord St. Vincent and Lord Airlie were wounded.

THE ERITISH FORMATION. Reuters' Telegram Company gives the following account of the engagement :- "When the Hussars' scouts returned yesterdsy, 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 the hardy soldiers to make the attempt. At trees and clearing away the grass in front of the column. An abattis 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 rith several shells. The enemy continued ring throughout the night, causing one light casualty. On Saturday forenoon

THE ENEMY COMMENCED ADVANCING

two divisions, each numbering 5,000 men, beating drams and waving their flags. Many of them were armed with rifles. The enemy St. Petersburg authorities did not like the occasionally halted as if trying to discover the idea of an Englishman spying on their operaBritish formation. Meanwhile the British tions, in what they looked upon as their spewere steadily preparing for the reception of the reds. They formed square with the artillery in the centre and advanced to meet gram from the Duke of C. mbridge was put in the overwhening force of the enemy, who occupied favor the ground and displayed great knowledge of the art of war. They drew up to a difficult position for operating, when he a cleverly extra force of the position for operating, when by a cleverly executed movement they almost disappeared, leavily only their standards visible. Suddenly a law body of

REBELS APPEARED AND FURIOUS GHARGED upon the front of the British squa. They were met with a deadly fire which the were unable to withstand, and turned and attacked the left rear of the square. The heavy valry and camel corps, borne down by the ministers. As perfectly at home on a camel onslaught, broke their formation in a few minutes, but quickly rallied and a hand-to hand fight ensued. The robels penetrated

bered:8,000 to 10,000. They made their attack in a tumultuous rush, directed principally upon one side of the square beld by the Hussars, the breaking of which the officers attributed to the unruly conduct of the camels which got powder burned and became uncontrollable. The line was speedily reormed 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

PILED THE DEAD ARABS UP IN HEAPS. 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 Hussers. The British took their own and Arab wounded to the wells at Shebacas. 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 ABABS' COURAGE.

Additional particulars say the battle was a fearful hand-to-hand fight. Most of the Arabs were armed with speers and protected by spiked shields of ox hide. They rushed to lose 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 bettle. The British had no idea that the enemy was so near. Native reports led them to suppose that only a few rebels held Abv 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 came 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

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 Wolseley's force is sufficiently strong to reach Khar-toum. Col. Burnaby's death is greatly de-plored 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, unanimously extolling the heroism of the British troops. Cel. Burnaby is described as dying like a true British bull-dog, with his right hand clinched in death about the threat of an Arab whose spear was thrust through the colonel's neck.

THE MAHDI'S ORDERS.

MERAWE, 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 Shendy, ordering him to take all his troops to Berber, where, with \$,000 warriors, he shall attack the English forces. Another letter to Osman Digna, urges him to capture Suakim 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 prob ably 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. colonel of the regiment at the time of his death. Passionately fond of gymnastics, he carried physical exercise to excess, the rerecruit 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 mountable-being only strong incentives to more than one station the passage of anyone but a Russian was absolutely forbidden, and Captain Burnaby only got through on 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 tari to Khoi, in Persia, returning by way of Kars, Ardaban, Batoum and Trebizonde 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 Chamber lain, both of whom have since been cabinet elephant, in a sledge or cance, as on a naby naby carriage or steamer. Colonel Burmade so a noted aeronaut, and in all

through seven editions, and "ARide Acces the Channel and Other Adventures his his Air." He also acted as military correspond ent 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 storey of the barracks. The getting of the beast up stairs was an easy task, and af-ter 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 hodily and carrying it to the street.
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 an overland expedition to India was considered fensible, 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 she be permitted to annex them, would form a splendid basis for operations against Hindostan. Russia, he thought, ought to be clearly given to understand that any advance in the direction of Kashgar, Balkh or Merve would he looked upon as a casus 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 purchase he obtained his brevet majority, majority and the command of the Royal Horse Guards on the 6th April, 1881. Col-

onel Burnaby's whole service was in the above spiendid 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 Metempen. Although this lasks official confirmation it is generally believed as Stewart pushed for-ward 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 Wolseley 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 canaty.

EVERY WOMAN IN THE LAND owes it to herself and her family to tak 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 Hono lulu 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 sult being that his vitality broke down, and to and 58,280. Undecided, he concluded to recruit his health foreign travel was recom- 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.) A valanche, Dec. 20.

> Patti loves a parrot, Modjeska adores s 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 overy 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 guiness, while other less noted dogs sold for 39 and 15 guiness each. Puppies and "suplings" 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 McGalo's Compound Butternut 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. McGale, chemist, Montreal. 95 tf

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

WARNER ASTRONOMICAL PRIZES. \$400.

"It is a gratitying fact that very many as ronomical 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 ir 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, Creat 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 propaid 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 communi cated to any other party or parties, either by letter, tolegrap's 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 absolved 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 surset and suarise during the past sixteen months. It is desired that these papers be as original as possible, both in facts, bservations and treatment.

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

Three disintereste! 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 outevery atom of moisture as far as possible. Have a stale loaf and some fresh butter, and with a sharp knife cut as many thin slices as will be required for two dozen sandwiches; then cut the cress 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

ANCHOVY SANDWICHES are similar, anchovy paste being substituted for sardines. eggs very hard; when cold remove the shells grades and humiliates woman, which comand cut each egg in half. Take out the yolks promises the education and well-being of and pound them in a mortar with a few children, which breaks the ties of domestic boned anchovies, pepper, salt and a pinch of society and destroys it, which sows disdried mustard, moistening with a little butter. Fill the empty whites cut in halves with corruption for public morals, and for this mixture and arrange in a dish garnished with parsley. This is a great favorite at ruins. And in fact the experience of times Cinderella suppers.

SALAD .- Thoroughly wash, dry and cut up salad oil. Then mix in a cup one teaspoonful of castor sugar. Pour this over the lettuce and bectroot and stir well till all to the sugar should happen to be the inlittle tinned lobster cut into small pieces or a few boned anchovies will improve it.

COFFEE JELLY .- One teacupful of very strong coffee. Dissolve in it one packet 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

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 (lour, eight three eggs well beaten, two ounces carraway secds. 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

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 hear. Then lightly stir in the distribution of the law which they profess." His Holiness then, with remarkable comotion, gave the flour, taking cure not to beat the mixture again, only to stir it together. Add a few drons 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 that the couple were sisters, and that if he then add the juice. Sweeten with the sugar and strain through muslin. Let it stand till cold.

hand fight cursued. The rebels penetrated the British ranks, but were subjected to a made store twenty ascensions, on several occasions in companied by any professional balloonist. May 23rd, 1882, he ascended alone in the rebels are in force at Metemneh.

THE ARAB ATTACK.

Another account of Gen. Stewart's engagement with the rebels says:—The Arabs num

Another account of Gen. Stewart's congagement with the rebels says:—The Arabs num

The Arabs num

As also a noted aeronaut, and in all made in the United States and buy their whisky in England.

WELL SPOKEN OF.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs.

The Arabs num

As also a noted aeronaut, and in all made in the United States and buy their whisky in England.

WELL SPOKEN OF.

R. N. Wheeler, of Everton, speaks highly of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It cured him of inflammation of the lungs and an obstinate cough. It loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs.

The Arabs num

POPELEO XIII

IMPORTANT ADDRESS'TO THE CAR inches DINALS. Brancas

The Holy Pather Reviews the Social, Political and Religious Situation and Condemus 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 dualities and merits that he had to lay the honor of addressing His Holiness on the part of the Sacred College, but solely by the pri-vilege of the age which God had permitted him to reach, and of which College he was called upon to be Dean, The address of Carand eloquent.

dinal Sacconi was exceedingly affectionate 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 diffi-culties 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, at 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 if 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 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 upondivorce, 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 Dens 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 Sacrament, the sublim ecognise in this great excellence to which it was raised by Jesus Christ, and which degrades it to the condition COLD DEVILLED EGGS .- Boil a number of of a purely civil contract; a law which denot long past has been so bitter and so deadly, that it has forced the very partisans o 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 Pontificate, 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. ounces white sugar, three ounces butter, 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 Apostolic Benediction to all present.

A SETTLED FACT.

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

In Barbadoes one Sunday, the captain of a vessel from New York saw a very important colored lady, gloved, shoed and parasoled, walking to church with a bare-footed colored servant carrying her bag and prayer book. He was astonished at the lady of color being able to keep up so much state, but was told would only wait until next Sunday he would see the situation reversed.

When a fire alarm is struck in Albany, Ga., the engine which first gots under way gets a

DOES THIS REFER TO YOU ? Are you troubled with biliousness, dyspep-sia, liver or kidney complaints, or bad blood? Blood Bitters.

FREEMAN'S FORM POWDERS.

are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Pargative. In a sule, sure, and offectual

Children or worms in Children or Adults.

WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE. ERYSIPELAS SALT RHEUM. HEARTBURN,

DIZZINESS. DROPSY. FLUTTERING OF THE HEART. APPOITY OF THE STOMACH DRYNESS

HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN. And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.



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. Premiums ogether 7,900 premiums, amounting to 3,189, The next Redemption takes 000 Florins. 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 ATThe above Government Bonds are not to be compared with any Lettery whatsoever, as lately decided by the Court of Appeals, and do not conflict with any of the laws of the United

N.B.—In writing please state that you saw this in the True Wirness 25-ff

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. マーバースの大阪の大学の大学の大学の大学の

Sicilian brides are compelled by their hus bands to shave off their evebrows.

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 vet 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 conmand. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

AMERICA'S LAND FOR AMERI-CANS.

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 free institutions of the United States. The foundation for such 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 domand legislation for the prevention of these alien

ownerships. The Baltimore Record estimates that 100, If so you will find a certain cure in Burdock | 000 men have gone to work in different manufacturing enterprises since January 1st.



## Allan Line.



Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundiand for the conveyance of the CANADIAN and UNITED STATES Mails.

1885-Winter Arrangements-1885

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

Vessels. Tonnage. Commanders. Sardinian . . . . 4,650 Lt W H Smith, R N R. Polynesian ....4,100 Capt R Brown. ... Sarmatian ....3,600 Capt John Graham. Circassian . . . 4,000 Capt R H Hughes. Peruvian . . . . . 3,400 Capt Joseph Ritchie. Nova Scotian. 3,300 Capt Hugh Wylie.
Caspian. 3,200 Lt R Barrett, R N R.
Hanoverian. 4,000 Lt B Thompson, R N R Hanoverian. 4,000 Capt A Macnicol. Siberian. 4,600 Capt R P Moore. Norwegian. 3,531 Capt J G Stephen. Hibernian. 3,440 Capt J Barclay. Prussian ....3,000 Capt Alex McDougall. Scandinavian...3,000 Capt John Park. Manitoban . . . 3.150 Capt R Carruthers. Canadian ... 2,600 Capt John Kerr. Phenician ... 2,800 Capt John Brown. Waldensian ... 2,600 Capt W Dalziell. Lucerne. ....2,200 Capt W S Main. Newfoundland.1,500 Capt C Mylins. Acadian ...... 1,350 Capt F McGrath

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

Circassian	Saturday,	Jan.	1
Casulan	Saturday.	••	1
Sardinian	Saturday,		2
Parisian	Saturday,	••	3
Barmatian	Saturday,	Feb.	
Polynesian	Saturday,	••	1.
Circassian	Saturday.		2
Couries	Saturday.	**	$_{2}$
Sardinian.	Saturd .v.	Mch.	
M. TWO o'el	ock F.M		
or on the arrival of the train from	· Intercolonial	Railwa	n.

FROM PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL. VIA HALIFAX,

At ONE o'clock P.M.,		
Sardinian	, Jan.	22
Parisian Thursday.	. "	29
Sarmatian	. reb.	5
O-learner in the section of the section of	. ••	
Circassian Thursday, Caspian Thursday, Caspian Thursday,	. "	19
Caspian Thursday,	. "	2
Sardinian Thursday,	Mch.	
or on the arrival of the Grand Trunk train from the West.	Railw	nv
1100 AF 11 AF (11110 A 7)		

FROM BALTIMORE. Rates of Passage from Montreal via Halifax: Rates of Passage from Montreal viu Portland: Cabin ......\$57.50, \$76.50 and \$87.50 (According to accommodation.)

Newroundland Line.—The Steamers of the Halifax Mail Line, from Halifax to Liverpoot, via St. John's, Nfld., are intended to be de-

FROM HALIFAX: Nova Scotian ...... Monday, Jan 12 Sardinian ...... Monday, " 24 Rates of Passage between Halifux and St. John's: Cabin......\$20.00 | Intermediate...\$15.00 Steerage......\$6.00

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

FROM BOSTON: Siberian about Jan, 6 DR. KANNON C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S Scandinavian. "18 Carthagenian. "Feb. 3 FROM PORTLAND. Hamoverian ...... about Jan. 17

Prusian..... The Stoucaers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Phile biphia service are intended to be be pertubed from Philadelphia for Glasgow---

FROM PHILADÉUPHIA: Manitoleer .... doort Jan. 23

Through Bills of Lading granted in Liverpool and Glasgow, and at all Continental Ports to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the Umted States to Liverpool and Glasgow, via Boston,

Portland or Halifax.
Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand
Trunk Railways via Halifax; and by the Central
Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways (National Despatch), and by the Boston and Albany, New York Central and Great Western Railways (Morchants Despatch), via Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Co. via Portland.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Lading or East-bound traffic can be obtained from any f the Agents of the above named Railways.

For Freight Passage on other information

of the Agents of the above named Railways.
For Freight, Passage or other information apply to John M. Currie, 21 Quai d'Orleans Havre; Alexander Hunter, 4 Rue Gluck, Paris; Aug. Schmitz & Co., or Richard Berns, Antwerp; Rays & Co., Rotterdam; C. Hugo, Hamburg; James Moss & Co., Bordeaux; Fischer & Behmer, Schusselkorb, No. 8 Bremen; Charley & Malcolm, Belfast; James Scott & Co., Queenstown; Montgomerie & Workman, 17 Gracechurch street, London; James & Alex. Allan, 70 Great Clyde street, Glasgow; Allan Brothers, James street, Liverpool; Allans, Rae & Co., Quebec; Allan & Co., 72 Lasalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Toronto; Leve & Alden, 20 Broadway, New York, and 296 Washington street, Boston, or to G. W. Robinson, 1364 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

H. & A. ALLAN,

1 India street, Portland,
86 State street, Boston, and
25 Common street, Montreal.

January 3, 1885.

January 3, 1885.

## HEADACHES

Are generally induced by Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Costiveness. Deficient Circulation,

or some Derangement of the Liver and Digestive System. Sufferers will find relief by the use of

## Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AVER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Norvous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthful condition, they insure immunity from future attacks. Try

## Ayer's Pills.

PREPARED 77

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mals.

Sold by all Dreggists.

## JOHNSTON'S Desiccated Oyster

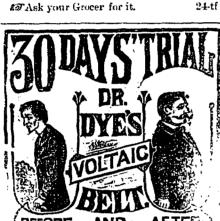
For making Oyster Soup, Oyster Omelets, Oyster Patties, &c. This entirely new and delicious preparation is one of the best and most useful delicacies ever introduce 1. It can always be kept in the house, and an Oyster Stew or Oyster Omelet made in a few minutes. Full directions for use enclosed in each

package.

A single packet contains sufficient to make six good plates of splendid Oyster Soup.

If put in a dry place it will not injure by MANUFACTURED BY

THE JOHNSTON FLUID BEEF COMPANY, office: 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal.



TO MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, WHO are suffering from Nervous Debility, Work Vitality, Lack Of Nerve Force and Nione, Wasting Weaknesses, and all those diseases of a Personal Nature resulting from Abuses and Others Causes. Speedy relief and complete restoration of Health Vigorand Manicood Guaranteed. The grandest discovery of the Nineteenth Century. Send at once for likestrated Pamphilifree. Address VOLTAIC BELT CO., MARSHALL, MICH.





DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. DR. F. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neu algia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Prenature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of power in either sex. Each box contains one month's treatment. \$1.00 a box, or six hoxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES To cure any onse. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money it the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 81 and 83 King

A DVERTISING Contracts made for THIS PAPER, which is kept on file at office of LORD & THOMAS,

MCCORMICK BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL

Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c., 219 St. Joseph street, opposite Colborne street. 13 G

## STEAM COOKED CEREALS. Choicest Foods in the World, for

Old and Young. A. B. C. WHITE OATS. A. B. C. WHITE WHEAT. A. B. C. Borley Food. A. B. C. Malze.

American n reakfast

Selected grain, all hulls, coulds, and impurities removed. Chusned, Steam Cooken ed. Chessied, Straat Cooked AND Dissuccation. Pytended. Prepared, as wanted, for the table, in ten minutes. Saving money. Saving-fuel. Saving time. Saving waste. Saving health. Easy to digest, being acrealy thoroughly cooked and deled (desiconds).

pereals. Ask for A. B. C. only. (Registered Trade-Mark.) For sale by all Grocers. The CEREALS M'r'G Co. Send for circulars. 83 MURRAY ST., NEW YORK,

## 1,391 & BUSHELS OF

PER ACRE raised of our new GREEN MOUNTAIN
POTATO. Send for buttory, description and full particulars. A Wonderful
Variety Enormously Productive, Perfect in Yorm, Color and
Table. Qualities. FIT WILL PAY YOU! OUR SUPERB SEED CATALOGUE Embraces all kinds of seeds. Each variety! sily reported, Reduced prices. Inducements to gardener. I Free. A. EVERITT & CO. Sec. temen, Box 42, War. 1991.

### MEENEELY BELL COMPANY. The Finest Grade of Church Bel'

Gueatest Experience. Largest Trade. Illustrated Catalogue mailed free CLINTON H. MENEELY BELL COMPANY

TROY N. Y. DR. J. L. LEPROHON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE 237 ST. ANTOINE STREET. 237 ST. ANTURA SAME

## \$50,000.00

## Great foliday Rible Competition

The leading domestic weekly magazine of Canada, (28 large pages). Its stead of giving large times of money and valuable articles in the way of Pianos, Organs, Sewing Macross. Silver Ten Sets. Gold and Silver Watches, etc., tet., to agents, are bring all these things direct to subscribers for any lequestions in the following a large, to the twenty-four hundred persons who correctly two allowing.

BIBL QUESTIONS. 1. Is husband mentioned in the Bible. One reference or answer to each questis wife mentioned in the Bible. ) tion will suffice.

will be given in the order mentioned the following valuable and costly list of First, Middle, and Consolation Rewards

525

the pianos), and so on till they are all given

Then after this list will follow the Middle Then after this list will follow the Middle Rewards, which will be given in this way:—At the conclusion of the competition, (Feby.15th,) all the answers received will be carefully counted by three disinterested parties, when to the sender of the middle correct answer will be given number one, a fine stylish trotting horse and carriage. The next correct answer following the middle one will take number two, (one of the pianos). The next correct answer, number three and so on till all these middle rewards are given away. Here you have the list in full.

fine stylish Trotting Horse and Carriage \$1,000 2, 3, 4 and 5. Four Square Grand

2, 3, 4 and 5. Four Square Grand Fianos, by a celebrated maker... 6, 7, 8 and 9. Four fine toned Cabinet Organs, by a celebrated maker... 10 to 2). Ten fine Solid Gold Stem Winding and Stem Setting genu-ine Elgin Watches... 21 to 32. Ten Ladies' fine Solid Gold Stem Winding and Stem Setting genuine Elgin Watches... 31 to 50. Eighteen Solid Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Services... 51 to 70. Thirty Double-barrell Eng-lish Twist breach-leading Shot 2.100 1,000 1.000

1.000 lish Twist breach-loading Shot

lish Twist breach-loading Shot Gues. 2,700
Tto 110. Forty sets (10 vols. to set) complete Chamber's Encyclopaedia 2,000
Ill to 131. Twenty-three Gentlemen's Solid Coin Silver Hig. Case or Open Face Watches. 510
135 to 162. Twenty-seven Solid Aluminum Gold Hig. Case Watches. 510
136 to 350. One hundred and eighty-eight dozen sets of heavy Silver Plated Tea Spoons. 990
351 to 600. Three hundred and fifty Solid Rolled Gold Brooches, newest design. 1,050

subscription, and your letter will take its place fost-marked where mailed not later than the closing day of this competition which is Fedical graph, (fifteen days allowed after fairly and squarely.)

FIRST REWARDS First great date of closing for letters to reach us from distant places,) so the more distant you are given the sender of the first correct answer to the foregoing Bible questions. 31,000 in gold.

2, 3 and 4. Three magnificant Grand **CONSOLATION REWARDS** 

1, 2 and 3. Three elegant Rosewood Gold Stem Winding and Stem Setting genuine Elgin Watches .... 400 8, 9, 10 and 11. Four Ladies' Solid

Gold Stem Winding and Stem Setting genuine Elgin Watches . . . . 12 to 17. Six Solid Quadruple Silver clopædia (10 vols. to set).....

30 to 39 Ten Solid Coin Silver Htg. Case or Open Face Watches..... 40 to 90. Fifty-one Aluminum Gold Hig. Case Watches..... 1,000 21 to 121. Thirty-one Solid Quadruple

Silver Plate Cake Baskets, elegant Silver Plated Tea Spoons...... 445

201 to 400. Two hundred volumes

Address, S. FRANK WILSON.

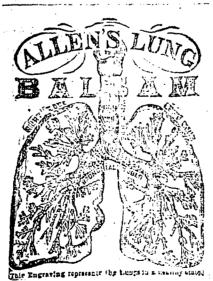
Proprietor TRUTH

33 and 35 Adelaide St. - TORONTO, Canada.



Bronchitis, Catarrh of the Stomach (Dyspepsia), the early stages of Consumption, Asthma, Hay Fever and all diseases of the NOSE, THROAT and LUNCS CURED by a new and SUCCESSEUL SYSTEM. Not a douche, snuff, nor patent medicine. Fig. 2 and the state of the symptoms; what will cure one case may be worthless in another. Result of 35 years' experience. It you are a sufferer you cannot afford to let this pass, you should at least investigate. Treatment both internal, which destroys the gerns in the blood; and external, which is a grand discovery in the healing art, so simple and yet so sure. Remedies are all pleasant to use, and results most griffing. Treatment cent to your home, where it can be used sure safully. Send for hook on Catarrh containing references and diagnostic blank, free. Address.

Dr. S. W. BEALL, Catarrh Specialist, Columbus, O.



STRICTLY PURE. HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE. In Consumptive Cases

It approaches so near a specific that "Ninety-five" per cent are permanently cured where the directions are strictly complied with.

There is no chemical or other ingredients to harm the young or old.

As an EXPECTORANT it has no Equal. It contains no OPIUM in any form. EOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., (LIMITED.) SOLE AGENTS, MONTREAL.



## \$500 REWARD!

WE will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly compiled with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fall to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes, containing 30 Pills, 25 conts. For sale by all Druggists. Boware of counterfeits and imitations. The gonuine manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., 31 and 83 King Street (Fast), Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages and by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3 cent stamp.

14. p. 5 6.5

PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICL OF HOUSEHOLD USE

## COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

-IS THE-

It is a preparation of PURE and HEALTHY ingredients, used for the purpose of RAISING and SHORTENING, calculated to do the BEST WORK at LEAST possible COST. It contains neither alum, lime, nor other delectrious substance, is so prepared as to mix Dame street. Best wishes for the success of the Royal "A." ong period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE None genuine without the trade mark on ticket recognized at the New Orleans Expo-ackage. 5 G sition.

## TRANSATLANTIC GOSSIP.

Radical Reforms on the Land Question Gain America-Royal Bickerings-A Notorious Spendthrift.

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 doctrines of radical re-form on the land question have taken a hold so deeply that every astate politician must count upon them as potent factors in future combina tions. The landlords of Scotland voluntarily of-fered terms to their tenants which they would fered terms to their tenants which they would have resisted to the death one short year ago, and the meetings of the unemployed, which have now become common, indicate that general hunger is ready to take command, demanding great lative and social changes. In France the ord is more apparent than any concentration of energy on the remedy—there are no less than 300,000 people out of employment in that country. In

on the remedy—there are no less than 300,000 people out of employment in that country. Germany, Bismarck acknowledges that the persent duration of working hours leaves the mechanic a slave, and the Chancellor asks in desmechanic as leaves. pair for some one to propose a remedy.

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 prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better than they are at the present moment. There have been many winters before this when it has required desperate means to get food and fuel. Thank God that is over. The Irish people are now so situated that they can take care of themselves and each other can take care or themselves and each other, and that is about all they have ever asked. Come what may, there will be no more famines in Ireland to appeal to the benevolence of the rest of the world. The farmers have learned the lesson taught for so many years by Charles Parnell that they must be the property of the solutions and the their abilities. secure for themselves and for their children a decent means of support. They are as a rule striving to support themselves properly. The landlords now recognize the fact that the support of the family is the first charge upon the rental of a farm, and their claims upon the farm are gradually slipping away from them. Their interest in the farms is worth but little

now, and it is decreasing year by year.
"The level of comfort in Irish farmers' homes has been distinctly raised within the past few years, and Ireland will never again be compelled to go cap in hand to ask. America or any other Power to keep her people from starving."

The affairs of the Royal Family still engage a good deal of attention, and there is a wide-spread impression that at this moment there is an amount of quarrelling and ill-feeling beyond the ordinary average in even royal circles. Thus it is universally remarked that the bridegroom of the Princess Beatrice has not received the congratulations of the Prince of Wales nor the Duke of Edinburgh, and the resentment of the young lady is indicated by her absence from the repointings over the coming of age of the Prince's son. The young Prince's youthful sister, the Princess Louise of Wales, got her first dinner dress on the occasion of her brother's majority. The materials were a skirt of white satin me reilleux and a tunic of a new material called

### AN HEREDITARY LEGISLATOR.

The death of the Earl of Aylesford has not attracted much notice, and the notice is unusually unfriendly. A Radical journal points out that there were no less than three acts of Parliament for the purpose of raising money on his estate, that by the first two he raised \$1,950,000, and by the third \$200,000; that these two sums, with a rent roll of \$150,000 a year, represent an expenditure of \$3,750,000 in the course of a few years, "and yet," adds this journal, "this man was an hereditary legislator at twenty-three years of age."

A FIEND IN FEMALE FORM

CUTS UP HER HUSBAND'S BODY AND FREDS HIS FLESH TO HOGS-REVOLTING DE-TAILS OF THE CRIME.

Urica, Jan. 20. Additional particulars of the horribio Herkiner County murder state that Mrs. Druse, after compelling the boy Gates to shoot her husband, fired several more shots herself, and then clubbed him with an axe while he was saying, "D u't, Roxy." She then cut his head off and made the boy get a straw tick his head off and made the boy get a straw tick and put it in the parlor, on which she cut the body up. The remains were cremated, with the assistance of her daughter, and the rest of the day was given up to burning the body and clothing. They boiled the body and fed the flesh to hogs and burned the bones. The boy says the woman cut her husband's head off and put it first in the stove. The boy acted as fireman, and had a terrible time destroying evidences of the crime. The inquest will be continued on Monday. Willie Druse, son of the rividences corroburated the confession of the murderess, corroborated the confession of the boy Gates about the shooting of Druse, the burning of his body, and the burial of the bones. The remains found have been identified as human bones.

## THE QUEBEC CONTRACT.

QUEEEC, Jan. 21.—The angry discussion between Messrs. Chas. Langelier & Benjamin Trudel in the columns of the Nonvelliste a nd L'Electeur still continues, apparently increasing in intensity. The last edition of the Nouvelliste contains the text of agreement as made by Mr. Chas. Langelier as follows:—"With reference to the contract to be given on the 15th May, 1883, on the Quebec water supply, we, the undersigned, agree to the following:—Upon the award of the said contract to Mr. Beemer, contractor, of Montreal, Mr. C. O. Perrault, of Montreal, binds himself to pay over to Mr. Chas. Langelier, of Quebec, advecate, the sum of \$15,000 in the following manner, viz. :- Two thousand dollars within two weeks after the said contract is signed and acknowledged by all parties interested. The balance, viz: \$13,000, to be paid to said Charles Langli r on a prorata scale as the work progresses and out of the sum received upon duly approved estimates. It is specially stipulated that this sum of \$15,000 will cover Mr. Langelier's services and all other contingencies from the beginning of the contract to its completion includes all extras which may be decided upon.

C. O. PERRAULT. CHARLES LANGELIER.

Quebec, 10th May, 1883. There is, however, not much reliance placed upon Mr. Trudel, as in the late Mercier enquete proof showed that he did not regard a biblical oath.

VISIT THE ROYAL. The manufacturers of the Royal "A" Sewing Machine have opened a general wholesale office at 1437 Notre Dame street, near C.P.R. depot, Montreal, under the management of Mr. W. H. Turner, to whom all letters should be addressed. This will enable dealers in this Province to get their machines more promptly and conveniently. The company are desirous of establishing agencies in every county in the Province, where they are not already, and solicit correspondence from responsible

and solicit correspondence from responsible parties. During Carnival week, one of the Messrs. Harney Bros. will be here to meet dealers, and all will be welcome at 1437 Notre

A silver half dollar is the only admission 

# STACOBS THE GREAT FOR PAIN.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Soro Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Front Rites,
AND ALL OTHER HODILY PARS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers overwhere. Firty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHARLES A. VOCELER CO.

Consens to A. VOCELER & CO.

Estimore, Ed., U.S.

> MURRAY & LANMAN'S GENUINE FLORIDAS UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOILET AND BATH.

THE SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES,

and blood diseases.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY. "Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I over used." Dr. P. C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt. "Ridney-Wort is always reliable." Dr. R. N. Clark, So. Hero, Vt. "Ridney-Wort has cured my who after two years suffering." Dr. C. M. Summerlin, Sun Hill, Ga.

IN THOUSANDS OF CASES IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
it has cared where all close had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
Editeleanees the Blood and Strengthens and gives New Life to ril the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleaneed of all disease, and the Bovela nove freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are credicated from the system.

PRICE, \$1.60 LIQUID CR DRY, SELD ET DREGGISTS.

Dry can be sent by mail. WELLS, KICHARDSON & CO. Burlington Vt. A COUNTY OF THE WEST AND A STORY OF THE STOR



### PINKHAM! LYDIA E. \* VEGETABLE COMPOUND \*

\* \* \* \* \* IS A POSITIVE CURE \* \* \* \* For all of those Palnful Complaints and \* \* Weaknesses so common to our best \* 1 \* \* \* \* FEMALB POPULATION. \* \* \* \*

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FE-MALE CONFLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, IN-PLAMMATION AND ULCERATION: FALLING AND DIS-PLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAR-NESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIPE. "IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPEL TUMORS FROM THE TUXERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT. THE TRYDERUT TO CANCEROUS HUMORS THEIREIS CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE. # # # # IT REMOVES FAINTNESS, FLATULENCY, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAR-ALL CRAYING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES WEAKNESS OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DEPRESSION AND INDICESTION.

THAT FERLING OP BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN,
WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS A LWAYS PERMANENTLY
CURED BY ITS USE.

IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUM-

\*\* FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SENTING REMEDY IS UNSURPASSED. \*\*

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price 31. Six bottles for \$5. Sold by all druggists. Sent by mail, postage paid, in form of Pilis or lezange so on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pincham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any Lady sending stamp. Letters of afficientially answered. \*

No family should be without LYDIA F. PINKHAM'S 15218 1941.S. They care Conclipation, Billousness and Lapatity of the layer. Second per bon.

## THEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S TILLS.

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

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

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Searching and Healing Properties: Known Throughout the World.

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

Sores and Ulcers!

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

Both ruis and Ointment are sold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street London, in boxes and pots, at 1s. 14d., 2s. 14s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by allm34 cine vendors throughout the civilized world.

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

્રોફાર્લ છે. જે જોઈ છે જે જોઈ સામેર્સ કહ્યું

(Continued from First Page.)

## THE LONDON EXLPOSIONS.

Examining the Prisoners-Another Suspect Arrested-The Damage Caused,

LONDON, Jan. 28.—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 admixted that the constable was correct in his deposition, but refused to say snything further, He was remainded until February 3rd The examination tended to convice the police that he at least hid guilty knowledge of Saturday's crimes. It was proven that he was a native of Cork; that he lived at least five years in the United States and arrived in England last autumn and came directly from New York. His pretense that he was an Englishman was well carried out for a few hours after his arrest, his appearance favoring it, and his drawling stammer being peculiarly cockneyish. But in his excitement under the cross examination of the court he forgot himself for a moment and spoke as rapidly and distinctly as an elocutionist and clearly demonstrated that his cookneyism was a clever piece of dissimulation. The feeling against Cunningham is very bitter. If the crowd once got their hands on him there is no doubt he would be lynched. He is apparently about 25 years of age and resembles the convict dynamiter Whitehead. He displays much sullenness. THE PRISONER'S DEMEANOR.

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. In person Cun-ningham is short and of a dark sallow complexion. His face is clean shaven, his cheekbones are high, and his upper lip is conspicuously overhanging. He is apparently 28 years of age. When speaking freely and naturally, his accent is notably American or Irish-American. Upon the street under ordinary circumstances he might at a hasty glance be taken for a German-American. At the time of the arrest he wore a dark overcoat and felt hat.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

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. The Gazette says, "It's undignified and foolish to screun about America. If O'Donovan Rossa was hanged to-morrow and the collection of money for the skirmishing fund made a criminal offence it would fail to stop the outrages." It instances Russia and Germany, where, notwithstanding the silencing of speech and papers, outrages cannot be stopped. "We must keep cool heads," it says, "strenghten the police force, sharpen the wits of the detectives and punish heavily the assassins and those who aid them. We must discriminate between assassins and those who are trying to effect social and political reforms by legal agitation." The St.

#### of the habeas corpus act. A VIOLENT COUNCILLOR.

James Gazette advises a modified suspension

DUBLIN, 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. Approaching a climax he cried out. "So long as England holds Ireland's just rights these explosions by dynamite will continue." The declaration raised such a furious storm of dissent that Phelan was silenced. Then a Catholic priest who was presiding over the meeting denounced the work by the dynamiters as an outrage against Ireland and a sin against God with such stirring eloquence e councilman apologized for his utter ances and withdrew his remarks, requesting favor of bringing some pressure to bear upon the assemblage to forget that they had ever been delivered.

MICHAEL DAVITT,

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. The dynamiters consist of two classes: Those who are convinced that it is impossible to persuade English statesmen of the reality of Irish grievances by legal methods, and those who have suffered for the Irish cause and their relatives and friends. Davitt said experience had shown that agitations were without results, while movements bordering on revolt produced different results. He alleged that it was impossible for Rossa to forget the degrading insults received .while in an English prison. Davitt charged that the secret police were fostering the outrages through their agents, such as McDermott. They would find their occupation gone unless the scare was kept alive. He believed the present outrages were pre-cursors of more desperate and reckless ones in the near future. "England," he said, "can deal a most effective blow to the dynamiters by showing them that the mainsprings of Irish discontent-Dublin castle and land lordism -shall not continue to be England's only expression of good will towards Ire-

#### 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. The best medical science was powerless to stay the ravages of her disease, which she had contracted while on a recent visit to Washington. Sister Theresa's secular name was Annie Walker. She was the daughter of Major R. C. Walker and Elizabeth Blaine Walker, a sister of James G. Blaine. She was born in Brownsville, Pa., was educated in St. Xavier's Academy, in Westmoreland County, Pa., and took the veil in St. Mary's Convent in Pittsburg on April 7, 1809. She came to Wilkesbarre in 1876, and taught in the academy attached to St. Mary's Church here. She was a great favorite among all classes. and in the discipline of her scholars she show. ed the same magnetism as her uncle, James G. Blaine. She took her uncle's defeat for the Presidency very hard. She was thirty six years of age. The funeral will take place on Friday morning. A requiem high mass with precede the interment. Mr. Blaine will not come on from Washington, but his family will, and also the Walkerf amily.

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. Her mother, Mr. Blaine's sister, spent several weeks here a short time ago visiting her. Mrs. Walker is now in Baltimore in a critical condition from distress caused by her beloved daughter's illness. Deceased's father lives at Helena, M. T. She has two sisters living-Mrs. Saulsbury, of Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Fisk, wife of the editor of the Helena Herald.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS

Senator Bayard's resolution carried dynamiters denounced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In the Senate this fternoon Bayerd'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 montrous grimes agaidst civilization.

Bayard said he was better satisfied at the apse of a day in asking the Senate now to adopt the resolution, because the Senate had this morning an opportunity to affirm de-liberately, what naturally and instinctively prompted the expression on the instant of receiving the information, of the uncivilized, cruel, and barbarous attempt to destroy, in another country, human life and, with it, buildings dedicated to the government of law in the vain hope possibly to gain relief from suffering by thus overthrowing the law itself in its very citadel. It seemed eminently proper, Bayard added, that a law-making body of the American people should express its antagonism to the spirit which, by de-stroying law, would necessarily destroy all hopes of the liberty that could only exist under law.

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 t. We are so neutral here," he continued, "that some senators think we ought not to dig a ditch (alluding to the Nicaraguan canal) without the consent of England-so neutral that we could not give an opinion about anything regarding England except an adverse opinion about poor struggling Ireland. Although Ireland's natural increase," Riddleberger continued, " had been equal to that of England, there were not by two millions so many inhabitants in Ireland to-day as there were twenty years ago. Such was the result of oppression. Any resolution that might be passed here would be construed as a resolution of sympathy and fellowship with a government of cruelty and tyranny.

Hoar said the senator from Virginia seemed to treat the occurrence in London as if it were warfare adopted by the Irish people against England. He (Hoar) had among his constituents many persons of Irish descent, intelligent, brave, manly people. He thought he was justified in stating that the doctrine expressed in the resolution was their doctrine, as it was that of other American people. The making of war upon unoffending women and children was as repugnant to these citizens as to any other people. He said that Her Majesty's American representative had said that America had been remiss in her duties in some respects. America could not undertake to deal with mere violent expressions, and if it did those things would be more dangerous in their repression than in their expression.

Riddleberger said he had not assumed that the explosious were the result of a method of warfare adopted by the Irish people He declared again that he had not sufficient information, nor had any other senator sufficient information for the proposed action.

Gibson said he thought it eminently proper that the American people, kindred in institu-tions and kindred in blood with the British, should give this expression of their views. People who used dynamite put themselves on a level with those who used poison—thoy were assassing and murderers,

Ingalls noticed in the papers that feelings America. In this respect he would vote for the resolution, not as an apology, but as an expression of sympathy and as an expression of abhorrence for such crimes. The explosions of Saturday shook the foundation of every capital in Christendom. But there was something worse than dynamite. Those who denied the rights of mankind were taught by these occurrences that behind them stood the menacing spectre of vengeance.

Riddleberger read a publish report of the attack upon an American citizen by the mob in England. He said Irishmen were as much slaves as ever were the colored people, in the South.

Hawley said the American people had twice had experience in assassination, and on each occasion there had come back from every nation—from every tribe—solemn and indignant denunciation. These crimes were worse—far worse. What good could the resolution do. He did not know but it did him good to curse these acts; it did the world good to denounce them. These acts were not acts of the Irish people; they were merely an insensate dash against humanity.

Riddleberger's motion was defeated by a vote of 2 to 55, and Bayard's resolution passed by one of 63 to 1.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the house—Findley offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs, calling on the secretary of state for information whether any citizen of the United States or persons domiciled within the same were concerned or participated directly or indirectly in bringing about the recent explosions in London, provided that the transmission of such information is compatible with the public interests.

Hewitt (New York) offered resolutions calling on the secretary of state to inform the house whether the department is in possession of any information tending to convict any person or persons resident in this country and enjoying the protection of its laws with attempts to dostroy life and property within the dominion of any foreign power with which we have treaties of peace and amity, and requesting him to make recommendations as to what legislation may be desirable or needed to be enacted into law for the punishment of such outrages. Referred to the com-

mittee on foreign affairs. Dorsheimer then introduced the "Ed. munds" bill for the punishment of crimes committed by means of explosive compounds-

STATE ACTION IN NEW YORK. STATE ACTION IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, January 26.—In the Senate today Gilbert introduced a bill to regulate the
manufacture and sale of explosives. The measure is very repressive and strict in its provisions.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 26.—European diplomats do not believe that the London explosions were planned in Paris, Political refugees of all nationalities are so actively watched by emissaries of the international political police bureau that it is hardly possible they could have prepared the explosion

there. Assistant-Secretary of State Adee in an interview published this evening concerning the London explosions says: There is no action for the United States to take at present

the door of the United States: first, that an overt act has been committed by American citizens against England and, second, hav-ing proved that, it will be necessary to show that this government has neglected to enforce the laws governing such cases, if there of recent years, and punishment for it does not come within our laws. While this government may deplore the course of Irish-American citizens whose head is O'Donovan Rossa, it has no authority to prevent it. There is nothing to show that money raised here has been used for the manufacture of dynamite in this country and sent to England for English explosions.

### THE PLENARY COUNCIL.

Letter to the Catholic Archbishops and Bishaps of North Germany—Sympathy and Congratulation—Lauding the Faith-ful for Steadfastness Under Trials and Ad-

Baltimone, Jan. 26.—The following letter to the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in North Germany, issued by the Plenary Council recently in session in Baltimore, has just been made public. The letter, which is signed by Archbishop Gibbons, has been kept secret until this time until all danger of the original being stopped by the German government in transmission has passed. Its publication has already been prohibited in Germany. It is as

To the Most Reverend and most esteemed Archbishops and Bishops of North Germany, the Archbishops of the United States of North America send greeting 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. You were ready to become martyrs of Christ; you have become in reality confessors of the faith: for with unconquerable courage you have borne all the injustices that were inflicted on yourselves and your beloved flocks -calumnies and threats, robbery and persecution, imprisonment and exile.

"You have loved justice and hated iniquity," therefore one of your number suffered a glorious death in exile, in which, alas! two

others still remain separated from you. RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

In truth, "your sound bath 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 Churchthe sacrilegious profunction 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, the unavailing demands of the faithful for the word of God and the sacraments of salvation, even at the thurs of death; words of strength and longan. the sacraments of strength and longan. hour of death; words of strength and longanimity, for everywhere and always before the kings and princes and peoples of the earth you have courageously defended the rights and privileges of the Church, qualling before no one and nothing and yielding only to brute force; words of patience and of prudence, by which you instructed the faithful under you, after the example of our Lord and His saints, rather to suffer wrong than do it and seek for revenge, by which means you succeeded in maintaining them in the so-called "passive" resistance, which is so hard, but at the same time so that direction. Dry goods.—The which is so hard, but at the same time so truly Christian; words of godliness and confidence, by which you excited in all the spirit of prayer, in the firm hope that help from above would not be wanting to you and yoars, and that you would all succeed in passing "through the Cross to the Light;" words, in fine, of goodness and charity, you your selves praying to the Lord for your enemies and blessing them that cursed you.

STEADFAST UNDER TRIALS.

These, your splendid words and examples have from the very beginning of the painfu atruggle produced the most salutary fruits, for to them are chiefly due that admirable fidelity of your flocks and that invincble 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. Had even one you allowed himself to be ensuared by the wiles and seductions of your enemies or terrified by their threats and deeds what a joy it would violence, have been to your opponents; what a sorrow to the children of the faith! How lament able the confusion of opinions and of sels. tions! How irreparable the loss to faith and the injury to morals! But, on the contrary, each and all, by unshaken unity of faith, unanimity of opinions and communion of sufferings, have fortified the souls of the believers in their faith, raised their hopes and united them in charity. You have defeated the aims of the enemy and shown to the world, as clear as day, that you are genuine apostles of truth and justice, and that the Church of Christ is the most solid basis of worldly power and the safest breastwork of civil society.

FRATERNAL SALUTATION. Permit us, honored brethren, the glory and the model of the Episcopacy, worthy successors of Clemens, August and Martinus, whom the fathers of the Fourth Provisional Council of Baltimore, in the year 1840, saluted as the New Athanasiuses and Basile, permit us to weep with you in your sorrows and rejoice with you in your joys. At no time in this decennium have you been without joy. You rejoice with the joy of the apostles, because you were found worthy to suffer represch for the name of Jesus. But now it seems at last that "your sorrowshall be turn d into Many of your churches, robbed of their shepherds, have changed the mourning robes of their widowhood for the bright wedding garment. Two of your number, from the obscurity of banishment, which they sanctified by every virtue, have returned again to the clear light of day and of love. Those of you whom the precious death of the saints has not yet admitted to the vision of the Lord and who are not kept away by a glorious exile have gathered around the grave of the immortal apostle of Germany, who himself, it is true, was martyred with the Gospel in his hand, but who can never be conquered in his followers. Your juvincible firmness has shown clearly once more that the Church oppressed is the Church victorious:" that "it would be easier to extinguish the sun than to destroy the Church;" that the cross stands erect as long as the earth

steadlastness and guided by hetter 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 hear your voice, to follow your counsel, to imitate your exbe any such laws. Then we can by held re-ample, so that at last perfect peace and persponsible, and not until then. The fact is feet freedom be restored to your Church. we have no federal laws which cover such cases. Dynamitical warfare is an invention of recent years, and punishment for it does heavenly joy is set upon your head," to rule your flocks with that liberty "wherewith Christ has made us free; so that we are no the children of the hondwoman, but of the free"-with that freedom which we here enjoy, to the great advantage and blessing of the State, not less than of the Church, and in that peace which the angels sang on earth to men of goodwill, which Christ himself, risen from sufferings and death, wished to His apostles when be said, "Peace be to you." That this be done, may our prayers, united to yours in faith, hope and charity, be heard by the Almighty and Merciful Lord and God i

Be pleased, then, honored brethren, to accept this testimony of our love and admira-tion, which springs from our very hearts. JAMES GIBBONS,

Archbishop of Baltimore, Apostolic delegate

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 clorgy in Ireland easier. Errington also desires the Pope to issue some instructions to reconcile the continual conflict between pricats, individual political faith and obedience they owe to Cardinal McCabe's order forbidding them to have anything to do with politics. The Pope does not seem to be much impressed by Errington's arguments and declines to make promises.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF MONTREAL MARKETS.

The business situation begins to assume a more healthy tone, which is set forth not only in the greater activity of trade but in the more confident demeanor of merchants, who, without expecting great things, seem well estisfied that a full average business at least will be done, and that, too, on more profitable terms than was the case last year, as it is very generally conceded that values have touched their lowest points. There has peen no improvement in some branches of trade during the week, which has imparted a greater amount of life to the markets. Pig iron, dry goods and groceries have made a change for the better, which it is hoped will be sustained, and in other items there is more appearance of life. The arrangements for spring importations have been and are being made with a commendable degree of caution so far as can be judged at present. There have been a few failures recently, notably in the grocery trade, but without causing much comment. Although business is more active than it was a week ago, it must still be characterized as quiet, but the outlook is viewed with more or less confidence. Prices are low for most of the leading articles of prime necessity. Breadmuch below the ordinary. Raw material generally is also cheap, while money is obtainable at low rates of interest. If these circumstances do not form the basis for at least a fair degree of prosperity, then the times are indeed sadly out of joint. Busitrade in spring goods has opened out more actively since our last, there having been a larger volume of business in the sta ple lines of spring fabrics. Business, however, although larger, cannot be called active and there are many complaints from travel-lers that sales are difficult to make. At the same time the number of orders received has perceptibly increased, and a more healthy tone governs the market. The great majority of the orders, however, are for small amounts, which indicates that country merchants are inclined to purchase cautiously. It is satisfactory to wholesale merchants as well, who do not wish to expand their credits to too great an extent. Stocks are now well assorted and payments continue fair. The arrangements for a cotton combination, to which we referred last week, have not been fully completed, but it is safe to say that a higher range of prices will be established Meantime the trade in cotton goods is saspended, and wholesale dealers are working only on what stocks they have on hand. learn that the members of the combination which is in course of formation, are pledged to secreey, so that ne authentic information will be forthcoming until all the arrange-ments are completed. Iron and Hardware-The interval since our last report has witness ed an improvement in the demand for pig iron, which has had more gratifying results in the shape of actual business than have been chronicled for a good many weeks. The inquiry has been from Western founders, who have purchased over 300 tons del vered west at prices about equal to our quotations here. It is remarkable that founders should be in the market at this time of year, as they usually have enough iron on hand to cove their wants until spring, and it demonstrates in a satisfactory form that stocks at western points are light, and that the situation so far as Canada is concerned has a healthy look, which, all other things being equal, promises well for the future course of trade. The sales made consisted of Coltness, Langlosn, Gartsherrie and Shotts. A good-sized lot of Gartaberrie brought \$20 delivered at a West-

## FINANCE.

ern point. The tone of the maket is steady.

The Canadian Pacific directors having raised the wind and announced a joint gov ernment and syndidate half yearly dividend (some say these a.e identical) of 21 per cent the 'bulls' were elated and endeavored to boom 'things but with poor success. The dividend due by the company amounting to \$650,000 is said to have been advanced by one of the directors, presumably by Messrs. George Stephen or Donald A. Smith, more likely the former.

The New York stock market opened very strong. Consols sold in London at 99 13 16 money, 941 account, New York Central 898 Canada Pacific 42f. The local stock market was generally strong this morning. The following were the sales :- 100 Montreal 189, 18 do 1884, 10 Ontario 1074, 5 do 1074, 2 Merchants 1101, 25 Commerce 1181, 2 do 119,

50 Pacific 411. Mesers. L. J. Forget & Co., stock and Grain brokers, report the closing prices of New York stocks this afternoon as follows: continues to revolve."

It has not been proved that Rossa and his followers have violated international aw. He says there are two things that must be shown before any responsibility can be laid at the says the

membered Heeslot, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. Its aircolation is now that the provided the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these presents of the enter 10,000 subscribers.

PARTIAL LIST OF FRENENTS TO BE GIVEN AWAY:

10 Cash presents of \$1.000 subscribers.

100 cach; 100 U. E. Greenbeck, \$10 such; 1,000 subscribers of \$1.000 subscribers.

200 cach; 100 U. E. Greenbeck, \$100 subscribers.

200 subscribers of \$1.000 subscribers.

200 subscribers of \$1.000 subscribers.

200 waterbury Watches, \$200 such; 100 slow-Winding Mickel-Case Watches, \$10 such;

200 waterbury Watches, \$300 such; 100 slow-Winding Mickel-Case Watches, \$10 such;

200 waterbury Watches, \$300 such; 100 slow-Winding Mickel-Case Watches, \$100 subscribers, \$100 subscrib 900 GOLD WATCHES FREE I
WHO WILL SEND THE QUICKEST!

In making up the above list of presents, we decided to reserve \$2.000 to be divided equally among the first 900 subscribers received. If you send 50 cents you will be extitled to one receive you will also be entitled to a secreted you will also be entitled to a beautiful gold watch. The watch is one-third larger than the picture. We will send a printed list of the awards, free, and all presents will be forwarded to holders of receipts as they may direct. A list of watch winners will be published in our paper. The 50 cents you send us is the regular price for 5 months, therefore you pay nothing for the present. Subscribe at once. Don't wait a day. We will send you the paper one year and 8 numbered receipts good for 8 presents, if you send us 22. Get five friends to Jols you, and send \$2.34, and we will send the paper 6 months and 1 numbered receipt for each of your subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 30, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 30, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 31, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble. No postponement. Send 10 subscribers, with 31, and we will send you 12 subscribers and 1 extra for your trouble in paper 6 months on a 13 receipts. This offer is good only until March 15, 1865. We have 65,000 subscribers already, and cold perrous and subscribers, whom we number by thousers, about go to week at once and help us increase your list by this grand and gonerous offer.

ONLY 50 CENTS Secures our paper 8 months on a 12 trial and one receipt good for

100,000 ROYAL PRESENTS!!

Long Loan at 4 Per Cent.

FIRE orbitales of the HALINOIS ACHIOULTURIST desires to scoure 10,000 more and a southers. For 50 cents we will mail you our paper 4 months on trial, and immediately sand you a numbered Receipt, which will entitle the holder to one of the following presents. Its aircolation is now \$5,000. Only 45,000 more needed before the Distribution takes place, March 15, 1885. All these practice will be given to these new 100,000 superribers.

our list by this grand and generous offer.

ONLY 50 CENTS Secures our paper's months on one present. As to our reliability, we refer to any Hank or Mercantile Agency. Remember these are presents to our subscribers, given to them shootinely free. This is a chance of a lifetime, the frue pathocy to your future fortune. Every subscriber get a prize. A fortune may be yours (if you total but siretch for the youth hand to receive it. It costs only to cents to try—4s it possible you will list it pass? Postal Note only to cents to try—4s it possible you will list it passes at many taken from places where a Postal Note can not be obtained. Remit by Postal Note, plain envelope or express Address ILLINOIS ACRICULTURIST, (B) 162 LaSalie St., Chicago, Ill.



gan Central, —; Jersey Central, 33; New York Central 86½; Del. & Lac., 86½; Del. & Hud., 70½; R. I.,105½; Ill. Central, 122½; C. B. & Q., 118½; C. C. & I. C., —; Wabash, —; pref'd, —; Union Pacific, 49½; Reading, 16; Kan. & Tex., 15½; Can. Southern, —; St. Paul & O., 26; pref d, 86½; N. P., 16½; pref'd, 38½; Lou. & Nash., 24½; Tex. Pac., 12½; Cen. Pac. 30; St. P. & Manitoba, 84½; Pullman Car 112; Or. Trans., 12%; 844; Pullman Car 112; Or. Trans., 128; West. S. bonds, 36g; Missouri Pacific, 941; Ohio Central, —; Ohio & Miss, 18; Roch & Pitts, 103]; West. Union, 573; Money 1.

OTTAWA, Jan. 23 .- The value of exports from Canada for the month of December,

1884, was as follows :-	_	
,		Produce
	Produce of	of other
	Canada.	countries.
Produce of mine	282,248	\$ 19,111
Produce of fisheries	704,510	2,460
Produce of forest	517,872	45,449
Animals and their		
produce	1,306,238	26,900
Agricultural products	1,383,421	43,696
Manufactures	203,208	44,028
Miscellaneous	28,805	13,696
Coin and bullion	• • • • • •	356,560

Total.....\$4,426,302 \$551,909 making a grand total of \$4,978,211, compared with \$4,591,550 for the same month in 1883, made up of \$4,237,784 goods the produce of Canada, and \$323,766 of other countries.

The value of goods entered for consump tion during the same month in 1884 and 1893 WAS:

Dutiable goods ..... \$4,113,057 Coin and bullion .... 411,402 Free goods ...... 1,571,800 \$5,751,155 1,601,054 Total ..... \$6,096,259 \$7,648,267 Daty collected . . . . . . \$1,029,178 \$1,381,872

## BIRTH.

PEGNAM-At 179 Nagareth street, on the 16th inst., the wife of Patrick Pegnam, of a son. WillLIS .- At 226 St. George street, the wife of A. P. Willis, of a son.

## DIED.

HOLLAND.—At St. Lambert, Sunday, January 25th, 1885, Elizabeth Webb, beloved wife of John Holland, in the 53rd year of her age. HAMILTON,-On the 24th January, 1885, Marie Louise Emma Quesnel, beloved wife of Henry Hamilton, aged 40 years 22 days.

GRENNAN—In this city, on the 25th inst., Dora Kennedy, beloved wife of Wm. Thomas Grennan, aged 57 years. O'NEILL-On Sunday the 25th instant, Michael O'Neill, aged 37 years.

CAHILL.-In this city, on the 19th instant Ann McCormack, aged 95 years, widow of Philip Cahill, a native of County Cavin, Ireland. SHIEL.-At Toronto, on Tuesday, the 13th January, of paralysis of the brain, Christophe Joseph Shiel, aged 37 years, a native of County Wicklow, Ireland.

BURNS-On the 16th inst., Francis Burns, aged 50 years; a native of County Monaghan, Ireland.

HARTNETT.—In this city, on 15th January 1886, Thomas Hartnett, aged 42 years and months, native of the County Limerick, Ireland. PRENDERGAST .- In this city, on the 15th inst., of inflammation of the lungs, Maggie, aged 5 months, infant daughter of Thomas Prender

NEILL .- In this city, on the 20th instant Samuel Neill, aged 21 years, adopted son of B Bronnan. McOARTHY.—In this city, on the 21st inst., James Florence, son of Daniel McCarthy, aged

l year and 10 months. HODSON. -On the 22nd inst., Geo. Y., aged 26 years, son of Wm. H. Hodson, Architec GRENNAN.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Peter, aged 32 years, son of Thomas Grennan. RYAN.-In this city, on the 23rd inst., o croup, Annie, aged one year, 10 months and 12 days, youngest daughter of Cornelius Ryan,

City Police. POITEVIN-At St. Jean Baptiste Village on Thursday, the 22nd inst., Dr. Joseph Charles Poitevin, aged 57 years and 10 months. 19-1 DOWD.-On the 23rd inst, of paralysis, Thomas Dowd, agod 70 years, native of County Rescommon, Ireland.

DUNDON.—In this city, on the 22nd inst. John Dundon, native of the Parish of Lorogua, County Limerick, Ireland, aged 84 years. DUNCAN-In this city, on the 24th instant. George B. Duncan, son of Robert Dancan, P.O. Department, aged 2 years and 10 months with S. CARSLEY'S

GREAT WINTER SALE ---OF---

Ladies' and Children's Mantles and Jacket.

GREAT REDUCTIONS. Broche Velvet Mantles. SPECIALLY

Broche Silk Mantles. Fur Trimmed Silk Mantles. Fur Lined Silk Mantles.

REDUCED } at S. Carment Fur Trimmed Plash Mantles. SALES.

the the feet to l

MAT

ther

the

char

way

and

eimp look tions

and

witn

Re

ward

At S. CARSLEY'S.

## GREAT BARGAINS,

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS.

A lot of Black Cloth Jackets reduced to \$1.50 from \$3.00 and upwards. A lot of Black Beaver Mantles reduced to \$4.25 from \$9.00 and upwards.
A lot of Drab Beaver Jackets reduced to \$1.50 from \$4.50 and upwards.

A lot of Drab Beaver Dolmans reduced to \$5.50 from \$10 75 and upwards.

S. CARSLEY'S

**GREAT WINTER SALE** 

---- OF ----

LADIES' COSTUMES AND ROBES!

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN

Black Silk Costumes Colored Silk Costumes, Black Satin Costumes, Colored Satin Costumes,

Silk and Satin Combinations, Satin and Ottoman Combinations, Silk and Broche Combinations Satin and Broche Combinations, Silk and Broche Velvet Combinations, Satin and Broche Velvet Combination

S. CARSLEY,

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777 Notre Dame Street.

WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who was homes. Work sent by mail. No cauvasing. Address with stamp Grown MY g. Oo., 39 Vine St., Cattle.

## NOTICE.

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

Montreal, 27th January, 1885.

25-5

Cone. Touch. Workmanship and Durability Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore free Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. V.

## RUPTURE



EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. The last and best with a spind spring, ever invented. Never tips or moves from position, even the sixteenth of an inch. Cures every child, and eight out of every ten of adults. Guarat'd U.S. June '84 anteed to hold the worst form Pat'd Can. Dec. '84 of hernia, during the hardest work or money refunded. Don't waste money on useless appliances, but send stamp for illustrated simpler, contains price list, your neigh-

trated circular contains price list, your neigh-bor's testimony, and questions to be answered. Call or address, "THE EGAN IMPERIAL TRUSS COMPANY."

Please mention this paper.

Office, 23 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont