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VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 20.

MONTREAL. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

PRICE - - FIVE CENTS.

THE THREE MASSES.

WHY PRIESTS ARE ALLOWED TO OFFER THEM ON CURISTMAS DAY.

On Christman day priests are permitted to say three Masses. Feraris (sub voce Missa) says the practice has for its anthor Telesphorus (A. D. 145-154), and gives the hackneved reference to cap. Nocte sancta, de Consecrat distini, which is, indeed, headed "Telesphorus Papa, vii. a Petro in Ep. ad. omnes," but which, when you come to read it, says not a word at all about three Masses! Many writers affirm that this Pope is the author of the practice, but a search in Migne's Cursus for the epistle itself, thus appealing from Telesphorus mutilated to Telesphorus entire, makes the result the same ; the letter makes not even the remotest reference to three Masses, or even to two! What it does says is that priests may celebrate Mass in the middle of that "holy night" of Christmas, and so ing the angelic hymn ("Gloria in Excelcis") when the angels sang it. This shows how assertions were repeated from age to age until they became a venerable tradition.

The Epistle Telesphorus is not worth the nucting even for the night Mass. It is a very dubious affair, and the decretal from it, "Nocte Sancta," is supposititious, and one of those for which Canon Law is beholden to the fest. Nat.) Can an answer, theu, be given to the question as to when the custom of saying three Masses first obtained? Not by a fixed date. An account of its most likely origin, founded on the best authorities that may be seen quoted in either of the two works just

named, will perhaps interest our readers. From the most ancient times it was custommy to celebrate the Sacred Mysteries twice, t the usual day hour; on Holy Thursday there were three celebrated : one for the econciling of positents, one for the conractice held at Rome. and therefore is older than the sixth century. His words, still read at the night office of Christmas, are familiar to priests. They are thus admirably rendered by the Gladstone's principles. Exrl Granvillo being Marquess of Bute: "By God's Marcy we asked his opinion of the reported home rule are to say three Masses to-day, so that there scheme, said:—"Mr. Gladstone's message in is not much time left for preaching." The third Mass (the second in point of order) originated doubtless at Rome, for a local reason probably in the fourth century. Thus: at Rome, after the Diocletian persecution, the noble lady, Apollonia, built a church for the precious body of her friend, St. Anastasis, who had been murtyred under the 25th of December, the difficulty of keeping her "station" without robbing the greater feast of its two Masses was solved by interpusing a Mass at the church between the two for the Lord's birth, i.e., shout dawn in aurora. The Pope said, or rather sang all three, as he said on SS. Peter and l'aul's day; indeed, the Pope's Masses on Christmas day are found noted in Reman ordes for St. Mary's Major at midnight, St. Anastasia's at dawn, and St. Peter's for the day Mass. Hence the commemoration of St. Anastasia on Christmas day is made not at the third, but at the second Mass; a testimony of its origin when the practice exlended from Rome to Gaul, and elsewhere. At first, only Bishops song these three Masses, gradually priests were allowed the privilege,

AROUSING RECEPTION FOR PARNELL New York, Dec. 17.—Preparations for he reception of Parnell on his arrival in this country are on a grander scale than any Irish movement that has ever taken place in this city. Nearly all the city officials of Irish birth or descent and many prominent Americans have promised their support to the movement, and it is expected that Governor Bill will preside at the reception. Prominent lrishmen here say that unless Chicago distensions are healed the convention, which is to meet in that city in January, will be a allure. So strong is this feeling that an urgent appeal, signed by Irishmen in New York, he been cabled to Mr. Parnell, asking him not to jeopardize his position by coming to this country at all. Mr. Parnell has replied, through one of his lieutenants, that he is giving the matter his most careful consideration. A member of Parliament who is in Parnell's confidence has written to a friend this city stating emphatically that unless the Chicago quarrel and the attempted ostracism of leading Irish citizens are speedily slopped the Irish leader will not come to America or give the convention any countenance. It is predicted that the parliamentary fand now being collected by the Hoffman House committee will reach \$100,000 in a short

but no dates can be quoted for the changes.

At present, as we know, they need not be

ong, and may be said without even interval

between, in the day time by every priest, just

as the night hours may be said any time be-

tween the two midnights.

St, Peter's Cathedral, just finished at Moscow, has five cupolas, and 900 pounds of gold were used in overlaying them. The doors of the temple cost \$310,000, and the marble 100re \$1,500,000.

Charles Carlo Sales

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The Pall Mail Gazette usserts, despite the partial denial of Mr. Gladstone, that a Liberal scheme for Home Rule in Ireland has been decided upon. This scheme, the Gazette reiterates, provides for the creation of an Irish parliament at Dublin, the acts of which the Crown will reserve the ministry. The Lish members will continue to sit in the Imperial Parliament at Westminster and take part in imperial legislation. The scheme further provides that Ireland shall have control of local police, and requires that Parnell furnish a guarantee that the rights of the minority and the interest of the

landlords shall be protected.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The following additional telegram was received from Mr. Gladstone at a late hour last night :- " My reply in regard to the Standard's statements applies also to those of the Pali Mall Gazette and the Daily News. Although these statements were unauthorized, my proposals may conveniently be canvassed. Only an Irish Parliament will meet the case. Local councils, etc., would be useless. The right to veto the acts of an Irish ministry would be an illusion. I propose to exercise the sovereign power on the advice of a minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament. The suggestion of an Irish Privy council is un-worthy of attention. The Privy council sur-Pseudo-Isidore. Merati, Benedict XIV. and all modern authors rejected it. Their chief reasons are well stated by both Merati (Pars IV., Tit. iii., n 5) and Benedict XIV. (Do Festis D. N. J. C. in Control of the chief reasons are well stated by both Merati (Pars IV., Tit. iii., n 5) and Benedict XIV. (Do Festis D. N. J. C. in believe that home rule may be safely politics are difficult ones, but with limitations I believe that home rule may be safely granted, and that it would tend to raise the character of the Irish members.'

OPINIONS OF POLITICAL LEADERS. London, Dec 17 .- The opinious of various leaders have been sought on the subject of the Irish home rule proposals which have caused a great sensation in political circles. to pay the annuity to the Imperial exchaquer Tre Pall Mall Gazette, having alleged that would virtually imperial treland's indepenary to determine the Sacred Mysteries which, the series twice, are this continuous and the Paul's day, one in the Paul's day, one in the Vatican, the other in the Basilica of St. Paul; on Easter also two were said, one in the night of the Resurrection (our present Mass of Holy Saturday), the other that he was no have destroyed. But we are willing to restore the sacred day between the Sacred Mysteries which Eastlead proposal. Sir Charles Dilke at the Sacred Mysteries which Eastlead proposal. Sir Charles Dilke at the Sacred Mysteries which Eastlead proposal. Sir Charles Dilke at the Sacred Mysteries which Eastlead proposal. Sir Charles Dilke at the Sacred Mysteries which Eastlead proposal. Sir Charles Dilke at the Sacred Mysteries which Eastlead proposal is in the Paul's day, one in the Paul's Spencer acquiezed in the scheme, Esrl dence. Therefore it is imperative to encourage Irish industries which English capitalism and untair competition by English capitalism and untair competition by English capitalism. In the Paul's day, one in the Paul's Spencer acquiezed in the scheme, Esrl dence. Therefore it is imperative to encourage Irish industries which English capitalism and untair competition by English capitalism. says it is premature to discuss the subject.
Mr. Healy says he cannot express an opinion on the subject before his party meets. Mr. secration of the oils, the third in the day for O'Connor declares that Ireland will not be the feast; on Christmas day, doubtless, satisfied with less than Canada enjoys, and there were two celebrated, one at night, the hour of Christ's birth, the other in the Mayor Sulvivan, of Dublin, says: "I cannot the nour of Christe Birth, which is the Company one understand how any assembly can save bonored Jesus as Man, the other as God, what the landlords call their interests. the Gospels of the two Masses lend them—They will perish by the inexorable law selves to this idea. Thus, in Gaul the Bish—of nature. The minority's creed of opscelebrated two Masses on Christmas day politics is as safe in Ireland as in the company of the ntil the Roman rite, and with it three England. Home rule will be more certain Masses was introduced under Charlemagne. to work satisfactorily to both parties." Mr. Under St. Gregory the Great (590 604) the Chamberlain says that if Parnell should approach the Liberal party in a reasonable and considerate spirit, they would fairly and impartially examine any proposals he might make and adopt them if they agreed with Mr.

regard to the Standard's allegations is suffi cient. It is needless for me to say more."

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham to night, claimed that the bulk of the Liberals of the House of Commons were Radicals, and that the future policy of the party would, therefore, be a Radical policy He doubted whether it would be wise for the Diocletian. This was the "static ad S. Liberals to accept office until their opponents Anastasiam," and her anniversary being had drunk to the dress the cun of humiliation. He said the Parnellites are making overtures to Mr. Gladstone and warned Mr. Parnell that the Whigs and Radicals would equally defend the integrity of the Empire. The United States Government, he said, poured out blood and treasure like water and fought and won the greatest contest of modern times to preserve the union. If Englishmen retained the courago and stubborn determination which were the ancient characteristics of the race, and both of which were almost daily displayed, they would not allow temptations and threats to shake their resolve to maintain unimpaired the union of the three kingdoms.

> DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—A special despatch from London to the Freeman's Journal says :--Earl Spencer and Earl Granville approve of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of home rule for Ireland. Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke and the Marquis of Hartington are wavering in their objections to the scheme. A London despatch to the Irish Times

IN THE IRISH PRESS.

says: Should the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament not allude to local government for Ireland, Mr. Gladstone will move an amendment to the Royal address stating that such a measure for Ireland is necessary. The Parnellites will support the motion, Mr. Gladstone will then take office and introduce a bill granting home rule to

Ireland. The London correspondent of the Express telegraphs as follows :- There is no longer any doubt that Mr. Gladstone has approached the members of the Royal family regarding Irish reform and is seeking to enlist the Prince of Wales' help in removing obstacles thereto. Editorials in the Freeman's Journal and United Ireland regarding the situation agree in the statement that if the Marquis of Salisbury should offer only a worthless scheme of home rule for Ireland, the Conservative Government will inevitably be defeated by the combined efforts of the Liberals and tine Parnellites.

LONDON. Dec. 18 .- The Times sa :-The real danger is that amid endless protestations against separation and the illusory safeguards of Imperial unity, the control of the Commons will be gone and will never be recovered except by civil war. We trust Englishmen will perceive this before it is too late. It would be better to out off connection absolutely and to provide for dealing with Ireland as an open foe than to aim at the farce of pretending to maintain unity

Ireland no Irish members of Parliament will for local purposes, for which the Canadian he allowed to take part in legislation respect-ing English and Scotch affairs. Sir W. V. Hurcourt and Mr. Geo. J. Goschen support | which the Nationalists desire means the Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme.

New York, Dec. 18.—The Times London special says: Parnell has won. Yesterday s news removes the last doubt that Gladstone will concede home rule of a sweeping kind. right to veto only upon the advice of the Irish Of course the details of the eventual compromise are unknowable, but it is believed that beyond stipulating for free trade and exating guarantees of protection for the loyal min-ority in Ireland everything will be yielded to Parnell. As Gladetone's programme is outlined, it contains a proviso that Ireland shall continue to send members to Westminster, but it is likely that he will give way on this point, as the Irish do not wish Imperial representation. There will be a Dublia Paritiment, supreme over Irish effairs, over police taxation, courts, and all internal matters. This much seems certain, but how it will be brought about is doubtful. There is no question of Gladstone's ability to carry the great bulk of Liberals for the measure, as the Liberal papers are rapidly vaulting to the Home Rule side, but whether it will be done while the Liberals are in opposition or after their return to power is not seen. Lord Salisbury has it in his power to dissolve parliament before the thing is done, and it is quite likely that he will do this, going to the country on a strenuous anti-Irish cry. There is immense excitement in London over the news and a despatch from Dublin says :-- The public is intensely enthusiastic.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says: It is reasonable for England to require a guaran tee for the protection of the kuddords' legitimate interest. The most hopeful scheme for the Irish parliament to purchase the land, repaying England back by annuity, England to apportion the purchase money and Ireland to deal with the tenants. Failure one. We wish Mr. Gladstone Godspeed. We beseech Irishmen to remember his difficultier, and be prepared to accept a reasonable compromise on our extreme rights if a sacrifice of our principal rights be not involved. The foregoing article was in inspired by Mr. Par

The Standard deplores Gladstone's politica The Morning Post predicts a civil war.

LONDON, Dec. 19 .- The following despatch from Gladstone has been received:

HAWARDEN, December 19. It I should at any time have any plan or tention to announce on the question of Irish government, it will be done publicly and on my own responsibility, not by an anonymous and irresponsible declaration. My political friends are assured that I remember my obli gations to them, and they may safely undertand that I am bound to none of the idose respecting home rule for I claud recently announced in my name. After saying this much I hold a yself excused from replying to further enquiry, rumors or allegations regarding the Irish question.

(Signed), W. E. GLADSTONE. LONDON, Dec. 19 .- In response to a request for his opinion on home rule, the Earl of Derby, who was a member of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, writes that the original plan for the establishment of home rule in Ireland has been materially modified by subsequent statements and that it is therefore impossible

for him to express an opinion on the subject. Right Hon. W. E. Forster, former Secretary for Ireland, writes: "We may not be allowed to see home rule, but till it is made public I cannot give an opinion on an unauthorized statement of Mr. Gladstone's views, which Mr. Gladstone him. self has denied since its publication. I myself am too ill to enterinto a discussion of the Irish question." Mr. J. Lowther, who was succeeded by Mr. Forster as Secretary for Ireland, says: "I think it better to defer expressing an opinion on the astounding acheme attributed to Mr. Gladstone till definite and authentic evidence has been produced relating to its authorship." Mr. Jno. Redmond said that supposing the description of it to be accurate, the scheme was fairly satisfactory, and afforded a basis of settle-

ment by mutual concessions. He could not

say anything before consulting the leaders of

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Marquis of Hartington has written the following letter with reference to the Irish home rule scheme : As my name has been frequently mentioned in connection with reports on the subject of a scheme of Irish policy, which is stated to be under consideration by the leaders of the Liberal party, and as I shall not within the next few weeks have an opportunity of addressing may constituents publicly, I think the respect which I owe them justifies me in writing for the purpose of giving the most emphasic contradiction to all such reports so far as they relate to myself. No proposals in regard to the policy to be adopted by the Li ocral party with reference to the demand of

a. large number of the Irish members for the tegislative independence of Ireland have been communicated to me. I see no reason to depart in any degree from the declarations I made and the opinions I expressed in my speeches in the late election in Lancashire and elsewhere on the policy announced by Mr. Parnell as leader of the Irish parliament-

ary party.
LONDON, Dec. 21.—The Daily News this morning publishes an interview with the Marquis of Lorne, in which he says: "Little can be learned from Canadian and American experience in favor of what Mr. Gladstone calls devolution. On the contrary, the American Government found it necessary to curtail the powers of the colonies, and the disapproved at Dublin."

LR.EDS, Dec. 17.—The London correspondent of the Mercury says:—"In the event of the passage of a home rule measure for

system is ample. True, this fails to satisfy the Nationalists, but the freedom gratification of vanity at the expense of lifelong misery. Nobody would lend money to such a state. Secession would find death in war as in America. If a parliament be again seen in Dublin, the patriotic Irishman, equally with the Englishman and Scotchman, will insist on guarantees of vital limitations, not merely promises, but essential as a part of its existence. The maintenance of an armed force under Imperial power would be the most vital limitation." The Daily Telethe most vital limitation." The Daily Telegraph denies that Mr. Gladstone has submitted to the Queen a scheme for home rule

AN ORANGE MANIFESTO.

THE GRAND LODGE OF IRELAND APPEALS FOR SUPPORT, FROM THEIR BRETHREN ELSE-WHERE, TO PROTEST AGAINST ANY SYSTEM OF HOME RULE - CHILDERS FAVORS MEET-ING TRISH DEMANDS IN A GENEROUS

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 .- The Grand Orange odge of Ireland held a meeting in Dublin to day to devise means for opposing the scheme of home rule for Ireland. A large number of Protestant and several Loyalist men.bers of the House of Commons were present. A manifesto addressed to the Orangemen of Great Britain was drafted and will be posted throughout Great Britain and Ireland to morrow. The numificate is substantially as follows :- The aspect of affairs in Ireland was never more menseing than at present. Protestantism in three or four provinces is at the mercy of armed conspirators, who are endeavoring to overthrow the rule of the Imperial Government. The duty of all true Irishmen is plate. While unvaryingly upholding our principles and anating not one jet of our conscionious opinion-, we shall condidily welcome all who are willing to assist in keeping intact the bond of unity with the great empire of which we are proud to form a not numportant part. Our little band of Loyalists found itself in a position of unequalled difficulty. We are greatly outnumbered by the Irish National League. The small but firmly united band of Loyalist members of the House of Commous, by energy and determination, may convince their longlish brethren that the Loyalists re-present the industry and intelligence of Ireland. If the Parnellite faction does not succeed wholly in its endeavor to sever the union by degrees, one of the first points which it will seek to obtain will be complete control of educational matters. This would give the Parnellites control over the rising generation. If the police should be commanded by Parneti's nominees, as would certainly be the case in the event of Parnell's demands being granted, the Lovalists would be placed in a worse position than that of their ancestors under the rule of Tyrconn-l The slightest relaxation of the ties of the union will eventuate in separation and the ultimate ruin of the country. It will establish a drill ground for hostile armies and dockyards for foreign fleets in the most vulnerable part of the empire. Therefore we to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the union and in promotion of loyalty, liberty and religion, the Queen and the country. The manifesto is signed by Lords Erne and Eaneskillen.

CHILDERS ON HOME RULE. LONDON, Dec. 21 .- Hugh C. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Glad stone's administration, speaking to-day on the subject of Irish home rule, said that his view on the question had undergone no change. He thought that if home rule were granted to Ireland a rigid line should be drawn between strictly Imperial matters, which the Imperial Parliament alone should deal with, and measures relating to the ordinary administration of justice, internal trade, railways, public works, education and the relief of the poor, all of which questions could be better dealt with by a local Government. Mr. Childers said he was generally disposed to meet in a generous spirit the request of Ireland for local self-government. He thought Parliament might require even, in the regulation of purely Irish matters, the maintenance of religious liberty and the strict observance of contracts and that the rights of property should be as much protected as under the United States constitution from infringcment by the individual states.

A MESSAGE FROM PARNELL. New York, Dec. 21 .- At a meeting of the rish Parliamentary Fund Association tonight, the following despatch, referring to the January convention in Chicago, was read:---

Dublin, Dec. 21. "If the urgency of public affairs on this side renders my attendance at the convention impossible, I will give you due notice. "PARNELL."

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS. THE BODY OF A YOUNG FARMER FOUND FROZEN.

The little village of St. Vincent de Paul was thrown into a state of excitement a few days ago, caused by the sad intelligence that the body of a young man named Leonard had been found in the woods, frozen stiff It transpires that the deceased, who is a son of Gabriel Leonard, a woodsman of St. Vincent de Paul, had left home the previous day for the bush, where he intended to cut down trees sufficient for firewood during the winto returning home that evening a party of neighbors set out and had taken a few steps into

the woods when, to their horror, they found Leonard stretched at the foot of a tree, s corpse. He was conveyed to his late residence, where a sorrowful scene was enacted when the young widow and her two children viewed the irozen remains. As deceased was subject to heart disease, it is conjectured that he dropped dead where he was subsequently

LONDON SOCIETY DOINGS.

THE QUEEN AND CHEAP APPLAUSE-DIS PLAY OF BONES AND FLESH AT BALLS -THE TRUTON PRINCES IN ENGLAND-THE HIGHER CLASSES IN THE DIVORCE COURTS.

after cheap applause. At such times she and tary symptoms of hydrophobia seized him. He nounces her intention of driving through the complained of a severe prickling sensation at town where she is at the time staying. the wound and at points along his right side There is only one thing for the to the crown of his head, had a swelling in inhabitants to do under the cicumstancs—zet up a demonstration of some stances—zet up a demonstration of some not sleep. He was taken to a bath ostablishment, bunting, and hunkum. After ment, the theory having recently been administ they can no more rest out. such a broad hint, they can no more get out vanced that a treatment of Turkish baths of it thru you can avoid giving a present would cure the disease if commenced in time. when a person pointedly tells you his birthday on such and such a date. Last week Her same room with the temperature at 185 de-Majesty intimated that she would drive grees, and on Sunday passed two hours there, through Windsor and Eton. The people On Saturday night be obtained six hours of forthwith did their duty; that is, they hung undisturbed sleep, and again on Sunday sleet out flags, set the bells ringing, and cheered with proper heartiness. They spent a little money and wasted some time, but they pleased their fanciful Sovereign, and that is everything, for there are not many folks nowadays who can.

EONES AND FLESH. At the ball given at Sandringham House on the 13th inst, each woman appears to have made a determined effort to outdo every other member of her sex either in the make and color of her gown, or by appearing with out a bodice. A waistband and two shoulder straps seem to have been the order of the mght, and there was as fine an exhibition of skin and bones and flesh as could be met with between here and the antipodes. We have this on the are one cy of a lady who was present. "The writes, "made me for the time being hate and despise my own sex. The Princess o Wates was tastefuly dressed, and looked well as to her face, which so far as I could see had been submitted to no making up beyond the application of a little power, and that had been carofully rubbed in. She wore a lovely dress of brocaded satin almost the color of a primrose, with lace about it, and some very fine diamonds, stones that the Princess women were perfect frights, and many 1 blushed for. I would not have ventured to go to the hall so (un)dressed myself, even had I had a mind to do so; for, knowing the Princess's objection to exhibitions of flesh, I should have feared being turned back at the very door of Paradise-1 menu the ball-

HIGH CLASS DEPRAVITY. The records of the Divorce the grossest immorality prevails among the form an idea of the wastness of the work that "higher classes;" but do the prelates of the lies before the relief party. The fan is kept Established Church take practical steps to rebuke all that shameless profligacy, depravity, and sensuality notoriously prevailing in these higher circles? When men like the Dake of Mariborough, and the Eurl of Shrewsbury, who have figured in the most appeal to those, realizing our imminent peril, odious light in the Divorce Court, enter the House of Lords as fellow legislators with the bishops, do the latter show any aversion to such community? Nothing of the sort! They shake the hands, and, figuratively speaking, lick the boots of these noterious reprobates, solely because they are rich, titled and influential. But they would turn their backs upon one, who, however pure and irreproachable his moral character, should venture to dissent from any of their prejudices and dogmas. BEGGARLY PRINCES,

With Prince Alexander of Battenburg we have little to do. His brother, Louis, how over, who married the Queen's grandchild, has been provided with a post on the Royal yacht, which will not float till next aummer. For nearly a year, therefore, Prince Louis of Ba tenburg must draw his salary under the painful circumstances that he has no work to do. We have not, and no one in Eugland has, any personal ill-will against Louis. He is doubtless a well meaning young Teuton. In another sphere of life he would have come to London, and lived on £80 a year, or acted as a first-class waiter at a restaurant, and it is really cruel to saddle a youth with so great a debt of obligation as the drawing of uncarned money. "Why are we so hard up?" asked, with a roar, a meeting of East enders a few days ago. The answer is plain. The appointment of Louis of Battenberg to a twelve months' sinecure gives the key to the whole question. It is nothing to England that this young man, or twenty more, should eat the bread of idleness. We are wealthy enough to bear that burden. But it is this principle, this creation of useless offices at high salaries, which is roally pressing hard upon the nation. The estimates ought to stand at an expenditure of fifty millions, and no more, Instead of that we pay yearly half a hundred per cent. in addition,

With reference to the younger brother of the above family, we are not present saddled with his presence, but nobody knows how soon we may be. The second, Prince Henry, is in clover at Windsor Castle, and perhaps while the Court stays there he will be given a holiday once a fortnight, and his wife will allow him a small sum for pocket money. Princess Beatrice's husband can then spend his "day off" at one of the German restaurant near Soho, for we hear he does not like always to be tied to his royal mother-in-law's

apron strings. DEATH OF DR. MARSDEN.

QUEDEC, Dec. 16.—Dr. Marsden, of the Central Health Board and Commissioner for the Marine Hospital here, died suddenly this morning about 7 o'clock. He had been to Montreal yesterday on business connected with the Health Board, and expired almost as soon as he reached home. It is stated that Dr. Marsden's sudden death is attributed to congestion of the lungs, which he contracted yesterday, having the suddenday in his endeagon to catch last got overheated in his endeavors to catch, last mght's outgoing train from Montreal for Que-

THE HYDROPHOBIA SCARE.

MILWAUKEE MAN OURED BY A SYSTEM OF TURKISH BATHS - THE PHYSICIAN'S HOPES OF SUCCESS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 21. Joseph Krebla, an employé of the Milwaukee car shops, was bittten in the calf of the right leg by a dog, London, Dec. 18.—The Queen gets very twenty-live days ago, but did not experience childish. Every now and then she hankers any trouble till Friday, when the premonisoundly. The dangerous symptoms have disappeared and he expects to resume work at once.

PASTEUR HOPES FOR SUCCESS.

PARIS, Dec. 21.-M. Pasteur in an interview to-day said: "I will operate on the children to-morrow. I regret that so long a time has clapsed between the time the children were bitten and their arrival here, but there is good ground for hope as I have previously treated cases with success after two months had passed from the time the patients were bitten."

EXCITEMENT IN JERSEY CITY.

JEHSEY CITY, Dec. 21. The scare over hydrophobia increaser. A man and two dogs isving been buten by a mad dog on Saturday night has added to the excitement.

PUSHING TO THE RESCUE.

THE WORKERS NEARING THE IMPRISONED NANTICOKE MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 31 .- At the fatal shaft in Nanticoke this evening little was to be observed of a different nature than what has occurred in other days since the desaster has a strong fancy for. The Princess Louise took place. At Morgantown, a mining also looked very well in a cloud-like dress of village a few miles from Nanticoke, all the a beautiful tone of blue. But several of the miners suspended work to-day and joined the miners suspended work to-day and joined the relief party at Nanticoke. Forty men are now at work at No. 1 slope, which enters the fatal chamber, working on eight hour shifts. One hundred men are vigorously digging away, being relieved every ris hours naceas ingly. It is only by this way that hopes are entertained of ever saving them. Cars of rock and sand are sent out every eight hours from the slope, but the treacherous quicksand keeps pouring in so that it is impossible to running night and day, but experienced mine hosses doubt whether there is sufficient power to cause fresh uir to penetrate the vast obstruction filling the gangway of Nc. 1 slope. In case the air is cut off the imprisoned men are lost. It is estimated by come persons that the relief party will be able to reach the missing men some time during the night, but old and experienced miners and mine contractors are of the opinion that it will take at least two days to cut through the barrier.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 21.-About nine o'clock this evening the work of the resouing party was suddenly interrupted by another fall of sand, rock and culm. The men were working in a steep incline, when a vast mass of debris came down on them with great violence. They fled for their lives, and several had very narrow escapes. The work for the time being is stopped, but the officials in charge are making strenuous preparations to overcome the difficulty, and hope to have the work progressing again within an hour or

THE CAROLINES AGREEMENT SIGNED.

ROME, Dec. 17.-The Carcines agreeasing was signed to day with Each pomp and cormony. The Pops was present. Thirty two guests attended the banquet given by Cardinal Jacobini in honor of the event.

ROME, Dec. 21 .- The Emperor William of Germany and Ogeen Christins of Spain have sent telegrams to Pope Leo, expressing their thanks for his services and for his equitable decision as arbitrator in the controversy between Germany and Spain regarding the. Caroline Islands.

GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. James Willis, of Mount Dathousic, N.S., celebrated their golden wedding on the 9th instant. The toasts of "the Mountreal branch of the Willis family tree" the "N.S. branch," and "the St. John, N.B., branch," were responded to by Alexander P. Willis, of Montreal. Letters of felicitation were read from those unavoidably absent, among others from Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, A gift from Montreal was a beautifully framed A gift from Montreal was a beautifully framed portrait of Rev. Charles Elliott, who performed the marriage ceremony just fifty years ago.

POWER OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR;. NEW YORK, Dec. 21.-A New Haven despatch says: It is asserted that the coming Connecticut House of Representatives will contain at least 70 members who owe their election to and are pledged to further a certain scheme of the Knights of Labor. If ... this be true, they may carry the balance of power in the House. The knights have long complained of the injustice of Connection legislation to labor, and if they have strength they claim there is an opportunity before them to accomplish what they desire. Failing to carry their ends, Reformers threaten to carry adopt a policy of obstruction, and to hame all legislation where their ends are opposed all legislature meets early in January.

Uncle Sam's liquor bill last year way \$553;

On the Situation in the North-West.

RIEL AND THE HALF-BREEDS.

The Rebellion and its Causes.

EDERINSIBILITY OF THE COVERNMENT.

An Exhaustive Review of Affairs

We shall soon see the end of 1885. This year has been replete with events throughout the Dominion of Canada, and especially in the Canadian North-West. The complications have been so grave, the consequences so numerous, that, notwithstanding repeated solicitations to give my opinion on what has occurred, I have until this day deemed it better to remain silent. From time to time newspapers have lent me utterances, but their assertions were not authorized and are not mine. I would willingly have continued to remain silent had my name not been used in a manner equally unjust and disloyal in the debates to which the attitude recently taken in the Province of Quebec has given rise. Notwith tanding my sincere desire to keep out of the way of strife and agitation, I find myself compelled to say what I think, since others persist in forcing upon me apparent because he is alone. There is not ideas which I never entertained, feelings the slight st doubt that if the Northwest is which I repudiate.

I am no party man and I have Lot the slightest wish to flutter or depreciate any one; but I love my country and desire to silent, there is also a time to speak, and it is with the view of promoting good that I now

raise my voice.

Once decided to speak, every one will readily agree that it is the truth that must be told, the bare truth, void of all tergiversation or evision.

The truth, as it appears to me, is what I will affirm. I foresee that to obtain the object in view I shall have to clash with suceptibilities, perhaps provoke anger. I accept beforehand the unpleasant responsibility, but on the condition that the consequences will weigh only on myself personally.

EVILS AND DANGERS ATTENDING THE RE-BELLION.

During the past nine months our country has experienced shocks, misfortunes, disasters, which have been violently re-echoed all over, and sad to say, this country so dear to us was exposed to dangers, which, although not surmised by the greater number, were not the less real and dreadful. As a people we have experiences profound humiliation; as men, a cry of horror estaped from our hearts at the hasty immigration, and began the series of aspect of cruel massacres; as citizens, we had to deplore civil war, which brough the government entirely responsible. Real mourning and desolation to numerous fulls disposed people to credit imaginary families. Generous blood was shed, wrongs. Thence a natural tendency to and with it abundant tears flowed.

Then the scaffold was raised to receive regrettable means were received to receive regrettable means were received. its victims. The prison cells are closed on honorable men; men whose lives were blameless until this day. All these misfortunes, all this horror, which seemed an impossibility a ment in the lone land, the absence of the year ago, have nevertheless taken place, and there is not one amongst us who has not had | bined to increase the bad teeling. a share of moral or physical suffering amidst Then came the early frosts. these disasters. I have had my large share what harm those frosts have done to of the mental sufferings which have been en- I the government and to the governed. dured. It would be difficult to express the painful emotions, the cruel anguish, the bitter | considered the authorities responsible for regrets I have experienced for the past them. Indignation arose, numerous and freyear. Obliged by my position to maintain an apparent calmness which everything pitch it can be carried in a constitutional banished from my mind; remaining country was not spared. It is, however, to silent while there was so much to be understood that no revoltagainst authority say; relying on a remedy which was intended, but an evolution of some kind might have been efficacious, but which it was not in my power to apply; accepting without another form of it soon to follow. hesitation the imprescriptible exigencies im- Suggestions more or less bold were posed by duty; being neither able nor willing made. It was known that in the counto banish from my heart the affectionate try there were parties who would talk less but sympathies of my whole life; dreading every moment complications regarding which the blood, but a strong desire to have a shedding authorities seemed quite unconcerned, from which we so narrowly escaped and which not considered that in sowing the wind they might have brought about the complete ruin would reap the whirlwind. This is so true might have brought about the complete ruin the key of the situation) the material means standing its past violence, not a few among that might be placed under contribution the settlers say:-"After all we have while a few hundred carbines and a few gained by it. Something of the kind thousand cartridges sufficed to complete our is wanted once in ten years. We ruin; the public will never know what I were ruined, but business is reviving." suffered and the apprehensions I endured. I am, moreover, convinced that what has

occurred may be repeated with an increase of Highnesses themselves. all I dread in the past.

On the strength of this conclusion, I carn-

heart the happiness and prosperity of our the better to dissemble their joy, clamor for have occasioned our misfortunes.

VARIOUS CAUSES OF THE TROUBLE.

Minds, too superficial, alas! or toc interested to take a serious and impartial view of our difficulties, consider that they have ac-complished their duries as citizens by exclaiming: "Riel is the cause of all the harm, it was he who did all, he has paid for it, the country is safe now."

This explanation is so unreasonable, that if it were accepted, we might expect new dis-

turbances in the near future.

The reef on which a vessel strikes is not the only cause of the wreck. The mode of construction, the violence of the storm, the lack of numbers, or the inability of the crew, the ignorance or the negligence of the pilots, always in store a compensation proportionate in a word, the aggregation of circumstances attending the navigation has a part in causing | ing the forty years that I have passed in the what is attributed to the reef. Supposing the rock on which the Algoma perished should be removed by explosion, that would not render the navigation of Lake Superior free from all peril. Therefore it is deceiving one's self or striving to deceive others, to throw on one man alone the causes of the misfortunes which we all deplore. In my estimation the responsibilities of our disasters and of our shames are attributable to several sources. They rest not only on the active agents of the rebellion and the administrations succeeding always side with those who sympathize with in their turn in the government of the country, but also to many other parties. The people of Canada and their rulers, while negotiating the acquisition of the North-West Territories, considered but the extent and the riches of the vast domain of which they were taking possession. They did not comprehend the situation, because they know little or nothing of what hey needed to know. The ambiguities, the modifications, the contradictions, etc., etc., found in the statutes, are evidence as to what I affirm. One of the greatest mis-takes on the part of the authorities was to bronchial tubes, and allays irritation. This act in accordance with the prejudice of entire is what Hagyard's Pectsral Balsam does in provinces by approaching the North-West every case.

with mistrust towards all those to be found WHAT WILL THE WORLD SAY? there or who were acquainted with the country. ... It was supposed they were coming to an ordinary land, whilst on the contrary it was completely unknown. The ignorance might have been less complete if the informa tion offered had been listened to. Men distinguithed by their character, their position and their experience, have time and again giver suggestions and useful advice, but almost invariably every attempt to enlighten was disregarded. Nothing was accepted save documents prepared in the Government offices, many of which, I am sorry to say, should have been considered as unreliable.

PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

The first cause of our difficulties naturally combines with a second one. I have just suggested the idea of men in office. No doubt it is but justice to say that many of these men were qualified for the functions more or less important, to which they were appointed; but, alas! this is not so in all cases. totally unqualified for the position. In my humble opinion this will be unavoidable as long as the appointments are based exclusively on political party motives. While selecting undeserving men others perfectly apt have been dismissed, or lett aside, because five, ten, or fifteen years were political oppobefore they nents. It is sometimes supposed that there is no need to be particular for a new country, especially among the Indians. This is a most erroneous opinion. More sense, the cause of her weeping.

that and ability are needed in a new country where everything has to be organized. In a "Another—another of those vile letters" where everything has to be organized. In a populous city or town a public official may be tolerated to a certain degree, even should he turn out to be a dolt or a fop; his betters make up for the inconveniences which would occur were he alone. In the desert or the prairie it is quite a different thing; the incapacity of an employé is so much the more apparent because he is alone. There is not to be properly governed, it is necessary to be very particular in the choice of men for the different services. An indispensable qualification for all is to be civil and sympathetic with the natives and the settlers. A kind contribute as much as I can to its prosperity with the natives and the settlers. A kind and happiness; and for the fulfilment of this heart, a gentle word, suffice to prevent or duty I know that, if there is a time to be queil dissatisfaction. Authority needs a queil dissatisfaction. Authority needs a prestige, and it is a gross error to believe that it is improved by courseness and arrogance. On the contrary, such proceedings do a great deal of harm, and denote greater ignorance than that which is thought to belong to the illiterate.

THE SETTLERS.

Another cause of our difficulties came from the discontent of the new settlers themselves. The Government Colonization societies and others have published pamphiets more or less exact on the country and its advantages. The unfortunate of Manitoba also got a feeting in the North-West. Many looked forward to this country as the promised land to seckers of riches with or without labor. Entired by the allurements, many people came to the North-West. The country was not prepared to receive them in such numbers at the time, [Fatigue, loneliness, seclusion, disappointment, so much the more felt that they were the less expected, were the result of a too deceptions for which it was sought to make most brilliant hopes had been deceived. The fortune dreamt of was not coming. The real and numerous difficulties of a new establishfamily, uneasiness for the future, com-With out saying it openly, people acted as if they quent meetings were held, cloquence to the was wanted, constitutional agitation and act sooner. There was no wish of shedding of crowns from the public treasury. It was Not knowing (and this was | that now the storm has subsided, notwith-As a consequence every one professes loyalty which defies even that of their Royal

Oh! to what depths human frailty can go! People who pushed others to rebellion, who estly beseech all serious men who have at rejlice at the advantages it brought to them, dear Canada, to reflect on the causes which vengeance and proclaim their loyalty. I presume the government knows this, but it is well that the whole country should know it in order to give a share of the responsibility

to all those who deserve it.

On the other hand, I wish to be rightly understood. If there are settlers who acted a vile part in the whole affair they form the exception. The greater number of those who complained had reason to complain. They have exposed their wants, and their petitions have been heard. Now there is every reason to hope that confidence will be restored, and that if the early frosts do not prove too severe, the settlers will enjoy the prosperity they had expected. This return of prosperity seems to me all the more likely that experience persuades me that kind Providence has to the misfortunes it permits to visit us. Durcountry I have often had occasion to dread the sad aspect of affairs, but in every case the same causes which excited alarm brought

about unexpected advantages. THE METIS.

In treating of the North-West troubles, the Metis are those first thought of, and that with the result of exciting ill-feeling in some quarters, and the liveliest sympathies in others. All those acquainted with me know that I love the Metis population, and I shall them. Before speaking of the part taken by the Metis in the North-West troubles, I shall here quote the words pronounced by Lord Dufferin, referring to them in his farewell discourse to Manitoba, the 29th of Sept.,

(Continued on 6th page.)

THE BEST COUGH CURE. The best remedy for Cough and all Throat and Lung troubles, is one that loosens and

An American Tale of Real Life.

BY RHODA E. WHITE. CHAPTER VII.

Angelina was much disturbed by reports that came to her from time to time from Washington of the anticipated marriage of Courtney and Miss Crawford. She knew that so far as Deniel was concerned, she need not fear: but she thought that the young lady would be disappointed and injured when she heard that he was married; and she knew it must be disagreeable and injurious to Daniel in many ways. Anonymous letters, like the following, were sent to her, warning her to be prepared for the occasion that was now near at haad. "The day is set for the marriage; wedding presents from the groom and friends have been ordered, and Washington ladies are looking forward Even important posts were assigned to men ton grand time of wedding balls, dinners, and social parties. Your marriage has never been acknowledged by your husband, if husband he be; I'm of opinion that you will find he can deny the validity of i',"

was written.
"What a villain," said Angelina, throwing the vile letter into the fire. "I wish that I were a man, and the wretch should be found out and punished."

Tears of anger fell abundantly. Her sobs alarmed Marie, who came in haste to learn

Marie-all slanders against Mr. Courtney.

What can it mean?" "Oh, dear! oh, dear!" said Marie. "Mon Dieu, mon Dieu preserve us! They will drive you mad! I do not think Mr. Daniel has a right to make you so unhappy; and, indeed, Miss Angelina, I can't believe as you do, that he is quite as good as he might

be."
"Marie, Marie," naid Angelina, almost beside herself. She gave the maid a blow on the cheek. "How dare you say to me that my hashand is not good!" Mane was crying and holding her apron on the burning cheek

that had been slapped. The poor wife was brought to reflection, if not to sorrow, and went over to the girl. Patting her shoulder, she said, soothingly "Never mind, Marie! I'm so unhappy I did not know that I would give you the blow till

it was done. Do not cry."
"Oh, it is nothing now," said Marie, looking into the face of the young creature before her. "I do not mind it. I do so pity you." Angelina was again aroused, and, in the attitude of an offended queen, she said, angrily: "For what? I do not want, and I

will not have, anyone's pity!" "Forgive me, Miss Angelina," said Marie, clasping her hands and looking imploringly into her mistress's face. "I did not mean to

offend you." 'I'll forgive no one who doubts my hushand's goodness to me," Angelina replied. "Pity me, indeed! Why should the wife of Danie Courtney hear, I pity you !" She sank into a chair, and cried bitterly.

Oh, Miss Angelina, you are ill; I know that you are ill; let me go for Mrs. Harper. What can I do? Please take these salts. Take a little of this wine. Please lie down, Augelina rose suddenly, and looked angrily at the maid for a moment, and then said: "I am not ill. What should make me ill? What do you mean, Marie? I am only angry, intensely angry at those letters; but more indignant at your pity."

Poor Marie fell on her knees, and humbly begged pardon again and again.

"Go to Pura, said Angelina. "I may forgive you to morrow; I cannot to night." Marie knew that she must bey. When Angelina was left alone she paced the room, wringing her hands. The dreadful picture of the scenes she had gone through during the trial of DeGrasse seemed burned into her brain in unfading colors, when she was the centre figure in them, pitied by everybody who stared at her in the court. To be again the object of miy was more than she could endure.

We must, for a moment, turn aside to view a scene in Washington, that had been going on some time, and was now near its Captain Donaldson had sent Ralf to that

city to pick up matter for destroying the consfidence of Daniel and Angelina in one another. This Ralf was a hanger-on in the newspaper office of a sheet called Society Gossip, and was supported by large sums extorted from distinguished individuals by blackmailing. The chief editor had received more than one horsewhipping for his work, but outlived the castigations; and the paper was widely circulated. It was strange that it could find a place in any respectable family; but some people read it for the same reason that some people go to see others hanged! Captain Donaldson wrote to

"I'm glad you are keeping the ball moving. Here things work tolerably well. We must not be afraid of going ahead. It will pay well in time. I've sent a letter to Cto Washington, about the bird here, that I think will make him jealous. If we don't feather our own nests it will be our own fault. He is ready to get rid of this woman or he would not go with Miss - so much; and I shall make it a life job, payments every year, if we get them separated."

A few weeks later Ralf was in New Orleans, and the companions were exulting over the satisfactory progress of their diabolical work. They were comparing notes, and became excited over the discussion of individual merit and superiority of money claims on the victim.

" If Courtney had any intention of owning this woman as his wife, he would have done

it at first," said Ralf.
"That is so," added the Captain. "He can't do it now. He is too high up on the ladder to venture such a confession it would give a handle to his political enemies. We are in for a good share, Ralf; and I mean to threaten to publish the whole matter of engaging us to do his dirty work, if

he don't come up to the mark." The postman entered the office where they were talking, threw a letter on the table, and

hurried away.
It was from Washington, from Mr. Courtney, addressed to Captain Donaldson. He read it carefully." "Whew! whew!" he whistled. "Whew Ralf, we've been on the wrong track, or he is

a hypocrite!"
"The devil take him, if we are," said Ralf. "The devil will take us if we don't get out

of the way," replied the Captain. "Read that letter. The most we can do is to put in for money for cargo, and be off." While Ralf was reading the letter, the

Captain stood with his hands in his pockets, beating his foot rapidly on the floor.
"How the deuce, Donaldson, could have been so mistaken?" said Ralf. "It may get us into trouble."
"I'll be off before he comes back," said

the Captain. "And I'll look to you for my share of the cargo you get from Rigg's money."

"All right," "Honor among thieves, and I'll see to it,"

said Raif, laughing boisterously, and repeat-ing, to annoy his comrade: "Good job-money down-yearly payments till she diesha, ha, ha!"

The same evening that this disappointment came to the rogues, Angelina received the affectionate letter of her husband, written on the day that he wrote to the Captain. What a solace it was to her poor wounded hear How she loved him, how she blessed him! How could she ever repay him for his fidelity

to her? she asked herself.
"Poor Miss Crawford!" said Angelina to
Mrs Harper. "I am sorry Daniel ever became acquainted with her. They have parted

"It was more prudent," said Mrs. Harper. "Not if she knew he was married."

'Yes; even so, it was more prudent." "I can't think so, because no one can love two people at the same time, as man and wife love one another," answered Angelina.
"That is true, my dear; but it is not pru-

dent to put one's love in danger." "In danger of what?"

"Of being lost." " How could Daniel's love for me be lost, if it was true love, like mine is for him ?" "Would nothing make you lose your love

for him ?" "Oh, yes; one thing, I think, would."

"If he loved some one else?"
"No, I never feared that."

"What then ?" "If he doubted my love for him, and doubted my fidelity to him, I would lose my love for him, and I would hate him as much

as I had loved him before." Mrs. Harper saw by the flash of Angelina's eyes that it was not well to continue the subject; so Pura was brought in, and she restored the mother's screnity of mind, and then the two friends read the beautiful letter that Daviel had written to his wife.

About the reports against Daniel, Mrs. Harper told Angelina that they came from vile persons no doubt, and they must not be noticed; that these creatures only wanted to extort money from her and Daniel, and no money must be paid to them.

A few weeks after this occurrence an humble apology from Captain Doualdson, and a request that Mr. Courtney would help him to make up his cargo, was received. He was anxious to be off to the East Indies. The request was granted, and the fellow was soon out of the reach of Daniel and Angelina. Would that the world were as easily rid of all such mensters in vice! They hover around men of wealth and men in high office as vultures hover over the carcasses of the dead.

It is painful in the extreme to the writer to record such a succe sion of heart-trials as we have done, and must do, if we paint the life of Daniel Courtney truthfully. Our pen is laid down while we ask ourselves. would not the reader prefer brighter tints of life's pictures, that will warm and gladden the heart? Shall we go on writing truth, and not fiction, to the end? Or shall we stop here, and forbear to reveal what followed?

At the Cottage the roses bloomed and the oranges ripened, for it was winter in the southern climate. Little Pura grow like the former in beauty, and her mother, Mrs. Harper thought, was not less lovely. She did not scruple telling the young wife that she

need not fear a rival. Weekly letters from Daniel, and a cessation of blackmail notes, made Angelina happier than she had been since her marriage. The time was at hand when she could prepare for Daniel's return. He wrote to her that he had ordered thorough repairs at the Hall, and new furniture had been bought for it to honour h taking her place as mistress there. . It would be in good taste, but, at the same time, as splendid as wealth like his justified. His in storics of the far Asiatic East. She was story, told only to please a child. But Daniel said it, and she believed him. What could she do in return for his love? "On! so much, so much !" said she to herself. And then she would say, "Is it a dream? Do not let me awake if it is a dream, it is so sweet !"

Marie heard the accounts related to Mrs. Harner, and she could not help looking upon her mistress as a princess soon to he led to her own palace, that would blaze with diamonds and precious stones of all kinds; and she relieved her pent up feelings by telling Pura what a great lady she would be, and how the greet lords would come from afar to ask for her hand. Pura looked into her face and laughed, as if she under-

stood it all. Days passed and nights came; and days of happiness they were, and nights of feverish anticipation of the happy meeting with Daniel, and she waited patiently and trustfully

for the promised joy.

About this time there was a great crowd at one of the President's receptions at the White House. People of all classes, strangers from different States, came for a few days to see Washington in winter, and must attend one reception at least, to shake hands with the President and see the crowd. Mr. Courtney, in going into the Blue Room, got wedged in among a set of visiting strangers. Just behind him were two men arm-in-arm, who, like himself, had come to a atand-still.

"They say there is a Southerner here who is the lion of the scason," said one. "I'd like to see him."

"Ah! what is is name? "Courtney."

"He is the richest man in North or South America.'' "And very clever," said the first speaker

"An orator," said the other. "Going to marry a lady of the best family

in Washington," replied his friend.
"Oh, yes, I forgot to tell you. I had a letter from her; she was ready to do what I said. I wrote about my wish that she should not receive gentlemen visitors. To this she made no reply. It took me by surprise that she did not answer it."

The truth was, Angelina looked upon it as a simple wish expressed by Daniel many times before, with which she had complied, and she forgot to write anything about it.
"It is a little strange," answered the

Colonel. Then Mr. Courtney related the conversation that he had overhead. When he had ended, the Colonel whistled, and said:

"There must be some fire, Courtney, where there is smoke; but what I have known of your wife from reading her letters, I should be inclined to think she is all right, and as true to you as woman can be. But may I say what I really think and not offend

"Certainly. I must know your true thoughts if I ask your advice." "Well, then, I do not believe that one Frenchwoman out of a hundred as young and | one? as attractive as your wife is, would be shut

up a year and a half, by a husband, and not see another gentleman.

"She must be one woman of a hundred," said Daniel, "to be my wife."
"And what must such a woman's husband be, Courtney, who demands perfection? I Tell me that. My dear fellow, we are all alike human. I do not doubt your wife's honour, but I think it more than likely that, in spite of your wishes, she has had her visitors. Why, you would not impose absolute solitude on the woman, would you?"

"Under her circumstances I would." "Well, I think since you did not allow her to take her lawful place as your wife, you should have left her some freedom of discretionary powers; that is, if you trusted

"Keane," said Daniel, "she is a young French girl of whom I knew nothing except what I learned during a disagreeable trial of her pretended husband for bigamy, and I own to you, though she has made me love her more and more ever since, I have not had that perfect faith in her I would like to have in my wife. Now this, Colonel, is only for your ear, for to no other man living would I confess this much."

"Perhaps a little jealous?" answered the

Colonel smiling.

No, I think all women who have lived with bad men, and have been treated badly as Angelina was, have lost that virgin bloom of rectitude that I love to see in a woman; that is, they have so far lost it as to be reckless about minor indiscretions that will lay them open to censure. She may think that I, too, will desert her, and that so dear to me as the love of my people and she may as well make other friends, not my friends. So long as I can deserve your levers. I would not have you suppose that for one moment I think Angelina would permit any man to make love to her. Then you must remember she is not what is called a woman of the world. What she would do that I would disapprove of, might come from ignorance of what is right."

"No, Courtney, I do not agree with you there. I believe all women know instinctively what is right, but all do not follow that in-

stinct "
"What would you do in my case?" asked

"I would not write to her about this last affair. Is is a bad plan to write a disagreeable thing of this kind, if it can be put off It is better said face to face to the party. It mey fall into other hands if written."
"I am going home," said Daniel. "I will

wait as you suggest until I see my wife."
"Ah, here comes Lubin," said the Colonel; "I own a little supper will be acceptable. Upon my word I have an appetite lik trooper."

The cloth was laid and a nice supper upon t. The friends sat down and enjoyed it. When they had finished, Colonel Keane said: " Now, my friend, do not let these fancies, for they are fancies, haunt you to night. They are only fears, remember. I think in time they will prove to be cruelly unjust to your wife. Binish them as you did Donald son. He is one of the greatest scamps of this age. I verily believe he is the father of these reports you have heard. He ought not to go unhung; but depend on it, if we let him alone, he will soon hang himself. Good night."

Mr. Courtney was usually relieved by a confidential talk with the Colonel; but, after all that, something this night remained in his heart which he owned ought to be called jeolousy, and it made him every hour more uncomfortable. One moment he felt angry with Augelina, and the next most blamed those men who dared to make her acquaintance; and then he would reproach himself for harboring for a moment an idea that she saw anyone but the two persons that he had selected to visit the cottage. Mrs. Angeliua was in danger of being indiscreet, seemed to his wife like the things she read of know of her attractions, and of her gentleman visitors, if there were not facts that would be to her from the Cottage and its | Perhaps they were talking of her when she | was their nature to like a king. Daniel; but they could not do so. He quiring what reputation she had when would not be contented. He told her in she was Madame de Grasse! Oh, of what the letters of the silks for her dresses, the folly he had been guilty! How had he been cared so little for homage as now. jewelry, the laces for herself, and the various ornaments for her rooms that he was bringing with him for her. It seemed like a fairy she when deceived by De Grasse? These questions called forth fresh remorse for the poor man to torture himself with, and he could not understand how it had happened

"And must I search into the justice of these reports, and learn the truth; or is it better to appear to be ignorant of them, and let them decide if she is all I claim. This had invited them to return the next evening. latter course I am inclined to think The hint was accepted, and they all departed, will be productive of least trouble to both parties. If I find a shadow of blame resting on her, she shall never be acknowledged my wife. No, I could not forgive her. I would hide her sin from the world; but she should not bear my name."

Daniel had become so agitated that he could not go to bed until he had calmed his mind, and then he laughed at the fancies he had conjured up to poison his happiness. "Poor Angelina," he said, "how could I wrong her by this silly jeolousy? What a viper, jealousy, this enemy of love is! How it stings! It is base to encourage is! How it strings! It is base to encourage it. I have no fear of rivals. Angelina could not love anyone but me. Who saved her from won and misery? Who protected her from want and wretchedness? Who but me would have married her? Why do I think would have married her? Why do I think and disappointment that would follow when and disappointment that would follow when and disappointment that would follow when for a moment that anyone could take her from I announced to them Madame Angelina Rayme? And will not the world account it mond will be the future mistress of the Hall. madness! Downright folly! What a different wife Emily Crawford would have been in my mansion. What a queen to introduce to society! What a companion for me! Heavens !- Why did I live to commit such a lisgraceful folly! I would rather die than live the life I see before me. Of what value is wealth or position to me when I am chained to a woman whom I am ashamed to call to the world my wife. What spirit can she have to have borne so long the humiliation I have placed upon her.

And so Daniel went on, creating a dislike in his heart for Angelina, as the time approached for the crisis of his difficulties. It increased daily, and at last he persuaded himself that if these reports were not true, they would not have effected such a radical change in his feelings. In this way he ex-cused himself for his jealousy. But he did not make known to any one his changeful state of mind.

Jealousy is a kind of insanity. Reason is obscured by it. It is a tyrant in the breast that destroys all peace of mind.

Everything at the Hall was going on well, so far as outsiders could judge. The repairs and improvements were finished, and the new furniture was arranged artisqually. The old mansion looked like a lovely palace that must have suddenly risen from the old one by orders of a fairy wand. It was all so beautiful, that many visited it before the return of Mr. Courtney to N—, and curiosity was a varied to the N—, and curiosity was excited to the admiring him! They could see him highest point of conjecture as to the bride for and all the rooms, for the blinds were the great many parts to the bride for and all the rooms, for the blinds were whom the great man must be preparing. It was sure to be a grand lady from Wash. ington, all agreed; but who was the fortunate, overflowing happiness. She felt like one who

"She must be rich and handsome," said on a long and perilous journey. She was

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF

one. "She is of high birth it may be, need not be rich," said another. need not be rich," said another. "M. Daniel will take no one under a princess," said the housemaids, and they went on supposing all that would come home with her, of fine clothes and jewels, and boxes of sating and shawls.

Nothing was so much talked of in N—the day Mr. Courtney was expected, as his affairs and his marriage. Astonishment ran through the crowd when it was seen and announced that Mr. Courtney had arrived and alone! A great welcome had been prepared for him, a large concourse of people escorted him to the Hall. Daniel was moved to tears to see the hearty reception the city gave him, but above all, it touched his heart to witness the large numbers of the middle and lower classes that were in the crowd. The hearty "God bless you, Master Daniel!" and the tears of joy in the eyes of the slaves, made him for the moment forget his own trouble. They had been allowed to come from several plantations in and near the county, to join in the demonstrative wel-

coma. When Mr. Courtney reached the hall and had entered his door, the cheers outside were deafening. There was no use to try to check the enthusiasm. At last Daniel appeared upon the balcony, and a sudden silence fol-

" My good friends," he said, " to say that I thank you from my heart for this welcome home, sounds cold compared to what I feel. God bless you all, comes to my lips from my inmost soul. There is nothing my friends. So long as I can deserve your love I shall be happy "—(cheers, cheers)—
"You must excuse me to night if I only say these few words : I am very much fatigued after my long journey, but to morrow night I invite you all to come and see me here, and I will then make what crowds like to hear-a speech-and I will introduce you to the future mistress of this Hall !"

The moment after Daniel disappeared, but the cheering and shouting communed some time.

A large number of distinguished and special friends came into the house to welcame the great man, and to coogratulate him on the additional happiness for Bachelor Hall so near at hand ! The large diving room, elegant and comfortable in its appointments, was latten with refreshments, and several servants were actively employed in handing around pails full of punch to the crowd that had remained in the porches surrounding the house. Riggs and Blunt had been apprised that there would be this concourse of people to welcome the lord of the manor, for such he was, and they had provided amply for it. The house in every department was illuminated and the blinds were thrown wide open, giving a full view of the magniticence within. The crystal chandeliers looked like festoons of glittering diamonds on trees of gold. The mirrors were hung in such a manner that when the doors were opened from room to room, there seemed no end to the succession of the splendid apartments! The rich hangings of brocade silk in crimson and blue, suspended on large round bars over the windows and doors, and looped back with rich bands and tassels, were Esstern in their beauty. The vases and tables, each a gem of art, were gazed at by the astonished crowd. How like a prince Daniel looked to them in this palace! How proud Louisiana was of him. The outsiders could see him moving about from group to group, receiving homege and bestowing thanks and smiles in return. The excitement of the occasion gave the hero unusual color and brightness of countenance. Many remarked how well be looked, and with what kingly dignity he presided in such an assembly. Harper was every day with her. If These warm hearted Southerners were ready to almost worship their hero. Had there been account in detail in his letters of what he Mrs. Harper would surely guard her against a chance of his acceptance, they would had bought and sent to N— for the hall, such a fatal error. But could those strangers have given up their freedom in this State of Louisiana, and proclaimed him their king. They were principally French and Spanish bewildered by the thoughts of the change it | could justify such remarks as they had made. | people, and descendants of these nations. It simple life. Somehow she would like better was Angelina de Grasse! A sudden shudder was no danger of a revolt, and still less of the to live in seclusion on an island alone with chilled him. He had never thought of inney. He was a faithful and loyal citizen of the Republic of the Unived States, and never

Colonel Keane lived in New Orleans, and nad returned with Daniel from Washington. He was by his side this evening, and knew too well that while the multitude was envying his comrade, the poor man was "the most wretched of human beings," as he had said that he had acted so like a fool, so like a man again and again to him, during the winter. "whom the gods intend to destroy." It was not late, but Colonel Keane reminded some of the leading men in the crowd that it would be kind to allow Mr. Courtney to retire early, particularly as he and then the Colonel and Mr. Courtney were alone in the library. Orders were given to

darken the house and lock the doors. "You rather surprised me to-night, Courtney," said the Colonel, "in your announce-ment that to-morrow night you would introduce to them the future mistress of the

"Not more than it surprised myself," he answered. "It was one of those moments of impulse when I do not appear to be under my own control. When I had said it I was sorry. I saw that crowd of men of all Colonel, the thought sickened me! I grew faint, and had to make great exertion to overcome the dizziness that made me reel for a moment.

"Madame Courtney will expect you tonight. You had better not delay longer," was the only reply the Colonel made. "I will go with you as far as the door."

Mr. Courtney assented, and told Lubin to say to the servants it was his orders that they should not wait up for him, but he added:

"Wait till twelve in the library for me yourself, Lubin." If I am not at home by that hour. I shall remain all night with Colonel Keane.

Angelina had been nearly wild with joy all day. The long, dark night of trial was near its end, and the dawn of daylight approaching. Mrs. Harper had been with her all day, and had remained till past ten at night. They knew when Daniel arrived, and they heard the cheers and shouts and the sound of many feet in the streets. Marie had seen the house and the crowd, and came back half frantic with delight, and described it as the most beautiful palace ever known-all covered with diamonds and colors like the rain drops early in the morning on the flowers when the sun shines on them, and the master, "Oh, Miss ail open, and the house was as light as day.' Angelina's eyes were filled with tears of "the labor and heat of the day," had borne

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reaching the end, foot-sore and heart-weary. She was looking into the paradise prepared for her, and waiting for Daniel to come. How the long, long dreary past two years vanished in the sight of the near joy before her! She seized Murie's hand when the maid had ended the account of what she had seen, saying :-

the the commence of a risk there were to be the contraction of

"Marie, you are a dear good girl! You have been faithful to me. I love you, Marie, and you shall not be my servant any longer. You shall be my companion and a second mother to Pura, and then you can have what you deserve -- nice dresses and fine caps, and will ride in the carriage with

Marie's eyes grew larger and larger; she clasped her hunds a moment as Angelina dropped them, and said, "Saint Vierge!" and then she clapped her hands and danced

for joy. "It shall be," said the excited mistress. Hark! hark! I hear steps on the porch!

go, Marie, open the door!"
Daniel came in quick steps to the little reception room where Angelina was waiting. Marie went to take care of Pura, and closed she door.

"My Angelina j My wife !" said Daniel, clasping her in his arms, "at last! at last!" Poor Angelina could not speak for several moments, but cried like a child.

the other, wondering how they could have consented to so long and bitter a separation. What they said of love and future happiness need not be related; such moments are too sacred to be unveiled. Daniel had never known such happiness as he felt during that | tell them who would be mistress of the Hall. hour of conversation with his wife, and Angelina was too overcome with the love she me too severely, if you have left me in your In truth, I am surprised that such a debasing felt for him to more than lovingly gaze at | right mind !" him, and in a few words answer his questions. his belief for a little while of the reports he them heard. Angelina made no reply to what Hall." night. She had seemed, since his confession, like one walking and talking in her sleep. He had kissed her again and again, and told her that the next day towards evening he would come for them all and that the next day is to come." would come for them all, and that she would he announced as his wife and mistress of the Hall. She looked at him with a fixed gaze, when as the door, and they were about to suffering,

she asked, in a husky voice : "Daniel Courtney, did you doubt me !" "Angelina-oh, I can't deny it, I did! But you forgive me; I know that you forgive me! Good night, love! To morrow, to-morrow, darling, I'll come for you!" The door closed. Angelina stood riveted

part. Folding her arms across her breast,

to the spot for several minutes. "Marie, Marie!" she called.

"Miss Angelina, what is the matter?" "Nothing, foolish child, nothing! Is Pura sleeping? Is Pura well? You will take good care of Pura, Marie. I am not strong enough to have her in my room to night. I am not sick. What makes you cry?'

"Oh, Miss Angelina, you look so dreadfully sad, so like a person that would never be happy again; What has Master Daniel said to you ?"

"That he never loved me so much. Stop crying, Marie; I'll be augry. He is coming to morrow to take us all to the Hall." "Oh, dear ! oh, dear ! I'm so glad. I was frightened to see you look so dreadfully

"Go to bed at once, Marie, with Pura. Do not call me early. Let no one disturb me until I am rested. I must be well when Mr.

Gourtney comes for me." Angelina said her hand on her forehead after Marie had left her in her bed, and found it cold, with large drops of perspiration upon it. She remained quiet till everyone asleep, and then she rose and stole into Marie's room, to see if Pura was well cared for. It was the first night that the little one had slept out of her arms. Angelina was a fond and devoted mother.

on a wrapper and soft, warm slippers, and like one in a state of somnambulism, she crept to the adjoining room. She opened her portfolio, took out a sheet of paper, and was described as having, it was ferred, was described as having, it was ferred, was described as having, it was ferred. While reading it over tears wandered from home in a temporary in of Potts, backed by that of the Orange lodges, and it was described as having. fell copiously upon it; it was so blotted that she hesitated about writing it over. She put it in an envelope, and then walked to the mantel and shoved it behind a mirror. The kitchenmaic had remained up unknown to Marie, later than she ought to have done, and seeing a light in the room went to Mrs. Courtney's bedroom to see who was there. Mrs. Courtney was standing by the fire in front of the mirror. The entrance of Elise startled her. She reproved her in a stern voice for being up at this hour, and Elise made humble apolegy, saying she left her work to see the crowd welcome good master, and had to do it after she came home. Elise left the room and went to bed.

The next morning it was difficult to quiet little Pura. She missed her mother, but good Marie patiently endeavored to amuse her until about ten o'clock, and then she venwait another hour. Her "Poor Miss Angelina," she said, "was so tired-looking, no wonder that she slept soundly. And now she had no more trouble, it was well that she could take a good long rest."

At eleven o'clock Marie knocked again; no answer. Again; no response. She opened the door with a sudden push, and screamed: "Miss Augelina! Miss Angelina! where

are you?" The room was empty. Everything in the room but the bed and her clothing was just as it was when Marie had helped her mistress to undress her. Her bracelets that she had taken off, and her diamond rings, were in the jewel stands. Marie was greatly terrified, and ran to the kitchenmaids, and told them that Miss Angelina was not in the house. Such screaming and wondering as there was can hardly be imagined.

"Go to Mrs. Harper," said Elise. I'll atny with Miss Pura. She must be there." Pura was not pleased with the unusual noise and rushing about, and still less with Elise. When Marie ran away from her nothing could pacify her. In the midst of the uprear a carriage stopped at the door. Mr. Courtney had brought the Colonel to see Angelina. Both jumped out of the carriage with a light bound upon the pavement and

knocked upon the door. "Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu! Mon Dieu!" said Eliso, with Pura in her arms, going to the door. She looked like a woman frantic with terror, who was flying from a burning building with he child she had saved from the flames. She stood before the gentlemen trying to speak intelligibly, but her teeth knocked together like one in an ague chill. All they could understand was, "Lost, gone-Mistress is

"Wood woman," said Mr. Courtney. "are you coazy! What is the matter-where is Mrs. Courtney ?"

"Don't know, sir. Marie is gone to Mrs. Harper's to find her, and-" The Colonel interrupted her, saying : "Courtney, I see it all. Your wife so seldon

"Here are all her jewels," said the Colonel. What a farce. The woman is with Mrs.

The state of the s

Harner. Daniel had not yet said a word since he had heard that Angelina was not in the house. "What would make her leave you at this critical moment?" asked the Colonel.

Daniel shook his head and could not speak, Steps were on the porch. Mrs. Harper, with anxious face, pushed by Elise as soon as the door was opened, and Marie behind her was wringing her hands and sobbing.

"She's gone! She's gone! Oh, dear, what will Miss Pura do!"

Daniel heard the words and sank into the chair near him. He covered his face with his hands and cried: "My God! What I feared is true, she is not faithful to me!" The Colonel could give him no consolution, but he must try to nerve him to bear this terrible crisis, now far worte than crucitizion. Mrs. Harper could only believe that the

joy of his return had been too much for her.
"She is astray in her mind," said the good woman who was weeping. "We, not you, Daniel, must make a thorough search all over the city for her, offering large re ward for her recovery. Meantime you must appear to have only a stranger's interest in the woman,

"That is good counsel, Courtney," said the

Then they sat down, and each looked at Colonel, "take it."

"But what can I do?" said Mr. Courtney, walking rapidly up and down the room, like one unable to bear the excessive strain on his nervous system. "I have invited the crowd to visit me to night, and promised to Oh, Angelina, Angelina, you have punished

"She has not," said Mrs. Harper. "Let Then came—oh! so infortunately—a full my husband and me live with you confession from Daniel of his jestlousy, and of till this mystery is solved, Daviel. Tell them to night that I am mistress of the

Daniel could only take Mrs. Harper's hand and press it thankfully. He could not speak. It is not possible to describe his

CHAPTER VIII.

A large crowd assembled the second night. as invited to do, on the grounds in front of the mansion. So much depended on the speech to be made on this occasion, and the manner of Daniel Courtney, that he made an effort to appear calm and dignified, like that which he would make to save his life in an hour of danger. He succeeded. Many said,

though at all times he was a fervent orator, yet this night he was more than ever happy in his speech. The cuthusiasm of the public was excessive. Cheers were destening, and hats were tossed high in the air by the young men. At the close of his address Daniel paused a moment, looked all around in a kindly spirit, as if recognizing in each face a friend. He stepped a little negrer to those in the inner circle of the vast assemblage. He assumed a smile, and in a strong voice that all might

hear him, he said : " My good friends, Mr. and Mrs. Harper have taken pity on my need of a lady mistress at the marsion, and they are now my guests. Mrs. Harper will do the hospitable honors as Lady of the Hall !"

Cheers, three times three, went up for Mrs. Harper.

The following day Mr. and Mrs. Harper, and Marie and Pura (as part of Mrs. Harper's

family), removed to the Hall. No tidings had been heard of Angelina. Daniel, as well as Mr. and Mrs. Harper, were almost overcome with sickening anxiety. Marie was warned not to disclose the secret of the married life of her mistress, por of her departure. Advertisement and thorough It was impossible for her to sleep. She put | private search were set on foot, and a large reward was put in the hands of Colonel Keane to offer to the police and others to juin

I To be continued. 1

If you are tired taking the large oldfashioned griping pills, try Carter's Little Liver Pills and take some comfort. A man can't stand everything. One pill a dose.

HYDROPROBIA IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING DOGS INSTEAD OF DYNAMITERS. New York, Dec 16 -A London special says: - Parnell's scare is now accompanied by a justice shall be vindicated. And the blood hydrophobia scare, which the newspapers dis- of Scott, who was so foully murdered at Port cuss on the same page with Home Rule. Policemen in plain clothes, who last Yuletide hunted dynamiters, are now provided with long iron rods, having slip-nesses at the end, to hunt the dogs. The name of Pasteur is as much on the popular tongue as that of Parnell. Among the leaders on the dog scare this morning is a long one in the Chronicle which says:-" Now that the excitement of the general elections is over, tured to knock at the door gently. No the excitement of the general elections is over, answer was made, and Marie concluded to dogs seem to bate taken the place of parlumentary candidates in arresting public attention. A recent police order for regulating the behavior of our canine friends has had the effect of getting a good many of their owners into trouble. The first thing that a person who leses a dog naturally does is to enquire after it at the nearest police station, and the first thing the police naturally does is to ask the enquirer whether he or she possesses a dog license. It appears that no less than eight hundred confiding individuals have been reluctantly compelled during the last few days to give an answer to this crucial question in the negative. The hydrophobia scare will largely increase England's

PARIS, Dec. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies will be requested by the Government to vote a sum of money that will enable Pasteur to es tablish a spacious hospital to be used for his treatment of persons buten by mad dogs.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

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

A French dentist named Duchesne has got into serious trouble owing to the death of a patient while under the influence of laughing gas. The French law requires, it seems, what is not required here or in England, the presence of a doctor, when augusthetics are applied. Dechesne made a false declaration to the effect that the doctor whom he called in when the patient failed to revive had been present all the time of the operation, and this is going against him.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician having had placed in his hands by a returned Medical Missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent care of Consumption Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having leaves the house that when she does it makes this hubbub. Calm yourself, good woman. Courtney, what ails you?"

Mr. Courtney had turned suddenly deathly pale. They went hurriedly into Angelina's room. The empty bed was all that looked alarming there.

Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., after having tested its wonderful curative powers, in hundreds of cases desires to make it known to such mes may need it. The Recipe will be sent free with full directions for preparing and using end 2 cent stamp. Address Dr. W. H. Armstrong, 44 North 4ta ,St., Philadelphia. Pa. Name this paper.) IS EVERY BODY DRUNK?

Among the many stories Lincoln used to relate was the following: Trudging along a lonely road one morning on my way to the county seat, Judge ---- overtook me with his wagon and invited me to a seat.

We had not gone far before the wagon began to wobble. Said I, "Judge, I think your coachman has taken a drop too much." Putting his head out of the window, the judge shouted: "Why, you infernal scoundrel, you are drunk!"

Turning round with great gravity, the coachman said: "Be dad! but that's the firs' rightful s'eision your Honor's giv'n 'n twel'mont!

If people knew the facts they would be surprised to learn how many people reel in the streets who never "drink a drop." They are the victims of sleeplessness, of drowsy days, of apoplectic tendencies, whose blood is set on fire by uric acid. Some day they will reel no mcr. - they will drop dead, just because they haven't the moral courage to defy useless professional attendance, and by use of the wonderful Warner's safe cure neutralize the uric acid in the system and thus get rid of the "drunk ness of the blood."-The American Kural Ilome.

"IRISH AND FRENCH."

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. SIR,-With sorrow mixed with shame, indignation an contempt, I notice under the above caption the slavish and debasing effinsions of a Kingston scribe who, save the mark, styles himself "A Free Irish Catholic." epithet should find a place in the columns of the Irish Canadian. It is not my purpose to indicate the character or motives of the unfortunate Louis Riel from the aspersions of his Kingston censure, that task is in better hands than mine, I will only discuss the principle involved in his execution, viewing the circumstances and influences which prompted the perpetration of that act. The censor referred to says: The motto of the Grit press has ever heen, t evil be done that good may come of it; that is, good to themselves. But we see that active on that motte in various ways has left them a long time in the cold shade of opposi-Why, then, did Sir John and cabinet adopt that fatal motto in Louis Riel's case? Why has he flung down the gruntlet to the entire Catholic community of the Dominion through the scallold drop at Region, on November 16, 1885, at the bidding of the Orange order? Is it that good may come of it-to his party or to the Grit party.

Sir John's Kingston slave is fearfully ap-prehensive lest the Catholics of the country may take up the bloody glove referred to and fling it in his master's face and hurl him from power. It will be a sad day for them if they fail to do so as the insult offered is too galling to be ever forgiven or condoned through any cowardly motives. Ignatius Snooks (for as such I only know him) says the assertion of the Tribune "that Riel was hanged for the murder of Scott in 1870 to gratify Orange hate and while doing so let him pause to is false." But the Tribune is not the only authority for that charge, as we shall presently see. He says that Riel was because the blood of priests and innocent white settlers cried to Heaven for vengeance. Why, then, have the bishops of these priests, etc., prayed the Government for a commutation of Riel's sen tence, and why were their prayers disregarded? Let Mr. Spooks answer if he dares: le him also tell the reason why Jackson, Riel's secretary, an Englishman and a Protestint, got off under a sham plea of insanity, sent to Selkirk Lunatic Asylum, and let out of that institution through a side door a few weeks after; also, why Scott, a Scotchman and a Protestant, was acquitted by the same court that condemned Riel. Let such men as Mr. Snooks bear these stinging facts in mind.

As regards the fallen priests, Sir John himself has acknowledged the invaluable services proved more potent with him. It is quite cool of Mr. Snooks to tell us that it was for the blood of priests, etc, that Riel was hanged and not for the shooting of Scott, but Parsons Potts and Wild and the Orangemen themselves are better authority on the matter. Hear Parson Potes on the subject. Before the present month (i.e. November, 1885) closes the last tragedy in connection with the North-West robellion shall become a fact of history, and Ocangeism shall triumph and Garvey-blood of Se tt that has been crying for vengeance, shall be avenged. Will Brother Snooks tell us whence did Brother Ports get the (to him) consoling assurance as to Riel's fate and the consequent avenging of the bood of Scott? Will he further contend that it was the blood of priests and innocent white settlers that was avenged by the hanging of Louis Riel? For some further information on the subject let him consult recent numbers of the Orange Scatinel and the Toronto World

He complains because some speakers on the Champ de Mars of Montreal have compared Riel to some historical personages, and adds, "Verily their idol is made of clay." will not stop to examine how far such com parisons are justifiable; but granting that Riel was all that the malevolence of his most inveterate enemies chose to portray him, I contend that he is more worthy of commemoration than the heroes of the scarlet order, Scott and Hacket. Our growler himself com pares Riel to El Mahdi, the hero of the S.u the present.

Our Kingston mentor affects to be very submissive to what he is pleased to designate as priestly authority, and is very angry with those who are not as submissive as himself to that particular authority. But I fail to see where priestly authority in its proper sense comes in in this connection or wherein such authority has been contemned. Surely detwenty priests does not constitute rebellion mutically asserts that it is, but I defy him or Orange demon. If any ecclesiastic of Outario penned that letter it must be Ray. Father the recognition they deserve. Record, whose paper has been trying to fix has backed down since the soubbing admin-Dowd is orthodox and Father Coffey heterodox. I could name a worthy Priest who re cently declared from the Altar of his church that Sir John must go because he yielded to Orange hate in the case of Riel, and urged his people to act like men and resent.

no use in dragging the names of bishops and priests into this unhappy conflict in order to strike each other over their respective shoulders, let us like men strike out from our own shoulders, and let the clergy do the same should they take different sides in the contest. But if our mentor must needs do so, we must protest against being excommunicated by him merely for differing in opinion with those of them whom he may happen to take for his guide and dub infallible. Let him study common sense theology ere he presumes to read Tue Post and those who agree with it (unent the Riel case) out of the church. The matter at issue is a legitimate subject for diecussion,-it affects priests and laymen alike, although it may not be prudent for the former to take part in it at present, especially in Ontario. It is a momentuous question fraught with imminent danger to the future peace and security of the Catholics of this unfortunate country, especially of Orange Ontario. It is rank hypecrisy, to presume that all the indignation which now prevails throughout

the country among Catholics has been aroused

merely on account of the hanging of Riel, The real question at issue is whether this country shall henceforth be ruled in the Orange lodges on the internecine basis of race and religious prejudices, begotten of that hateful faction and its endorsers. Sir John has at length laid the foundation of Orange ascendancy, at Regina, in the blood of Louis Divid Riel, on the 16th of November, 1885. By that das tardly act he has ruptured a great party and jeopardized, if not actually sacrificed, the best interests of the country which he has so long and so successfully governed. It is a sad and humiliating ending to a long and honorable career. By his duplicity he has and ignoble heritage; and, although they spurn the legacy, they feel it, especially the Conservative portion of them. Well they may exclaim: Oh! for shame, Sir John, why have you in your old age so basely deserted your faithful old friends and have betaken vourself to the camp of that insiduous faction which the Prince of Wales (through his sage advisers) had spurned. You had the burning words of the venerable Duke of Newcastle. regarding the evil principles and peace destroying influences of that faction, ringing in your ears, but you beeedd not their warnings. We fondly hoped that your career would close so honorably us the benefactor of the country and its people, irrespective of race or creed, that we should ever revere your memory, and take pride in handing down your name to our posterity. But instead of all this we and our posterity shallever execrate your name and memory. It is now our sad task to seek the hest and most legitimate means of disposing of that precious heirloom you have left us, and in seeking such means and in properly applying them we findly hope we shall be assisted by all those of the Protestant community who are not bigots and frauds like you. In conclusion I beg to direct Mr. Snooks' attention to Mr. Philip Thompson's indignant letter anent the execution of Louis David Riel; let him con that letter over, consider whether he or I voices the sentiments of the great mass of the Irish Catholics of the Dominion, Furthermore, I beg to protest against his seeking to drag the Irish Catholics of the country down to his own low level, under the blood stained banner of Orangeism. For there is no being on God's earth more hateful and despicable than the voluntary slave who licks the hand that smites him, and tells his kindred, also smitten, to do the same. For he is half a knave and all a slave, who rates his kindred thus.

When I began this letter I did not intend to subscribe my name to it; but I have changed my mind in that respect, as I seem to hide myself under a nom de plume from the man who could pen so stavish an epistle, and who lacks the courage of his convictions, if he has any convictions. I will take no further notice of his ravings, as I scorn to con tend with him on any topic whatever, much

this trying crisis, and that we are he protected from Orange aggression by the wisdom of the humane and justice loving portion of the Protestant community, I beg to subscribe myself yours respectfully,
PATRICK JAMES O'SHEA.

Lucan, Dec. 11th, 1885.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN.

I cannot but admire the firm and noble stand you have taken on the Riel question There may never offer a better opportunity than the present one to bring on the good understanding and close relationship of feeling that should exist between the Irish and French Catholics of the Dominion, and, perceiving this, you immediately struck the harmonious chord.

Irish and French Catholics ought to join in love, for, not to ment on other considerations, Orangemen and all the howling bigots in the country are united in hate against them. With intelligent and fair-minded Protestants we can, and will, live in peace and harmony, but with organized higotry, with illegal resociations whose very existence is a reminder of enuity and strife, on incentive to disturbance and a perpetual menace to the liberties of a large portion of the community, we cannot.

At this critical phase of our inational existence, we are more than ever in need of men to whose hands the destinies of Canada can be safely intrusted, men who will not falter at the hour of trial but will do their outy fearlessly, acting in all emergencies as justice and the public weal demands, regardless dan, and says that the cause of both was the and the public weal demands, regardless unjustifiable. Well, let that matter pass for of party consideration or the threatening attitude of the promoters of faction and dis cord. Surely such men can be found in our midst. Let them be called to the posts of

honor and trust. Whoever may be called, there is one who should not be forgetten. It is one who will not likely ever be swayed by the threatening manifestoes of Orange lodges, one who has never shown any hankering after clining to accept the counsels of one or even | popularity(experience shows that popularity is not always a sound claim to preforment), against priestly authority when the subject but who is none the less worthy of the esis an open question. Our mentor very dog | teem and confidence of the Catholic people of Canada, one who has pursued a straightany other person to prove his thesis. He forward, consistent, honorable course ever accuses The Post of being rebellious against since he entered public life, and whose pripriestly authority because it declines to accept | vate life has always been above reproach, a the counsel of Father Dowd anent the present | man who is second to none in the Dominion agitation, Ho says THE POST published a letter of Canada as a writer and orator on the purporting to be from a distinguished ecclesi- score of general attainments, and that man is the Hon. T. W. Anglin, Catholics, Irish astical dignitary stating he was opposed to the Hon. T. W. Anglin. Catholics, Irish the hanging of Riel because called for by the Catholics in particular, may well be prout of him. His merits have scarcely yet received There are Colley, the talented editor of the Catholic very few such men in the Dominion, and the few there are should not be left in the shade. the onus of the hanging of Riel on the Orruge | Personal feetings and considerations might influence in the Cabinet. But Father Unity sensetimes favor others less worthy, but even in ordinary circumstances our likings or disistered by Father Dowd. Hence Father likes should be set aside, and men chosen and elevated on their merits.

A FRENCH CATHOLIC.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, biliousness or constipational the insult thus offered them in common with you will never be without them. They are conferred a degree upon Lord Carnarvon to their French brethren by Sir John A. Mac-pur-ly vegetable. Small and easy to take, mark his services in behalf of Canadian donald. Is he also heterodox? Now there is

CARLETON PLACE, ONT.

(Special Correspondence of THE POST.)

Every preparation is being made by our astor and people for the Grand Mass which is to be sung in St. Mary's Church on Christmas morning. On this joyous occasion, to which all Catholics look forward with religiaus rejoicings, Henri Dumont's beautiful Messe koyale will be produced for the first time by a full choir with organ accompaniment. With this object in view, the members of the choir have been practicing very regu-larly for some time past, and a decided improvement is now noticeable in their singing. Miss Rose Dowd, in her solos, gives evidence of great musical talent, and the same might be said of Mrs. W. Donegan, with whom she sings several duets in a pleasing manner. Miss Nettie Cornell, the talented young organist, is also possessed of a tine voice, and frequently renders valuable services in this respect. Miss Burke and the Misses Girouard are also deserving of praise for their pleasing vocal contributions. Among the gentlemen Messrs. Marion and Lavallee take leading parts and are ably assisted by Mesars. Tierney, Welsh and Frank Cornell. In conclusion, a word of praise may be given to Muster George Cornell, a bright little fellow of eleven years, who sings several solos with an accuracy remarkable for one so young. Work on the new presbytery for the Rev.

Father O'Donohue is progressing favorably, and the edifice is beginning to present a very pretty appearance. The beautiful mansard roof which has just been completed, sets the building off in good style and places it among the finest looking residences in the town. There are very fine buildings in town left the Catholics of the Dominion a bitter little doubt that after the completion of the new presbytery this style of building, so prevalent in Montreal and throughout the Province of Quebec, will be more generally followed by the cit zens of Carleton Place. Father O'Donohuo's residence will be com pleted and occupied by next May, and it is the earnest wish of every one of his parishioners that he may long live to enjoy the fruits

of his labors. Discussion on the subject of the execution of Louis Riel is not so general or so warm in town now as it was some time ago, but there is still a numerous class of our citizens who are as much interested in the question to-day, and will be until the Macdonald Governmen is driven from power, as they were on the black 16th of November, 1885. Those who believe in equal rights to all and prefer simple justice to a criminal pandering to Orange bigotry, follow closely the course pursued by such noble and fearless journals as THE Post and Catholic Record, and they will in future know in what quarter to place their support. The independent stand taken by THE Post in the grave crisis through which we are passing is very highly spoken of by an influential body here, and if its circulation has not already extended in this quarter, it soon will

be. We have many fair minded men in town wno take a calm view of the whole situation, placing their sympathies with our French Canadian fellow-citizens, and approve of a close and lasting union between the French and Irish Canadians, but are content to wait until the next general elections when, by silent and constitutional means, they will show their supreme disgust for the corrupt ministry of Ottawa, and teach the hero of the l'acifice scandal and his submissive followers that justice cannot be tampered with, or the rights of a numerous people trampled under fout for no other reason than to gratify Ocauge hatred. Nor will the numerous denials that the Orangemen had anything to do with the hanging of Riel have their intended effect. The fact is too glaringly apparent to be contradicted, and, in consequence the gent eman whose " hands are clean" and his contemptible clique must go trom power, it is to be honed never to return.

The fashionable tailoring establishment of Mr. J. S. Galvin, on Bridge street, has been | two bottles of it I feel quite cured, greatly impreved during the past live or six wteks. Mr. Galvin's trade is a very exten-Trusting that wise connects shall prevail in sive one, and is steadily increasing. He is a generous, petalotic Irich Conadon.

_____ LOWER RENTS.

IRISH TENANTS REPUSING TO PAY THEIR LANDLORDS EXCEPT AT GREAT REDUC-

DUBLIN, Dec 16 -Sir Richard John Musgrave, the fifth baronet since that honor was conferred on the author of the "History of the Irish Rebellion of 1798," and who is now in the United States on a tour, was to-day practically invited by the tenants of his estate at Tourin, Cappoquin, county Waterford, to return home. A procession of tenants went in a body, headed by two priests, to Lady Musgrave and demanded a general reduction of thirty per cent. This she refused, though promising a generous consideration in individua cases of distress. The tenants then left without paying anything, and banked their

rents, less the thirty per cent. In the same county, at Lismore Castle, the Lish seat of the Dake of Devenshire, the father of the Marquis of Hartington, the tenants held a meeting and refused the offer of a reduction of twenty per cent. They demanded a forty per cent. They de-manded a forty per cent. reduction, and declined to pay anything un-less that was conceded. On the pro-perty of the Earl of Huntingdon, Mr. Woodroffe, Captain Palliser, Major Chumley and many other landlords a similar course has been pursued, though in many cases reductions of from fifteen to twenty per cent were offered by the owners. Since the elec-tions have been decided in favor of the Nationalists it will undoubtedly occur that hundreds of tenants, emboldened by Mr. Parnell's success, will follow this lead.

Information also reached here to-night that this morning Mr. Platt, a landlord whose residence is in Cork, assisted by three bailiffs with an escort of eighty police, left Tipperary and proceeded to the evicted lands at Ballyconroy, near Limerick Junction, to take possession of the premises into which the Lourigan lamily had been placed some weeks ago by a party of disguised and armed men. When the force arrived the chapel bell tolled and a large crowd assembled at the doors. The windows of the farm house were barred and Father Murphy, appealing to the people, prevented a collision between them and the authorities, and an arrangement was made that possession of the evicted property should be duly secured, but nevertheless new trouble is feared.

THE LICENSE ACT.

DECISION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON THE DOMINION ACT APPEAL.

TORONTO, Dec. 17 .- Mr. Mowat, Attorney-General, received a cable despatch this after noon that the decision of the Privy Council in the Dominion License Act appeal case was rendered to day, upholding the Provinces on every point and sustaining the right of all the Provinces of Confederation to exclusively control the issue of licenses.

LORD CARNARYON HONORED. LONDON, Dec. 16 .- Dublin University has mark his services in behalf of Canadian

AN ALARMING DISEASE AFFLICTING A NUMEROUS CLASS.

The disease commences with a slight de-

rangement of the stomach, but, if neglected, it in time involves the whole frame, embrace ing the kidneys, liver, pancreas, and, in fact, the entire glandular system, and the afflicted drags out a miserable existence until death gives relief from suffering. The disease is often mistaken for other complaints; but if the reader will ask himself the following questions, he will be able to determine whether he himself is one of the afflicted: —Have I distress, pain, or difficulty in breathing after eating? Is there a dull, heavy feeling attended by drowsiness? Have the eyes a yellow tinge? Does a thick, sticky, mucous gather about the gums and teeth in the mornings, accompanied by a disagreeable taste? Is the tongue coated? Is there pain in the side and back? Is there a fullness about the right side as if the liver were enlarging? there costiveness? Is there vertigo or dizziness when rising suddenly from a horizontal position? Are the secretions from the kidneys scanty and highly coloured, with a deposit after standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent parpitation of the heart? These various sympoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dread ful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectingtion. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and kidneys begome more and more diseased, rheumatic pains appear, and the usual treatment proves entirely unavailing against this latter agonising disorder. The origin of this malady is indicestion or dyspepsia, and a small quantity of the proper medicine will remove the disease if taken in its incipiency. It is most important that the disease should be promptly and properly treated in its first stages, when a little medicine will elect a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be personered in until every vestige of the disease is cradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to a healthy condition. The surest and most effectual remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17 Farrington Road, London, E.C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the discuse, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882.

Sir, -Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spend ng pounds in medicines, I was at last persus ded to try Mother Selgel's Camatica Corney, and am thankful to say have dealed riore benefit from it than any other medicine is ver took, and would advise ar yone suffering from the same complaint to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselv If you like to make use of this testimoni you are quite at liberty to do so.

Yours respectfully (Signed)

R. TURNER. Seiget's Operating Pills are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition. They cure costiveness.

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 Syrap, I found relief, and after taking

I am, Sir, yours truly,

Mr. A. J. White Hensingham, Whitehaven, Cab. 1915, 2363, Mr. A. J. White, -bear fire 1 was for some time allieted with piles, and was ad v.scd to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial, which I did. I am now happy to state that it has restored me to complete health,—I re-

it has restored me ar and main, yours respectfully,

John H. Lightfoot.

15th August, 1883. Dear Sir,—I write to tell you that Mr. Henry Hillier, of Yatesbury, Wilts, informs me that he suffered from a severe form of indigestion for upwards of four years, and took no end of doct r's medicine without the slightest benefit, and declares Mother Seigel's Syrup which he got from me has saved his

Yours truly, (Signed) N. Webb, Mr. White.

Chemist, Calne September 8th, 1883. Dear Sir,-I find the sale of Seigel'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 Vincent A. Wills, (Signed) Chemist-Dentist To Mr. A. J. Whit

Merthyr Tydv 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

The other day a customer came for two ottles of Syrup and said "Mother Seigel" had sayed 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 that 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,

W. BOWKER. (Signed) To A. J. WHITE, Esq. A. J WHITE, (limited) 67 St James

street. Montreal.

For sale by all druggists and by A. J. White (limited) 67 St. James street, city.

THE POPE PROTESTS.

PARIS, Dec. 15 .- The Pope has protested to the French Government against the action of M. Goblet, Minister of Public Instruction, for stopping the stipends of thirty-nine priests for alleged intervention in the recent elections. The Pope claims that the suspension of these religious stipends is an infringement of the concordat.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN

CHINA. Rome, Dec. 15.—The college of the Propaganda aunounces that up to November 1 in the vicariate of Cochin China nine missionaries, seven native priests, sixty catechists, two hundred and seventy members of religious orders and twenty four thousand Christians were massacrede I'wo hundred parishes, seventeen orphan asylums and ten convents were destroyed and two hundred convents were destroyed and twenty-five churches were burned,

66 MHB TRUE WITNESS'

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WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 23, 1885

WE devote considerable space this week te a verbation reproduction of the manifesto issued by Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, en the situation and public affairs in the North-West. It should be in the hands of every citizen of the Dominion, and should receive their most careful consideration, if they desire to become familiar with the merits of the great question which is now before the country, and to be in a position to deal intelligently and effectively with it.

Some of the lordly snobs who have been elected to the British Parliament have been taunting the Irish party on th. humble call ing and limited wealth of its memoers. As almost every member of the English Capinet is a peer or a relative of one, it may be intaresting to see to what extent they feed at the public crib. Taking the past fifteen years, we find that the Dukes have received from the national treasury the sum of \$48,-\$00,000.00; the Marquises, \$41,529,750.00; and the Earls the enormous figure of \$240,-900,010.00. These are large sums, and no 10,000 families of those who are not peers have received a one-hundredth part of the amount. It may be an excellent plan that the executive should be in the hands of the aristocracy, but cheap it is not. These Brakmins know how to take care of themand their relatives.

Tax "value of human testimony" has long been a matter of doubt, and has been so written on by sceptical and cynical critics. The story which runs to the effect that Sir Walter Raleigh coased to write a history on which he was engaged, in consequence of the conflicting testimony of certain persons in describing an event of which he was an eyewitness, is well enough knowing. The Russian game, in which one person describes a certain transaction, all the company then writing down their record of the event, supplies an interesting and entertaining example of the evolution of evidence. Here is a singular apecimen of the same evolution, from s Chicago paper, which gravely informs its readers that :

Over in Montreal several members of a social club who wished to rid themselves of the pressure of other members, put arsenic in their soup, an i the scheme came very near being a great success. The black ball is quite effective in keeping obnoxious people out of a olub, but when they once get in nothing is more likely to cause their departure than

It will now be in order for the "several members" to rise and explain, demand satisfaction, or do something. It is certainly very clear that the police have been on the wrong scent.

Our esteemed contemporary, La Presse, contains in its issue of last evening a singularly | as the Gazette. His Grace says:able and correct review of the political situation in Great Britain and Ireland. The relations between the great parties that are at present disputing the reins of government are weighed and appreciated with a skill that denotes the closest familiarity with the conditions of political life in the United Kingdom. The writer in La Presse touches the keynote of the whole situation when he says " that at the present juncture there is only one " possible policy for England; and it is not so "much the Independence of Ireland which is 'in question as the necessity for England "itself to reconquer its own independence, by "letting Ireland take care of herself and by "granting her Home Rule. The same neces-"fight against Mr. Parnell that it so it has been with the World. "would be brought about, but on "great moral defeat which has been sustainquestion in a clear and true light before our der the operation. French-Canadian fellow-citizens and teaches

extermination or annihilation by thirty mil- truth, is not a paper entitled to indulge in Minister "to stop the paper," then our Home Rule is granted to Ireland. It declares

LET TRUTH PREVAIL AND JUSTICE | its contemporaries.

UUR esteemed contemporary the Montreal column article on Archbishop Taché's letter, to which we referred yesterday, could not is a stranger. repress its just indignation at the dishonest and treacherous use made of His Grace's utterances by the Government organ for party purposes. The Herald has manfully placed its protest on record against this improper and discreditable attempt at juggling with the venerable Archbishop's letter by the to Montreat, and the Cabinet Minister's Gazette, and warns the public against the decaption which the Tory organ has tried to practice upon its readers. The Herald says:

We have seldom read a more dishonest, or more grossly perverted, summary of a public address than that given yesterday by the Gazette of Archbishop Tache's letter. Our contemporary, having published the letter in full, appears to have thought it necessary to publish, under the editorial head, an offset to some of the points made by the Archbishop, especially in connection with maladministra-tion in the North-West. The summary was specially prepared for partisan purposes and in the hope of confusing the public mind in regard to matters in which the public are taking a deeper interest day by day.

We can youch for the truth and correctness of the charges thus brought by the Herald against its morning contemporary.

Notwithstanding the solemn protest of WILL BE ALLOWED IN ANY CASE EXCEPT WHEN Mgr. Taché against the unwarranted and disloyal use of the names of Fathers André and Fourmond, and also of His Lordship Bishop Grandin, by the Government organs and attorneys, to make out a case of "selfishness" against Louis Riel, the Gazette holds up Father André as an accusing witness against the victim of Regina. The missionaries who suffered the most from the rebellion never cried for vengeance, and as 1 gr. Taché says, they gave testimony, of which the natural conclusion was certainly not the scaffold."

Let the Canadian people ponder well these subjoined words of the Archbishop, and see what justification the partisans of a guilty government can plead in misrepresenting the sentiments and views of the noble and self-sacrificing missionaries, to create religious and national prejudice against a man who is no longer alive to defend himself, and to bring odium and dishonor on the name of the dead chief of the half breeds.

"I regret exceedingly that men from whom something better might be expected should so have forgotten themselves as to attempt to lay the responsibility of this extreme measure on the very parties the least capable of advising it. The missionaries have suffered, but the missionaries never cried for vengeance. The only two among them summoned to give their evidence at the trial, seve it in favor of the defence. Why as-sume the shame ul role of repeating the trial of the unfortunate victim before the public by invoking the evidence of the Roy. Fa-thers Andre and Fourmond who both, under oath, gave testimony of which the natural conclusion the truth prevail. The Government allowed the execution; it has, therefore, the responsibility or the act, and it is shameful to strive to make it weigh on others whom it was never thought ne-cessary to consult in the matter."

But where the Gazette mingles effrontery with dishonesty is where it asserts that the Archbishop had no sympathy with Riel, and that His Grace did not question Riel's sense of the responsibility of his conduct, thus leaving its readers under the impression that Mgr. Taché did not believe the Metis had grievances, and that he concurred in the execution of their leader. How far this is from the truth may be judged from the fact that His Grace deliberately says that "the "troubles could and should have been prevented," and adds:

"It is sad to think that nothing short of bloodshed and expenditure of millions could bring those that have the management of public affairs in one or another capacity to comprehend that the Northwest is not only a vast tract of country but, moreover, that there are vast social questions which are far from having obtained a satisfactory solution.'

And further on, when dealing directly with the person of Riel, the Archbishop repudiates distinctly and emphatically the sentiments attributed to him by such papers

"For my part, an observation of twenty years' duration has led me to convictions diametrically opposed to those which are invoked. * The natural consequences of my convictions on the sad subject were rejected, and the hope I had entertained to the end vanished.

The task of blinding the Canadian people to the true aspects of the most momentous question raised in our history, and of trying to shirk the real issue, will not succeed.

Truth will prevail and justice must be

SETTING THE WORLD RIGHT.

WE had no idea that there was so much of the bad egg about the Toronto World. A "sity imposes itself upon both Tories and bad egg passes as good until it is hit and "Liberals alike; and if a coalition had the cracked, then rushes forth an odor which at "slightest raison d'eire it would not be to once destroys one's faith in its purity. And lying in both instances the World has cheeked

We had been pleased to consider it as be-"the centrary to yield to the right loughest to the class of respectable journals, Ministers to stop the paper. "In demands of Ireland with to make but it would appear that our faith in its. It brings in the challeng the public opinion of England accept the decempy and fairness was much misplaced. Cities to name the lady We have recently been obliged to apply the "ed by both its governing parties." There lank of correction to some of its statements, are many such philosophical touches through. but, like the bad egg that is hit and cracked, out the article. It places the Anglo Irish the World has only proved its rottenness un-

the use of such vigorous epithets as "black- answer is briefly that it lies - under a mistake. guardly" to describe the attitude of any of

It is always a matter of much repugnance to us to have to enter into a discussion with Herald, after reading the Gazette's two writer who is incapable of using the language of a gentleman, and to whose pen truth

> But, as in love, one must often stoop to conquer, so in journalism one must often get down to a contemporary's level to serve the public interest and the cause of truth.

> The World's trouble originated from two distinct events, viz.: Mr. J. D. Edgar's visit wife's letter to "stop the paper." Our western contrere, for what reason or purpose we do not know, startled Ontario one morning with the intelligence that the Montreal Post had been whooping it up one week for Mr. Edgar, and then apurning and jeering at the gentleman the next. We at once called the attention of the World to the incorrectness of its statement, and politely informed it that we were neither in the "whooping it up" or in the "jeering" line of business, and that we had expressed neither approval nor disapproval of Mr. Edgar's political course as our columns sould testify.

This retort courteous evidently did not please the World, for in its last issue it is cut in an abusive article which is no more truthful than ics predecessors. It alleges that "THE POST editorially praised Mr. Edgar for " the action he had taken in the Riel matter, " and that we extolled him for having aban-" doned the Orange lodges."

As a matter of fact, we neither endorsed Mr. Edgar's action in the Riel question, nor did World does not tell the truth. Our want of mention of Mr. Edgar was, however, not due to any opposition to his line of conduct on either question. Oa the contrary, now that the occasion offers to say it, we consider that Mr. Edgar's views and sentiments on the Northwest troubles are honorable to him as a loyal citizen and a true Canadian. His efforts to bring about the downfall of a guilty and mischievous administration are highly commendable and will meet with popular approval and support.

Now, as to Mr. Edgar's abandonment of Orangeism. Twenty-five years ago, at the age of 19, Mr. Edgar was proposed as a member of an Orange lodge. He attended two meetings at the time, and has had no sort of councetion with the Orange order since. We give Mr. Edgar's reasons for shaking the dust of the lodge from his shoes so soon after his admission. They are creditable to him as a christian and a politician. He says :--

"Young as I was, it became only too apparent to me that the whole thing was an attempt to introduce religious prejudices into politics, and to implant in the soil of Canada for party political purposes and hideous strifes and traditional feuds that have so long been Ireland's curse. I soon began to feeland a larger experience has convinced methat the ordinary warters of political parties was certainly not the scaffold? in Canada is keen and hot, and productive things are carried on so far as of personal ill feeling enough without adding to torture one so kind as Bishop to it the bitterness of religious quarrels, and Grandin, by ascribing to him a the exotic fends of other lands. I know Grandin, by ascribing to him a the exotic fends of other lands. I know too and teelings. And all that, it is boldly said, is in order to have they do succeed in preserving their independent. they do succeed in preserving their independence, it is a sad disappointment to the wirepullers of the order. In Canada we have too miny differences of race, creek and language to be ablessafely to introduce other elements of discord. I believe that it is not by the extension of an order that is regarded as a menace to large bodies of our fellow-citizens that we can promote the welfare of our country, but by earnestly trying to find a common ground of loyalty to Canada, her present and her future, upon which good Canadians of all creeds and of all races may heartily unite.'

For that action THE POST, in common with every true lover of Canada, does extol Mr. Edgar. As soon as he saw and understood

of strife and discord. Perhaps the World cannot say as much, and that is why this public denunciation of Orangeism puts it in such bad humor. The World has been so hard pressed that it has taken one of our articles, satirizing the political efforts of poets, to prove that we disapproved of Mr. Edgar's political course. Our contemporary is dishonest in this. We may think a great deal of Tennyson as a poet, and mighty little of him as a legislative peer. And so with a politician; as such he might be able and clever, but in the role of a poet he might cut a sorry figure. The World should know that we do not judge a public man by his poetical offusions, nor a poet by his public acts.

Now about that famous letter to "stop the paper."

The World seems to be deeply interested in the matter, and its ourlosity to know the name of the lady is amusing. Our Western confrere first alleged that THE POST had stated that it was the wife of a Catholic Cabinet Minister who "stopped the paper." We at once reminded the World that we did not say it was the wife of a Catholic Mininter.

Thereupon, in its next issue, our confrere asserted that THE Post said it was the wife of a Protestant Cabinet Minister. We again reminded the World that we did not say it was the wife of a Protestant Minister. Caught it out, and now says that The Posr received no letter from the wife of any of the Cabinet

It brings in the challenge of the Ottawa Citizen to name the lady and says we are unable to answer it. We laid down an easy condition for the Citizen to fill, and upon the fulfilment of which we would accept its challenge. That condition the Citizen is afraid to

even when five million are threatened with that reiterates a lie to give it a semblance of ceive a letter from the wife of a Cabinet the effrontery to threaten civil war if

GLADSTONE AND HOME RULE. THERE is no astonishment in the ranks of the Irish party at Mr. Gladstone's present solicitude to settle the Irish question. It has long been an acknowledged fact that the expremier yearned to undo the nefarious work of Pitt, and to pose as the one British statesman in almost a century who was capable of grappling with the stupendous problem. His vast ambition, fired by the splendor of the work, has made him desire to round off his public career with the settle ment of a question which has ever been a source of trouble and weakness to the Empire. A despatch says that Gladstone's recent utterances, both during and since the campaign, have now been narrowly scanned by the Parnellites. The inference is drawn that, although he would prefer to be able to ignore l'arnell through a large majority, he always left a door open through which to meet the Irish leader. Therefore it was Parnell's secret wish, although nobody in England has yet discovered it, that Gladstone should have a small majority, just enough to swear by, and enable him to breg that, after all, he granted Home Rule from pure love of justice.

Events have already justified Mr. Parnell's forecast. The proofs are now plain that Gladstone has definitely decided not only to deal with the question of Home Rule, but to grant Ireland her National Parliament.

THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE Gazette and other Government organs have been endeavoring to show that Mgr. we extel him for his abandonment of the un- Taché was opposed to and condemned the holy ways of Orangeism. Consequently the | political movement which has in view the punishment of Sir John Macdonald and his Government for their mal-administration of the affairs of the North-West. But on this, as on every other point, these party organs have unblushingly misrepresented the views of the Archbishop, and made their readers believe exactly the reverse of what His Grace has written. On the right of the people of Canada to judge and condemn the Federal Government is connection with the question breacherously injure an opponent who is of the North-West troubles, Archbishop Taché writes as follows :--

> "I will not dissemble that the 'pain I have experienced since "the beginning of our troubles, "instead of being relieved, was greatly increased during the last three weeks. I am not making fallusion to a movement which " would be only political and kept within he limits, already so broad, of the constitution. Let those who have a vote to give, whether in parliament or on the "their inmost conscience, and in "the balance of their love of country, and then let them vot "such is their right and their

Let those who have a vote to give, whether in Parliament or at the polls, vote according [their duty. That is all we ask. And it is sands of citizens, propagating lying statesimply to establish that right and to secure the performance of that duty, of which His Grace speaks, that the political movement, which gives the Gazette, Mail and other party organs so much displeasure, has been inaugu rated and sustained by the people.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

One of Sir John A. Macdonald's most cherished objects and his favorite policy have been to limit and ourtail the legislative rights of the Provinces. He has always sought to centralize authority at Ottawa. The governments of the Provinces have had to stand by justice and right. no more insidious and persisent enemy than the Federal Premier. He has the unholy aims of Orangeism, he did not time and again originated or fathered hesitate one moment, but cast saide the deman | legislation which was calculated to put the brakes on the powers of the Provinces. Fortunately, however, he is not always successful. His last attempt at robbing the Provinces of their rights was in alding and countenancing the passage of the McCarthy against THE POST. License Act. But the Privy Council, to which the matter had been appealed, has just issued a decision by which the right of the Federal authorities to legislate on the subject of licenses is denied to them and is confirmed to the Provincial powers. The McCarthy Act has been declared unconstitutional by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and the contentions of the provinces are sustained all along the line against the claims of the Dominion, There must be very little knowledge of the constitution and very little respect for its provisions in the Dominion Parliament, or we would not find our representatives yielding so readily to ambitious and unscrupulous ministers and voting for measures that are unconstitutional on the face of them.

AN END TO THEIR RULE AND RUIN.

The so-called "Loyalists" and the Orange Tories are the same all the world over. As long as they hold the reigns of power, their loyalty is shoved into everybody's face, but if any movement is made to oust them out of office they kick like mules and will either "small confederation" or declare civil war, It is either rule or ruin with them. They do not take into consideration that they are the minority, and that it belongs to the majority to dictate and law down the law. to dictate and lay down the law.

We have seen the Mail and Gazette swear by all the gods that rather than allow Sir John to be turned out, they would smash the confederation into its original fragments. Across the water we find the same savage sentiment expressed by the organ of the Irish

them a salutary lesson of what union can do business to bolster up its false position and surance to the contrary, that we did not re- like the Mail and the Gazette here, that "if the demands of the Parnellites are untikely to follow.

The loyalty of the Daily Express was all solid enough as long as an insignificant minority ruled the destinies of the country, but to talk of giving the government of the country into the hands of the great bulk of the people would be too rude a shock for its lovalty. But, thank God, the Irish people are bent on one achievement, and that is to no longer permit the Orange faction either torule or ruin in Ireland. The Canadian people are pretty well determined to follow suit, and the Mail, with the Orange Sentinel, Gazette and other Orange Tory organs, may make their minds up to this fact that they are going to rule no longer, nor will they be allowed to

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AGAINST "THE POST.

The North-West millstone, which is around the neck of the Dominion Government, is dragging them down lower and lower. They first tried to prop themselves up with that Terrebonne letter from Hon. Mr. Chapleau, the Secretary of State; but it proved a feeble instrument, and was a totally inadequate barrier to stay the tide of popular indiguation and resist the great national upheaval.

Then came forth the memorandom of Sir Alexander Campbell, the ex-Minister of Justice. This document, which was remarkable as a suppressio veri, also failed to lighten the embarassment of the Government.

Having exhausted what might be termed fair means" of defence, they have taken to dark and foul means to avert the chastisement which the people have in store for them. This time it is the Minister of Inland Revenue, the Mon. John Costigan, who is acting as the tool of the Ministry.

We have before us a number of copies of a 'confidential" circular which Mr. Costigan is cies, especially the partisen nature of the sending by the thousand all over the country at the public expense. The object of the circular is to try and counteract the influence of THE POST in the country, and to Eghting tue Government in open day and on an open field.

We are free to admit, however, that the circular in itself is not of a very dangerous composition, but it serves to illustrate the desperate straits to which the Government is reduced, and the contemptible efforts of solution is also significant, and adds to the which they are capable to win a little sympathy.

We have been told by the party organs and farmers labor to such disadvantage. by the partisan friends of Mr. Costigan and the Ministry that THE Post did not voice "hustings, weigh all according to the Irish Canadian sentiment, and that it was without influence.

Now, if such were the case, how are we to "according to their convictions; explain the fact that the government machinery has been set in motion to work in mystery and darkness against THE Post. Surely the government departments have heavier and more legitimate work to do than to set a gang to their convictions—such is their right and of civil service employes to write to thouments against this paper.

> If THE Post was of no account, why take all this trouble to injure it !

The fact of the matter is THE POST is power in the land, and is the most faithful and fearless coho of the public sentiment on public questions. The government know it and it is that power they wish to undermine and that echo they wish to destroy.

They have undertaken a task which they cannot accomplish.

The people know who are their friends and who are their enemies. The people will cease to stand by THE POST when we cease

They are not to be influenced in their appreciation of our attitude by quotations from notoriously partisan and untruthful journals, such as the Ottawa Citizen or the Toronto World, and we can assure the Hon, John Costigan that he is losing his time and is gaining no credit by his underhand manipalation of their abusive and lying productions

A man who has covert recourse to calumny to injure an opponent, and is afraid to meet him in the light of day is generally put down as a contemptible sneak and a cowardly villain. But what shall we say, what shall the world say of the government of a great country, of Ministers of the British Crown, who do not hesitate to play the same debasing and miserable role to win a point against a public journal which has the courage to charge them with their misdeeds and to urge the people to drive them from place and power, and put an end to their maladministration of public affairs.

We will just reproduce the two extracts which our mighty Canadian Government through the instrumentality of Hon. John Costigan, have taken from the Toronto World, which we have already convicted of falsehood, and from the Ottawa Citizen, which writes to government order, and which they have sent broadcast over the land:

AN UN-IRISH ATTACK. "The Montreal Post complains bitterly because the wife of one of the Catholic ministers has withdrawn her subscription to that paper. Such action may appear petulant and undigni-

It has been generally understood that a prominent characteristic of the Irish race was the

minent characteristic of the Irish race was the deference which those of the male sex paid to women. Iudeed Irish gallantry is proverbial; but these appear to be degenerate days, and the Montreal Post seems to have sunk below the water-mark of even ordinary respectability. That journal pretends to represent the Irish Catholic element in Montreal. Whether it does der the operation.

A paper that goes into the fabrication

A paper that goes into the fabrication

A cacept, and so is the World.

A paper that goes into the fabrication

A paper that goes into the fabrica

appeared in a recent issue over the heading "A Cabinet Minister's wife says: 'Stop the Pa, er,' has given much offence to readers Home Rule is granted to Ireland. It declares that "if the demands of the Parnellites are granted, and any such scheme of Home Rule is attempted as Gladstone has been credited believe any Cabinet Minister's wife penned the prohibitory decimant. On the course the course to the course to make the Ca inet Minister's wife who took the trouble to write to it to have it "stopped." For our part, we do not believe any Cabinet Minister's wife penned the prohibitory decimant. On the course the with contemplating, civil war would not be prohibitory document. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that if THE POST received are of the opinion that it The FOST received such a letter, it was a fraud and a firgery—one of the numerous frauds perpetrated on the public oy Riel's Rouge friends. The criticisms of The Post are remarkable only for their ineffable meanness, and were evidently inspired by a malicious desire to make political capit lat the expense of deceasy and of that regard for women which influences the actions of a newspaper supposed to be respectable and

reputable.

We challenge THE POST to name the Minister's wife who wrote the letter in question.—[Ottawa Citizen, 3rd Dec., 1885.]

The World and Citizen have already been brought to their senses since the above was written. There was nothing very formidable in their tirades, but it was the best the Government could select to use against us. Mr. Costigan has got some of his brother Ministers to translate the above extracts into French, so that the World and the Citizen are made to talk French to our French Canadian fellow-citizens. Already a number of French Canadian clergymen have forwarded to us the anti Posr documents thus sent to them from Ottawa, and bearing Mr. Contigan's signature. They are disgusted with the tactics of the Ministry, and one parish priest had so little respect for the Ministerial circular that he tore it up and sent on the pieces just to show what he thought of it,

THE MANITOBA FARMERS.

In the farmers of Manitoba are to be believed, the condition of the brby province is far from being satisfactory. At the annual convention of the Farmers' Union, held in Winnipeg last Friday, a resolution was unanimously adopted setting forth the fact that the best interests of the province and the people were to a great extent made subordinative to the exigencies of political parties; also, that the future progress of the country is very seriously interfered with by the same exigenlocal houses; that the Province of Manitoba continues to feel the heavy pressure of the of the present high tariff, and in the opinion of the convention there should be a large reduction in the duties, especially on agricultural implements and building material.

These are serious complaints to be made by the men who have the greatest stake in the country, and who are removed from political and partisan strife. The fact that not a voice was raised against the passage of such a reweight and importance of the condemnation passed upon the system under which the

NOT IN HARMONY WITH THE MAJORITY

MR. W. J. WATTS, member for Drummond and Arthabaska in the Legislative Assembly, at Quebec, has forwarded his resignation to the Speaker. The despatch which announces this resignation adds that Mr. Watts has taken this step owing to the agitation against the government of Sir John Macdonald and to the fact that his views on the matter are not in sympathy with those of the majority of his constituents. This is a rather remarkable admission. Only last Saturday the Gazette had a long and exhaustive article to prove that the movement was dead, that the excitement was rapidly passing away, and that the people, on sober second thought, would have no more of it. But here is Mr. Watts after Mr. Joly, informing the country that, as men representing the people, they can no longer honorably continue in that capacity, because their views on a public question are not in harmony with those of the majority of their constituents. That is to say the position of affairs is exactly the reverse of what the Tory organs are vainly endeavoring to make the country believe. I all the representatives whose views are not in harmony with their constituents, only followed, as they should follow, the example of of Messrs. Watts and Joly, and resign their seats, the electors would be grateful to them, for then the public sentiment would not be suppressed or misrepresented, as new men who would be elected to fill their places would give true and honest expression to it.

ATTACK ON REV. FATHER COFFEY. A remarkable and significant coincidence with respect to Mr. Patrick Boyle's recent visit to Ottawa is the complete volte face of the Toronto Irish Canadian on the movement to defeat Sir John Macdonald's Government for the mal administration of the North-West affairs. After the commission of the political crime at Regina the Irish Canadian was among the oremost to denounce the demon of Orange; ism which had dictated the Government's line of conduct. It exhorted every honest elector in the country to cast their vote against any and all supporters of the Orange Tory Administration. The people of Canada had hoped the Irish Canadian would continue to act on its first inspirations, which were manly, independent and patriotic, and would fight a noble fight to the end. But the atmosphere of Ottawa had a most injurious and depressing effect. From being a stalwart and honest champion of right and justice for all classes of the community, the Irish-Canadian suddenly fell back and became the unnatural echo of the Government which it had so loudly and vigorously condemned. One of its first utterances after its "change of front" was an article in which abuse and slander of the vilest stamp were heaped upon the Rev. Father Coffey, the

new political and partisan convert. Speaking, however, of a change of front,

editor of the London Catholic Record. We

quote it for the edification of our readers as "a specimen of the zeal" exhibited by the

gentleman who runs the Record. At one time this consistent gentleman went out of his way on evil bent. With a malice and ferucity that would put to the blush its worst enemies, he launched his invectives against the Irish Land League, and denounced all connected with it—even virtuous and patriotic women—in terms not only bitter, but vile. This was in the days when the Land League was in its inferce. With a malice and ferocity that not only bitter, but vie. This was in its infancy - when the Land Le gue was in its infancy - when the Land Le gue was in its infancy when it was weak and struggling-yet that the time selected by the editor of the Catholic Record to deal it a blew below the belt—to assassinate a movement so tull of hope and promise to the Irish people. But the League survived the assaults of its enemies geutieman's stab included-till it had accomplished its mission and left behind a successor capable of completing the work which it had begun. I would be dangerous now to attack the Irish National League; so the editor of the Reard fawns where he dare not frown. And yet this is the centleman who talks of changing front

No comments on the abusive and vitupera hive language contained in the above extract. are necessary ; but as to the nature of the charge brought against Father Coffey, that he had do nounced the Irish Land League in its infancy and all connected with it, we must say in the interests of truth and of fair play that the Irish Canadian has sinned most grievously against the reverend gentleman, and has done him a eruel wrong and injustice. Rev. Father Coffey has always been a warm, elequent, and patriotic friend of the Irish cause, and of all national movements inaugurated to serve the interests of the Irish people, both at home and abread. He has never condemned the Land Beague, as asserted by the Irish Canadian, and a baser falsehood could not be invented by the enemy to cover its retreat.

Father Coffey's views on the Irish question ever failed to give these views very clear expression. The Government must be hard pressed when, failing to refute the arguments of the Record, it is obliged to force its organs to heap personal abuse and alander upon those who have the courage of their convictions, and whose sense of duty is not blunted by political bias or by expectation of favors.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is now more than probable that the Fifth Parliament of the Deminion of Canada will meet no more, although it is entitled to two more sessions. The Toronto Mail, evi dently speaking in the name of the Government, has sounded the note of warning that the hour of dissolution is approaching. In a lengthy article in which it abuses its old allies, the Bleus of this province, for having cut loose from the Orange Tory faction of Ontario, the Mail makes the following announcement :-

"The Conservatives will do well to pre-" pare at once for action. The Government " is arraigned for having upheld the su se premacy of the constitution, and its only "course is to appeal to the people. The " Cabinet is indicted and with it the law, and "in such a case the Premier is bound to obstain the verdict of the country with all " convenient speed."

The Mail makes a vain effort to identify the constitution and the law with Sir John Macdonald. Sir John and his Cabinet are ar. raigned, not for having upheld the law, but would like to forge for the occasion. Sir the influence of a disloyal and fanatic section of his followers. It is real funny to hear the Mail talk about the supremacy of the law, when for the past four weeks it has been makes a great difference whose ox is gored. "wearing the bloody shirt" and threatening | Not long ago the alleged personal organ of to "smash the confederation into its original Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., denounced the fragments" and wipe out the French Judicial Committee as an "effete body." Mr. Canadian people with all their treaty rights. McCarthy had not at the moment been very "Reconquer this Province and not allow the successful in his arguments concerning the " victors to capitulate." Tra la la! What patriotic and brotherly utterances for the of the press of another shade at the same official organ of Sir John Macdonald's time lauded the same tribunal with a syco-Government. Well, we would like to see the | phanted adulation that suggested Shylock's Mail try its hand at the work ! There is one thing the elections are going to do, and that is to | to judgment." Now, however, the recent case strangle the Orange demon once and for all and | elicits the fact that the judgments of the Judicial drive from the hospitable soil of Canada the Committee are often "capricious and incononly element of discord and strife which exists | sistent." This canon of criticism is a rather in our otherwise peaceful and prosperous community.

Orangeism has been killed in England since the attempts of the lodges to despoil Victoria | Evening Journal seems to think that the apof the English throne were exposed.

Orangeism in Ireland in fast sinking into its grave.

Orangeism in Canada must be squelched and that at the coming elections.

SIR JOHN AND THE METIS. Archbishop Tache's manifesto throws flood of light on the vexed question of North-West affairs generally, but particularly on the oriminal neglect and misgovernment which led to the ill-starred insurrection. No authority in the Dominion is equal to that of the great Archbishop on the subject whereof he speaks-and no condemnation of the Government could be more overwhelming than the array of facts contained in that memorable letter. To use a homely phrase, it "knocks the bottom out" of all the special writing done by the organs, and all the special pleading made by the attorneys of the Government, including that o Mr. Chapleau and of Sir Alexander Campbell. It lays the blame for the rebellion where it justly belongs-partly on the last, but chiefly and principally on the shoulders of the present Dominion Government. It contra-

Government and the officials which for party purposes it appointed to rule them. These whether a Dominion Licensa Act was and then at Kingston, about three hundred miles the following at the Basilica on Saturday overworked men, with satisfactory results.

reached the Government at Ottawa.

dicts flatly and squarely the bold

assertion so often made, even by Cabinet

Ministers, that no complaint of a serious

nature was ever preferred, no petition con-

cerning the grievances of the Metis ever

reminds us of a somersault executed by the officials were, in many instances, strangers to the country, "fresh importations," ignorant of the language and customs of the people; rough, domineering and insolent—their only gratification for office being the charitable letter of recommendation which they brought from Lord Tom Noddy or her Ladyship the Countess High Fling on the other side of the water. Such letter, in the eyes of Sir John. was sufficient to have the bearers promoted merit and competency were left out in the cold. "A rude and scornful 'I don't talk French' was, says the Archbishop, the only answer to be given to the legitimate requests of the Metis.'

> What a scathing rebuke it must be to Sir John to have quoted in his teeth the beautiful and appreciative encomiums passed upon the merits and virtues of the Meris by Lord Dufferin and the Marquis of Lorne! Especially when it is recalled how Sir John described them in the House last year as "lazy, "improvident, shiftless fellows, who were "good for nothing but smoking tobacco and "drinking whiskey-men who had all the bad qualities of the Indian without any of his redeeming traits."

These are the sentiments and this the language of the narrow minded, unsympathetic, uneducated political thimble-rigger. Si licet magna componere parvis-place these utterances side by side with these of Lord Dufferin on the same people, and you will see at once the infinite chasm which yawns between the two men. One is the cold. have ever been of the outspoken national char- heartless, unscrupnions politician; the other acter. Neither in speech or in writing has he the statesman, the scholar and the sympathizer with humanity.

> But the death-knell of Sir John's Government has tolled, and ere long the people of the Dominion will be called upon to chant its last requiem. Its self-confession of guilt in appointing a commission to settle the half-breed claims eight days after the rebellion broke out; its dismissal of old Mr. McPherson, the insignificant and incompetent Minister of the Intertor; the appointing in his place of a competent man who could speak the language of the half-breeds and learn their wants; and, lastly, the crowning climax of their folly, the unjustifiable hanging of Riel-all have sealed their fate and signed their destiny. When the followers of Sir John Macdonald shall have been consigned to the oblivion which its criminal misdeeds have invited, the cause of the oppressed Metis will triumph and be vindicated. Then shall we have another illustration of the ferceful wrath of the post's

"Right for ever on the scaffold, Wrong for ever on the throne, Yet that scaffold guides the future, And behind the great Unknown Sitteth God within the shadow, Keeping watch above His own."

THE MYSTERY OF LAW.

The Evening Journal, Ottawa, permits its intense conservatism to make it sneer at the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, apparently because it has de cided against a theory concerning the Dofor having violated it. He is indicted for an minion Licence Act, which has received the administration of the public affairs which endorsation of Sir John Macdenald. It led to and caused a rebellion among a long | gravely announces that "The results which | was standing on the steps of a church filled suffering and oppressed population. That is have followed appeals from the decisions of the issue, and not the one the Mail the Supreme Court of Canada to the Judicial

Committee of the Privy Council, have excited John is also arraigned for having yielded to surprise in local circles in this country, and must prove dishoartening in the extreme to our judiciary."

So far as this is concerned, it of course Boundary question. But a very large portion compliments to his supposed "Daniel come dangerous one, and when applied to a particular court may open up the way for grave considerations of legal caprice in general. The peal from its decisions must have a demoralizing tendency on the Judges of the Supreme Court. We doubt this, and fail to remember an instance in which a Judge took bitterly to heart the reversal of his decisions or deprecated an appeal from them. On the contrary they generally afford facilities for it. And so far as the lesser lights are concerned in the multitude of appeals there is money and their fomentation of appeals will never cease. But it seems to us that the Evening Journal rather misses the point it might have made. Once a comic paper, given to perpetually satirizing volunteer military forces, contained a cartoon representing a company being inspected by its captain, who, with all the digatty of amateur's pomp and panoply of war, addresses his subordinate thus :- " Private Jones, you really must not come on parade like this. Your uniform is coming to pieces." The answer of the insubordinate, and nettled, private was, "I can't help it-you made it."

The moral would seem to be that we need not blame the judges so much as the clumsy legislators who draft laws which are almost unintelligible even before the bills become law if indeed they ever were intelligible at all. It is notorious that many of the framers of the British North America Act are alive to-day. Did they know their own intentions? What were the limitations they intended to put on the provinces! There are lawyers to day who had much to do with that charter, and who at times speak much of the "spirit" of an Act of Parliament. Is it possible that none of them British arms during the whole war of 1812 to In this document we get a glimpse at the speak much of the "spirit" of an Act of way in which the Metis were treated by the Parliament. Is it possible that none of them

was not ultra vires? If not, it is a poor commentary on legislation in general, and this very momentous piece of legislation in particular. So long as legal interpretation in general is so uncertain and capricious, and law capable of being wrested and twisted in so eccentric a manner it might be well to draw the line of appeal rigidly at certain points. If the Provincial system, so determinately upheld by the Privy to high office and fat livings, whilst native | Council, is the true theory of the B. N. A. act, then the metto in uno plura does not seem to apply sufficiently to require a Supreme Court at all. For example, it must be superfluous to appeal from our own courts to six judges, only two of whom are necessarily versed in French law, when our own Queen's Bench in appeal has six equally good lawyers of our own Province.

> The Rev. J. S. O'Connor, of Perth, wishes we to explain that in penning his letter ordering his 32nd subscription to THE TRUE WIT MESS he had no intention of having it made public, particularly under the circumstances. We regret exceedingly having given the reverend gentleman any cause for complaint in the matter. As the letter was not marked private, we considered there was no obstacle in publishing its contents, especially as they were not of a private nature.

A VISIT TO THE BATTLEFIELD OF

LUNDY'S LANE. OFER FORTY YEARS AGO.

BY JOHN PRASER, MONTREAL.

No. 18.

On our return from a Sunday morning stroll to the Falls we found a card from a Mr. Anderson, or Captain Anderson, waiting us at our ian at the Village of Drummondville. Anderson was a noted character at the Falls and acted as guide to strangers. He had served in the British Artillery on the field of Lundy's Lane.

This card was an intimation that he was at have the honor of drinking to our health every day during our stay.

The Captain proposed a walk to the field of Lundy's Lane, within a mile of the Falls, being close by and bordering on the village ot Drummondville. Atthough it was Sunday we could not resist the temptation, remem bering that Waterloo was fought on a Sun-We noticed that the Cantuin had fortified himself by a visit to the bar before starting.

"This is the field of Lundy's Lane," said our guide, as he took his stand on the front steps of the old church, in which the country people were then at morning service "There," said our guide, directing our atten-tion to a certain part of the field, "was General Sir Gordon Drummond's position, and there-pointing to another part-was where our artillery was posted, on the front of the hill, close by the church where we were then standing." "There, to the right in front of standing." "There, to the right in front of the hill," he said, "was the way, or road, by which the American Colonel Miller advanced with his regiment, at a bayonet charge, and captured our artillery, bayonetting most of our men and making prisoners of the rest.

"Hurrah, boys!" he crie, forgetting under the excitement of the moment that he serried back some thirty years to the rea dreadful struggle of that desperate bayonet charge, of which he was an eye witness on that very spot, "Hurrah, boys!" he cried, there-pointing to the left of the British position—there come the 89th red coats, at a and charge, with a wild, ringing British charging cheer! This outburst of enthusiasm soon emptied the church : the country people were anxious to learn what was going on outside and to hear the old soldier fight Lundy's Lane over again.

The country people appeared to enjoy it very much; so did we. The whole scene was something new and strange to us. Just there in front of us, sald our guide, across that road-Lundy's Lane-Colonel Miller, elated hy his first success, had advanced to meet the British 89th Regiment-bayonet to bayonet : it was a short but bloody struggle. The Americans were repulsed with dreadful slaughter and our artillery recaptured.

It was nearly thirty years before our visit that the battle of Lundy's Lane was fought followers, listening in fearful suspense to on this spot during the evening and night of every volley and cheer from that fatal field, the 25th July, 1814. To make this article more interesting to the young Canadian reader, we shall give a short account of the several affairs and movements of the two armies on the Niagara frontier during the month of July, 1814, preceding Lundy's

The small British force under General Rial had full possession of the Canadian side of the Niagara frontier, from Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, down to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara River, on Lake Ontario. They also held Fort Niagara, on the American side of the Niagara, opposite Fort George. The American army, of about 6,000 men of all arms, under General Brown, crossed from Buffalo and Black Rock, three miles below Buffalo, on the 3rd of July; part crossed above Fort Erie, the main body below, at Black Rock, completely surrounding and cutting off all communication between the small body of British (less than 200 men) in Fort Erie, and the British advanced post at Chippewa.

Oa learning that the Americans had crossed the river, Gen. Real immediately advanced his headquarters to Chippewa, three miles above the Falls, and on the 4th, the day after the Americans had crossed, marched up the Canadian bank of the Niagara to relieve Fort Eria. It was then he learned of its surrender. Gen. Rial was forced to fall back on Chippewa before superior numbers, not having over 1,500 men. There, at Chippewa, on the afterncon of the 5th of July, he made a halt and teck a stand to arrest the onward progress of the Americans, but after a desparate fight was repulsed with a loss of about 500 men.

After the battle of Chippewa the British retreated to Fort George. The Americans advanced as far as Queenston, having made themselves masters of the whole surrounding country, which they retained for three weeks. During this time they committed ravages which remain a lasting diagrace to the American army. Besides plundering the farm houses and country homesteads, the whole village of St. Davids, containing about forty

Government and the officials which for party | could have at the outset clearly stated | 1815. General Sir Gordon Drummond was

distant, by land route, from the scene of conflict on the Niagara frontier.

On the first intelligence of the reverses reaching Kingston Sir Gordon Drummond posted for York (Toronto), from which place he sailed on Sunday, the 24th, reaching Fort George on the 25th July, 1814. Previous to his arrival the Americans had retreated from Queenstown to Chippewa. General Rial had also, after leaving a force in the two forts, Forts George and Niagars, retreated or fallen back to form a junction with parts of the 103rd and 104th regiments advancing from Burlington Heights. Having met with the expected reinforcements at the Twenty Mile Creek, he, General Rial, faced about and took up his march on Lundy's Lane, having learned on the road of the American retreat from Quaenstown to Chippewa.

The American General, having also learned of limbs retreat from Fort George, advanced sastn that afternoon, the 25th, from Chippewa Hence the meeting of the advanced bodies of the now two advancing armies on Monday evening, the 25th July, on the field of Lundy's

Lundy's Lane! Ever to be remembered Canadian battle field! "Is the spot marked ' with no colossal bust, nor column trophied "for triumphal show? None!" Reader, young Canadian reader, have you ever stood on a battle field of your country-one on which you could claim to have had over a relatives doing battle for their king score of and country, and among them some of your nearest kindred? The writer could claim this, and prided himself, as a boy, while standing on the field of LUNDY'S LANE, of having had, besides muny distant relatives, two of his mother's brothers foremost in the fight on that ever glorious battle field ! These two—then young coldiers—afterwards became resprusively the Colonel and the Major of the lst Regiment of the Glengarry Highlanders.

General Sir Gordon Drummond, immediately after his arrival at Fort George, took up his line of march by way of Queenstown to support the advance of General Rial from the Twenty-Mile Creek on Lundy's Lane (the heat under a broiling July sun was excessive) ant on his (Drummond's) arriving within three miles of the field, he found that Rial had already decided on a retrogade movement before superior numbers—that he was actually again in retreat. This backward mover int was arrested by General Drummond, who ordered a face-about and a return to Lundy's Lane. The British force was now increased to a little over 3,000 men. The American force amounted to 5.000.

Then began in carnest that fearful struggle our command, and as a recompense for his on Lundy's Lane. The Americans fought services our host informed us that he had arranged that matter. The captain liked his dram, as all old soldiers did, and our host month. The Capadian militla fought with a satisfied him that he and a friend of his would desperation. They were goaded on nearly to madness by the outrages perpetrated on their homes by the Americans. Revenge! was be entirely free of debt. At precisely their hattle cry. We shall not attempt to 10.30 a.m. His Lordship Bishop Walsh, in cope describe that fearful hand to-hand and foot-to-and mitre, commenced the ceremony of desicafoot deadly straggle-the giving and the taking of death !

Every man in the British ranks fought as if the fate of the Empire rested on his bayonet. Scattered hards, fighting independent, here, there, and everywhere over the field, were blazing at each other within pistol shot range, and bayonetting or clubbing with the butt ends of their muskets or rifler, in the dark. "It was blordy butchering work," said an old soldier. There, within a small compass, and in some places in heaps, over 1,700 men lay dead and dying on the field, being ever one fifth of the combatants engaged !

The Americans, worsted at all points, withdrew about midnight to Chippews, leaving the little British force masters of the field, of a field covered with the dead and dying of both armies, and on which the victors sank, totally exhausted after their six hours hard fighting and their long murch during the ourly part of the day, from Fort George and the Twenty Mile Creek.

Who can picture that field! The thunders of Niagara, silenced or drowned during the rage of battle, were once more heard, and the still nearer sounds, the grouns wounded and dying, rang in the cars of the survivors as they sank down exhausted on the won field to seek remose.

At early suurise on the 20th of July, 1814. the field of Lundy's Land presented a ghast-ly sight. The dead and the d ing lay thick around! The heat was so intense that the hadies had to be disposed of without delay. The dead were collected and placed in two heaps to be burned-the British dead in one -the Americans in the other. The fires were then lighted, and what remained of that mass of "living valor" of yesterday was soon reduced to a smouldering pile of ashes. A fearful necessity! It had to be done. Putrefication had set in; a terrible stench arose from all parts of the field.

Long before break of day of the 26th,

and even before the crowning cheers of the victors had reached the camp followers, the field of Lundy's Lane presented another sight, perhaps the saddest, the most affecting one, full of hopes and fears, connected with a battle field. Close by, in the rear, as camp were hundreds of women and children, the mothers, the wives, the daughters, the sisters of the brave men of the Ningara District. These were early on the field, searching among the living, the dying and the dead for loved ones! Even these forgot for the moment their dead in the general rejoicings of a great national victorv!

The victors had not much time for rest. The British force prepared immediately to advance to follow up the enemy. The Americans had retreated during the night to Chinpewa, but the next day they continued their retreat in great disorder to Fort Erie, throwing all their artillery and heavy baggage into the Niagara. The greater part of them crossed the river at Black Rock and Buffalo. leaving a strong force in Fort Erie on the Canadian side of the river.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec preached in the Basilica on Sunday last, and condemned fast dances, immoral literature and come of the prevailing styles of female fashion ble winter out door costumes.

The Rev. Father Moncian, formerly Procurs

ter of the Joliette college, is now director of the deaf and dumb institution of the Mile End. The Rev. Father Boucher has returned to the College of Joliette
After having refused the services of the

Sisters of Charity at the smallpox hospital, the health authorities of Charlottetown are now happy to accept, and have sent to Quebec for two more religieuses. Mr. Joseph Creed, of the diocese of St. Au-

gustine, Florida, is to be ordained priest of the Basiltea of Queboc on Saturday morning. Three ecclesiastics will be at the same time ordained sub-deacons. His Lordship the Archbishop of Quebec will preside at the ceremony Friday last was the 43rd anniversary of the arrival in Canada of the first reverend sisters of the Sacred Heart order. They established

themselves a few days afterwards at St. James 'Achigan, where they resided until 1853. On Thursday last, at St. Hyacinthe, four Reverend Sisters pronounced their vows for five years in the community of the Sisters of St. Marthe. The ceremony was held in the cyape of the college and was presided over by His Lord.

ship Bishop Raymond.

morning:—Sub-deacons—Martin Egan and Joseph O'Connor. diocese of Manchester; Eugene Roy, archdioce e of Quebec. Priest-hood—Joseph Creed, of the diocese of St. Augustine, Florida.

On 17th inst., at the Cathedral of Three Rivers, after the canonical service, there was the solemn installation of four new canons called to fill the vacant places in the chapter of the division of the diocese. The newly elected ones are: The Rev. Father L. E. Bois, Curé of Maskinonge, honorary canon; Rev. Father M. Noisaix, Cure of St. Genevieve of Batiscan, titular canon; Rev. Father Martel, Curé of St. Barnabé, and Rev. Father N. Caron, curate of the Three Rivers parish church. The ceremony was presided over by His Lordship the Bishop of Three Rivers.

PILGRIMAGE TO THE HOLY LAND. The Rev. Abbé Provencher's scheme for a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, which fell through last year, owing to the prevalence of cholera in the East, will likely become a reality next year. The departure will be made from New York on the 10th of March next. The programme for the trip has been prepared as follows: Arrival at Havre, France, about the 19th or 20th of March; visits to Bordeaux, Lourdes, Toulouse, Marseilles, Genevs, Plorence, Lorette and Brindisi; departure from Brindisi for Alexandria, Egypt, 5th of April; arrival at Jaffs, Sunday morning, the 11th of April, and at Jerusalem the following day; departure from Jerusalem, the 29th April; and then visits to Port Said, Ismailia, Cairo, Alexandria, Naples, Rome, Venice. Milan, Turin, Lyons, Paris London and Liverpool. The return voyage to Quebec will be made from the latter city. While in Jerusalem excurs one will be made to various parts of the surrounding country rich in hiblical associations. The price of tickets

WEST LORNE.

the round trip, has been fixed at \$402. A reverend gentleman will accompany the pil-

including railway and steamer

OPENING OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH. LONDON, Dec. 19.—The new Catholic Church in West Lorne was solemnly dedicated yesterday morning. His Lordship the Bishop of London, accompanied by the parish priest, Father Flaunery, and Rev. Fathers Tieroan and Kennedy of the Cathedral, and Father Coffee, of the Catholis Record, arrived the prayious evening by the mail train at Bispreyious evening the Bispreyious evening the Bispreyious evening the Bispreyious evening the Bispreyious events and Bispreyious evening the Bispreyious evening the Bispreyious events and Bispreyious events and Bispreyious events are also even the Bispreyious events are also even the Bispreyious events and Bispreyious events are also events and Bispreyious events at Bispreyious events and Bispreyious events are also events and Bispreyious events and Bispreyious events are also events and also events are also events and previous evening by the mail train at Bis-marck station, and were the guests of Mr. Hugh Mct connell. The church is a very neat frame building, 50x32, designed by I. M Green, of this city, and erected by Mr. Montague, of West Lorne. The altar, a very beautiful design by Father Gnam, curate of the parish, is the the work of Mr. Frank Peiffe, of Rodney. Three years ago the ground site, a little east of the village and facing the M. C. R. track, was purchased for \$100 by Father Flannery. The church building, with the pews and organ gallery erected by Mr. T. Daley, will cost a little over \$2,000, and after the bazaar to be held Ch istmas week next will tion. He was assisted by the following clergymen, who walked in proceedion and chanted appropriate pealing as they moved in procession appropriate pealing as they moved in procession around the church both iuside and out:—Rev. Father Flannery, celebrant of the Mass; Rev. Father Tiernan, chancellor deacon; Rev. Father Kennedy, sub-deacon; Rev. Father Gnan, master of cer-monies; Rev. Fathers Coffee and McRea, deacons of honor; Rev. Father McKeown, leading the choir, composed of Miss Hughson, organist. Mr. Miller and other vocalists of this city. Solemn High Mass began at 11 a.m. after which Solemn High Mass began at 11 a.m., after which Bishop Walsh preached a very eloquent sermon of an hour's duration. In the evening grand Vespers were stug by the St. Thomas choir, after which a very instructive and eloquent lecture was delivered by Ray. Father Tiernan. The church was crow-red on both occasions by respectful and attentive audiences, composed not only of Catholics, but of members representing the various religious bodies of West Lorne and vicinity. Gr at praise is due to Father Gnam for his indefatigable exertion in bringing so noble a work to uch a satisfactory and happy

HOCHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the County of Hoche laga Agricultural society was held on Wednes day, 16th inst., at the Hotel Jacques Cartier, Mr. J. Brosseau, president, in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The secretary read the report,

which was as follows:—
The balance sheet showed a debtor side of \$1,810 and a credit side of \$907.25, leaving a

margin of \$411 36. Another year has just past, and the time for the holding of our annual g-neral meeting has arrived, when it is customary to lay before you the statement of the affairs of the society for the year ended. This society, like others this year, has had to come under the restrictions of the new act regarding the annual grant from the Government, which is now accorded by means of twice the amount of subscriptions paid in, less a deduction of eighteen per cent. back for the use of the Council of Agriculture and for agricultural instruction, which this year has made a considerable difference to the amount of grant received, it being reduced this year by \$128.92, still your directors have to report a very good balance on hand this year of \$411.35. The principal features of the work of the society this year have been first, the inspection of farms and green crops. The judges were two very practical and abie men, who reported great progress in the manner of farming in the country, many of the farms and the manner in which they were cultivated being highly honorable to our country. The annual ploughing match was looked upon this year with great expectations and much interest was manifested, inasmuch as that several gentlemen had offered special prizes in order to encourage g eater competitions, Among the donors were the president and some of the directors of the society. The day se for the match dawned miserable, with wet weather, which continued incessanty all day long. The ploughmen nevertheless went into it and did much good work, although the land did not work well. A postponement was spoken of, but the men between the stilts, nothing daynted desided to go on min nothing daunted, decided to go on rain or shine. Very few spectators put in an appear-ance owing to the weather. Those of the direc-tors present and friends, together with the ploughmen, were kindly entertained by Mrs. D. and A. Drummond, of Petite Cole, on whose premises the match took place. The thanks of the association are due them, and to Messrs. Drummond and the lady assistants. In future it would be well to have it understood that if the weather was unfavorable on the day named for the ploughing matches, the day after should be taken, or it should be postponed from day to day. The annual spring show of horses took place in April last at the hay market in this c ty and was fairly attended, the show being of the usual nature and for the same purpose.

The directors, in conclusion, expressed sympathy with the farmers who have suffered by the

smallpox epidemic.
On motion of Mr. T. Irving, seconded by Mr. Matthew Jeffrey, the report was anopted.

The following directors for the year were then elected:—Messrs J Brourseau, M Jeffrey, Achille Beaudry, Fabien Pigeon, J Henderson, Sr, D Jeremie Descarier, Thos Irving, Sr W

vans, George Buchanan. Mr Brousseau was re-elected president, Mr Thomas Irving, vice president, and Mr H Brodie, secretary-treasurer for the twenty second

Horsford's Acid Phosphate Toule For Overworked Men.

Dr. J. C. Wilson, Philadelphia, Pa., says His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec ordained particular in the debility and dyspepsia of saparilla, eight months ago, and has had no

DEMONSTRATION AT NAPIER VILLE.

THE CHAMP DE MARS RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AMID MUCH ENTHUSIASM.

(Special to THE POST.)

NAPIERVILLE, December 20, 1885. Although the weather was very stormy since yesterday and the roads almost blockaded by snow, a very large meeting of electors was held here to-day in the Town Hall, to protest against the Riel execution. The platform was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Marchand, M.P.P., Mr. Bergeron, M.P., Mr, L. Lorrain, ex-Mayor of Iberville, and Messrs. Beaubien, A. Morin and A. E. Poirier, advocates, and A. Barrette.

Mr. Toussant Catudal, warden of the county, was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Merizzi and T. T. Molvant acted as secretaries. The reselutions adopted at the Champ de Mars mass meeting were read amidst much cheering. The chairman having exposed the object of the

meeting
Hon, Mr. Marchand was then introduced. He alluded first to the fact that the patriots of Napierville had mut in that same hall in 1837. He was glad to see that sons of those brave Canadians had not degenerated and that they wanted also justice and liberty for everyone. He then reviewed the events of the Northwest; he spoke of the transfer by the Hudson Bay Company, the Scott execution, the half-breeds grievances, the Regina mockery trial, etc. He denied that any gord French-Canadian wished to raise sectional feelings, or to incite the peaceful citizens to war. He said that the instigators of the present national movement want only to overthrow the Macdonald Government and form a strong party that will give justice equally to Scotchmen, Irishmen, Englishmen and Frenchmen. The hon, gentleman's remarks were very well received.

Mr. Bergeron, M.P., said that Riel did not incite the half-breeds to rebellion; that he acted incite the half-breeds to rebellion; that he acted constitutionally until the first shot was fired by Crozier's men, which was in fact the beginning of the bloodshed; that he wanted only justice and fair play for his people. He alluded to Riel's trial, and declared that the half-breed leader was not tried fairly. He said that the Conservative members of the Province of Quebec had received the assurance from Franck Minister that Fight would not be benead he. Ministers that Riel would not be hanged, be cause a medical commission was to be instituted and that such a commission could not help to declare that Riel was non composementic at the time of the open rebellion. He concluded by time of the open rebellion. saying that it was a duty for the French members, who had been so shamefully deceived, to

vote against the government. The popular member for Beauharnois was Mr. A. Morin, a young and promising advo-

cate of Napierville, who was instrumental in cate of Napierville, who was instrumental in calling the nweting, thanked the people in very eloquent terms for having answered so well in spite of the bad weather. The resolutions were carried unanimously on motion of Messrs Alph Metras, Romi Remillard, David Guay, Z Guay, P Bourgeois, Moise Bourgeois, Theodore Leblanc, Pierre Pard, Loais Paré, Gare Nolette, Emilien Gragoire, Joseph Blais, and others, reconded by Messrs Lignori Denault, Ambross Moisen, Ed Gervais, Noé Clouthier, J A Marcette, Etienne Patenaude. Fred Kirkland, J E Merizzi, Jos Patenaude, Fred Kirkland, J E Merizzi, Jos Filion, E Herbert, U Gervais, Ant Filion, Alex Barette, Elie Herbort, E Duchesne, Camille Brosseau, Evariete Tremblay and others.

READ THIS.

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

CHRISTMAS ORDINATIONS.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES AT THE GRAND SEMINARY.

The usual Christmas ordinations were held at the Grand Seminary this morning. The core-mon.es commenced at 6.07 a.m. and concluded about 9 30 o'clock. The chapel of the Seminary had been beautifully decorated, and presented a most beautifel appearance. Despite the matrial hour, the fliends and relations who attended the service were name ous. His Lordship Bishop Fabro officiated, in Pontifical garb, assisted by the Rev Father Lecocq, P.S.S., Superior of the Grand Seminary. The sanctuary was crowded with clergymen from all parts of the city and United States. After the ceremony His Lordship Bishop Fabre retired to the parlor of the Grand Seminary, where he as usual, received the visits of those who had heen ordained. The new priests then gave their blessing successively to the other students and to their parents, who flocked to them in large numbers. They then bid farewell to one another, and, after preliminaries, some departed to-day for their respective dioceses. until Monday. The total number ordained priests was 23, deacons 6, sub-deacons 32, in ser orders 27, and tonsure 8, making a total of 16. The following are the names, with the dioceses to which they belong, of those who received

ordera:--Tonsurc-D. Mullins, Springfield; W. Mur-Tensure—D. Mulins, Springhold; W. Murtaugh, Peoria; T. O'Mahony, Dubuque; T. Coakley, Manchester; H. G-uthier, Montreal; B. Geos-ens, Grand Rapids; J. Hinchy, Hamilton; and A. Carson Kingeton.

Minor Orders—J. Varrilly, P. Hafey, Springfield; J. York, G. Sander, Brooklyn; J. Mc-Laughlin, J. Sullivan, J. O'Brien, P. r. land; A. Ethier, J. Comtois, J. Duhamel, J. Dupras, I. T. Tunin A. Primaru, Montreal, J. Parinteel.

A. Ediller, J. Collings, J. Dullanes, J. Dulphas, J. Toupin, A. Primeau, Montreal; J. Brink-man, T. Warning, Dubuque; J. Labelle, St Ey-cinthe; A. Bessette, Ottawa; A. Beaton, C. McKinnon, Arichat; W. Browne, New-toundland West; J. Donnely, P. Kennedy, Hartford; P. Ryan, Pontiac; S. Garcia, Santa Fa; J. Coffey, D. Lowney, E. McElroy,

Sub-deacons.—J. St. Jean, C. Laforce, F Bonnevile, H. Langevin, C. Filiatrault, E. La-chapelle, A. Bastien, J. Forbes, W. Forbes, H. Laurier, L. Cousineau, G. Dauth, Montreal; J. Cunningham, E. Broderick, J. Lynch, Hartford; E. Cartier, Portland; J. Martin, W Flut. terer, Alton; J. Sullivan, E. Melangon, Halifax; T. Casey, Kingston, A. Bechard, London; J. Bowen, P. Hoffman, Dubuque; J. Fagon; J. Bowen, F. Holiman, Dubuque; J. Fa-gan, Springfield; J. Hauptman, Brouklya; T. Loughran, Providence; P. Rudkins, Peter-borough, J. Paquet, Burlington; F. Sireis, Rimouski; J. Curran, Scranton; A. Cormeau, Brooklyn: Chatham.

Deacons-A. Hogus, Montreal; G. Dion, A. Senecal, St. Hyacinthe; R. Plamondon, Sher-brooke; T. F.tzpatrick, Previdence, and H

brooke; T. F. Expatrick, Frevidence, and H. Hemesath, Dubuque.

Pricethood.—J. Predergast, T. McLaughin, A. F Grady, Springfield; M. Horan, E. Prigeon Albany; T. O'Connor, P. O'Brien, Kingaton; W. Flynn, J. Haney, P. McKenna, Providence; J. Lawrence, M. Hosey, Trenton; J. Libert, Peoria; D. Coffer, Burlington; E. Joly, J. Proulx, A. Bastien, J. Kelly, Montreal; J. McNamara, Dubuque; C. Fontane, St. Hyacinthe; T. Gronan, D. Lawier and T. St. Hyacinthe; T. Cronan, D. Lawler and T Whelan, Hartford.

> Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Especially Desirable for Children. A LADY physician at the Child's Hospital, at Albany, N.Y., says: "We have been using Scott's Emulsion with great success, nearly all of our patients are suffering from bone diseases and our physicians find it very beneficial."

Words fail to express my gratitude," says Mr. Selby Carter, of Nashville, Tenn., "for the benefits derived from Ayer's Sarsaparilla. My system was filled with scrofula; blotches; ulcers, and mattery sores, all over my body. I have used it as a general tonic, and in Mr. Carter was entirely oured by Ayer's Sare serotulous by

MCR. TACHE'S MANIFESTO.

(Continued from 2nd Page)

"There is no doubt that a great deal of the good feeling thus subsisting among the ed men and ourselves is due to the influence nd interposition of that valuable class of en the half-breed settlers and pioneers of lanitoba (tremendous applause) who, comining as they do the hardihood, the endurace and love of enterprise generated by ae strain of Indian blood within their veins, with the civilzation, the instruction, and the intellectual power derived from their fathers, have preached the gospel of peace and good will, and mutual respect, with equally beneficial results, to the Indian chieftain in his lodge, and the British settler in his shanty (renewed appinus). They have been the ambassadors because the East and the West the interpieters of civilization and its exigencies, to the dwellers on the prairie as well as the exp wents to me white man of the consideration justly due to the susceptibilities, the sensitive self-respect, the prejudices, the innate craving for justice of the Indian race (continued applause.) In fact they have done for the colony what otherwise would have been left unaccomplished, and have introduced between the white population and the red man a traditional feeling of unity and friendships, which, but for them, it might have been impossible to establish" (cheers.)

If the above words had been better understood, and the line of conduct they seem to prescribe better followed, the country would ot have to deplore the evils that have befallen us. When Lord Dufferin visited Manitoba, happily for the honor of the Metis, there were no palace cars. He had to journey according to the then mode of travelling in the country, and he quite naturally travelled with the Metis. With them he crossed the plains and the forest; he mounted the Red River cart and the birch bark cance: he did not disdain to speak with his guides, knowing the French language he needed no interpreter; being intelligent he conceived a just idea of the population; a statesman, he said to the country and to the advisers of Her Majesty's representatives: "Here is what the Metis were in the past, their usefulness, some of their noble qualities; see how you should treat them in the future."

The suggestions made by the great diplomatist were not understood. It was thought more advisable to continue in the strain of the happy soldier who entered Fort Garry long after the Metia had opened its gates for him. Colonel Wolseley had styled the Metis "banditti and cowards." This stupid asser-tion, and it is the way in which it was characterized by the then Minister of Militia. found its way in all directions.

Several newspapers repeated it; officials of all grades received its impulse and instead of granting the Metis the justice to which they were entitled the most elemen-tary prescriptions were overlooked in regard to them. Instead of treating them, as gentlemen treat everyone, they were met in too many instances only with insolence and roughness enough to wound the bluntest susceptibilities. A rude and scornful "I consequences. I go still further, and say don't talk French" was the only answer that the Government and those who have to be obtained to legitimate requests. It made treaties on its behalf never perfectly was forgotten that being the natives of the country, they had special titles to consideration. Even in their own interests people should have remembered in many cases. Truly can I repeat with His terests people should have remembered that the Metis, being the natural link between the Indians and the Whites, their assistance was needed. Instead of recalling what Lord greatest stoic will agree that they have a Dufferin so justly said in speaking of the peaceful condition of the country, it was thought more becoming to invoke what was called the Canadian Indian Policy. This was regard. They have been left a prey to the merely imaginary, as Canada had just begun seductions of men, revoltingly immoral, and relations with our Indians.

as to the fact that the Metis controlled a consequence the Indians felt that they could attack made upon them at Duck Lake was a the latter by their peaceful attitude. but profoundly despise people whose conduct declaration of war. What followed arrested should be be the fact that they could be the followed arrested at the fact that they could be the fact that they could be the followed arrested at the fact that they could be the fact that they c As soon as the first rumor reached "o" no of a conflict between the Media and the appropriates, they arose and will rise again in similar circumstances. As

Considering the above and what is known officially I find it impossible to free the authorities of all responsibility. For the last fifteen years a wrong course has been pursued in many instances. I repeat that I am not a political partyman and both parties have their share of the responsibility. The troubles could and should have been prevented. Why was the warning not listened to when given by those who foresaw the same troubles Government has also reason to be so. and who brought them to the notice of the authorities. Our statesmen have my respect, but as "no man is wise at all times," I trust they will permit a friendly voice to tell them that they were mistaken. But it is only justice to say that they were not alone in fault. The Ministerial scats number thirteen, but the Parliamentary seats number nearly three hundred. It is undoubtedly painful and humiliating to know that Ministers of the Crown should previous provocation. I here invoke the nave officially affirmed that no steps had been taken in favor of the Metis either by themselves or by their friends; but on the other hand, it is also to be replored that the it to me: "Such a one acts with shameful isolated voices raised in both houses of our Legislature did not command a support austicient to determine an earnest search into the situation and the means of remedying the number of victims they were striving to what was defective in it. It is sad to think protect. that nothing short of bloodshed and an expenditure of millions could tring those who have the management of him in 1884 that such an individual, whom public affairs in one or another capacity to comprehend that the North-West is not only a vast tract of country, but moreover that there are vast social questions which are fur from having obtained a satisfactory solution. The power of the press is much spoken of, and it is in reality a powerful engine. But the aborigines of the country have a right to ask whether all the organs of publicity have been useful to them. As a general rule in Canada newspapers are con-ducted to serve the interests of the different political parties. Certain portions of the press attack the government without the moderation necessary to obtain a good result, while others praise it with a servility still more regrettable than the attacks. For instance, this very day there are newspapers which would fain make the Venerable Bishop Grandin, his devoted missionaries and myself responsible for what the Metis have suffered. These ridiculous and false assertions do more harm than good to those they are intended to serve, and they are injurious to the interests of the country.

THE INDIANS.

When beginning to speak of the Metis I was negrov to invoke the testimony of Lord Dail man their tayor. In alluding to the Indians I am equally pleased to be able to quote the words of another representative of our gracious majesty. The Marquis of Lansdowne visited the Indians. He spoke and listened to them and here are the noble words

the conversation inspired: It is impossible to meet these poor people and to listen to their statements without the deepest feeling of sympathy for their present position. They are the aboriginal inhabitants | good will as useful intermediaries. of this continent. They regard themselves,

surprised if, now that buffalo, apon which they have subsisted for so many years past, has become almost completely extinct, their hearts occasionally sink within them when they see, as they express it themselves, that the white man is getting rich and the red man poorer with every year that passes. It is quite unnecessary to discuss the question of their so called title to the land of the North-West. The strength of their title, if they have one, is not in its legal aspect but in the moral claim which they have to the most considerable treatment at the hands of those who have brought into the country that irresistible tide of civilization, before whose advance the native races have dwindled and receded."

برد الوا

These words were pronounced by the Governor General in Winnipeg on the 22nd October last. I had the pleasure of hearing them. His Excellency's voice betrayed his emotion, his sympathetic expressions were loudly applauded. There appeared the intelligent mind which had seized the importance of a question, and a kind heart, taken with a generous sympathy for human beings that civilization, so loudly boasted, drives cut of its way, pending their destruction. The Indians took a part in the troubles. In some cases by cruel massacres of which nothing can palliate the horror; in others by a regretable attitude, no doubt, but nevertheless, from another standno point, full of important lessons for those who reflect and feel. The Indians of the Northwest! There is a class of men but little understood by the Canadian people in generai, and who will never be entirely comprehended except by those who speak their language, who have lived among them and who have given them their sympathy. Canada will never know the ordeal in which it has placed the proud children of the prairie, by packing them on reserves, there to suffer the pangs of hunger, and to brook the struggles of a semi-capture. One must have seen the undaunted Indian, erect in the midst of the immense prairies, complecently draping himself in his seminudity, his flushing eye scouring the bound-less horizon, inhaling an atmosphere of liberty not to be found elsewhere, glorying in a sort of royalty, which had neither the embarrassments of riches nor the responsibilities of dignity.

One must have seen the indefatigable hunts man raising to a sort of religious enthusiasism the excitement and the chances of success of a class without parallel. One must have seen the idler needing not to toil for the abundance he enjoyed, and led only by caprice to vary his unbusy course. Yes, one must have seen all this and then look at the Indian of to-day, dragging in misery, deprived of his incomparable independence, reduced to want and semi-starvation, and having added to this vice the loathsome consequences of the immorality of the whites. One must have seen all this, and seen it under the impulse of sympathy, to form an idea of what the Indians suffer at the present time.

It is useless to speak of treaties as a compensation for the change. These treaties were not understood by the untutored Indian. He listened to the form, but did not detect the meaning, and therefore did not accept the Excellency the Governor-General, "their hearts occasionally sink within them." The "moral claim to the most considerate treat-ment." New is the time more than ever to be mindful of the blunders committed in their elations with our Indians.

When this was pointed out the friends of provisions, they took possession of the stores humanity had another regret to register. As in their neighborhood. The inconsiderate spect.

In other cases the Indians were deprived of the pittauce assigned to them, or it was given to the question of cowardice in reference to them 'as if they were dogs.' They were too the Metis, I think it has been amply settled, often deceived. The Indian, who is far more intelligent than most people seem to think, was not the dupe of what was going on, and he felt his contempt increasing.

It is among the Indians more than elsewhere that it is important to make a judicious choice in appointments. I am happy to say that the choice is what it should be in many places, and as a consequence the In-dians in those localities are satisfied, and the

Nothing, no nothing whatever, can excuse the massacre at Frog Lake. It would be an excess of sentimentality to endeavor to blame the Government for having ordered the execution of the perpetrators of such horrors; I therefore do not in any way wish to justify the Indians; but as it is right that the truth should be known, and at the risk of exciting great surprise, I affirm that the massacres were not committed without testimony of one of the victims himself. The Reverend Father Fafard said, in conversation brutality cowards the Indians. He will be killed some day." The person alluded to was killed, and two devoted missionaries increased

A gentleman, whose veracity I cannot question, assured me that some Indians had told he mentioned, "treated them like dogs," and the same individual was also killed by the Indians, who had lodged the complaint against him. I state these particulars, so painful to relate, because the above are not the only exceptions "to the considerate treatment to which the poor Indians have a moral claim," and because I have in view for the future a great deal more than the past.

Surely no one will accuse me of lacking either patriotism or justice when I say I deeply regret that certain officials have not been deserving of the confidence I am so pleased to see enjoyed by others in charge of the Indian Department, who certainly merit such confidence to a high degree. Without flattery or hesitation I say that there are in that department, as well as in the others, honorable, devoted and intelligent men who do the best they can amidst the innumerable difficulties they encounter in the discharge of

their duties.

It is not fair to throw on the Metis all the blame of the Indian uprising. Their mutual alliance is natural, and will develop without any special effort "ad hoc." There exists between these two races a community of language, of origin, and, I may add, of disappointment.

In the prairie and in the torest the Indians acknowledged the superiority of the Metis without being jealous of it, and because he as to believe that our public men are capable was a relative. Accordingly, as soon as the Metis of a ting solely according to the dictates of showed their discontentment, the Indians hatred or the cold measures it inspires, I sentiments and of interests, we find, alas! necessarily drew a conclusion, "a fortiori" am not aware of what took place in the counwhich could not fail to have its effect. This cil of those who govern, but I cannot believe is one of the reasons which rendered it so important not to alienate the affection of the Metis but, on the contrary, to secure their

The Crees and the Blackfeet for generations pursued one another with savage hatred. The missionary had succeeded in weakening their ferocity, but without destroying the limits already so broad of the constitution, national enmity. At the present time hatred gives place to friendship; Crowfoot weeps over the captivity of Poundmaker and of Big Bear. The whole tribe of Blackfeet showed signs of grief on hearing of the death of a Oree or an Assiniboine killed in the war last spring.

This fact alone says a great deal and goes to show that the whites have become the common enemy, the only common enemy.

It also proves that it was a false and cruel policy to propose arming the Blackfeet against the Crees. Such a measure would have had no other issue than that of furnishing arms to both tribes for the destruction of the whites in the Northwest.

I read a few days ago remarks which appear to me very strange. Must it be said that there were jokes over the hanging of the Indians at Battleford. The author of the fooleries neither more nor less than threattened the Indians of the Northwest "to hang everyone of them to give them a good lesson. That "cannon should be the last reason of kings," is hard enough, but what can be said of those who would have the rope become the first reason of Christian civilization towards our Indians in the first difficulty we have had with them.

Before closing these observations I think I am bound to give the impressions of the Indians in reference to the Northwest troubles. I am not yet aware of what they think of the executions which have just taken place, but I know quite well what they think of the military movement. Canada would be greatly mistaken were it believed that the Indians of the Northwest are terrified, and that they have a great idea of our armaments; quite the contrary is the case. This result may astonish, but however astonishing it may he, it has its dangers which it is well to make known in order to avoid mistakes.

LOUIS RIEL. I promised to tell the truth without tergiversation, so I must reach the most delicate point of the question of our troubles and speak of the man who was the most prominent feature and whom, it is said, concentrated the whole situation. Louis Riel was chosen by the Metis as their leader They went for him to a strange land, they brought him to their midst on the banks of the Saskatchewan. This step was owing to the uselessness of the efforts made by the Metis and their friends to have their rights acknowledged. The Metis could not understand why they were so obstinately overlooked. They came to the conclusion that they were played upon even by those in whom they had so far placed their confidence. They believed that Riel, being one of themselves who had suffered with and for them, would embrace their cause with greater zeal and thus be successful. Riel came to Batoche. Encouraged on one side, pressed on the other, he fancied that a feeling of "unanimity existed between every section of the population," and being convinced that sucress must follow, he began an agitation, always dangerous, but still more so amidst a population more inclined to act than anxious

to talk. The agitation increased the discontentment. Rash plots, silly boastings and secret encouragements led to deplorable excitement. The assurance that the Commission would be soon appointed was not believed, whilst credit was given to the rumor that instead of granting them their rights, the authorities were send ing irons for their leader and shot for those who would protect him. This produced the result that might be expected. The Metis contemplated resistance and their own defence. Badly armed, without ammunition, without months. It is perhaps, not the time to rectify the numerous errors which a too hasty publicity has accumulated around the history of this painful period. What is but too true is that noble lives were sacrificed, misery and desolution reign where flourishing establishments but lately stood. Respectable men endure a pair ful invotisonment in the midst of criminals with whom they have nothing in common, and Louis Riel was executed at Regins on the 16th of November last.

Public opinion is divided on this last event and in dividing became embittered. In general the English press approves the execution, while the French papers condemns it as a useless crucity. On both sides there are exceptions. The American press is all, or nearly all, unanimous in considering this act of our authorities as a political blunger. I regret exceedingly that men from whom some thing better might be expected should have so far forgotten themselves as to attempt to lay the re-ponsibility of this extreme measure on the very parties the least capable of advising it. The missionaries have suffered, but the missionaries never cried for vengeance. The only two among them summoned to give their evidence at the trial gave it with another missionary, who in turn related | rather in favor of the defense. Why assume the shameful role of repeating the trial of the unfortunate victim before the public by mvoking the evidence of the Reverend Eathers Andre and Fourmond, who both under oath gave testimony of which the natural conclusion was certainly not the scaffold! Things are carried so far as to tortur one so kind-hearted as Bishop Grandin by ascribing to him a role equally unworthy of his position and his feelings. And all that, it is boldly said, is in order to have the truth prevail. The government allowed the execution, it has therefore the responsibility of the act and it is shameful to strive to make it weigh on others whom it was never thought necessary to consult in the matter.

For my part, an observation of twenty years' duration had led me to convictions dismetrically opposed to those which are invoked. I had too many reasons to study the dispositions of my unfortunate protegé in their minutest details not to see what he was and what could have led him to the declorable path he followed. For many years I am convinced beyond the possibility of a doubt, that while endowed with brilliant qualities of mind and heart, the untorunate leader of the Meis was a prey to what may be termed "megalomania" and "theomania" which alone can explain his way of acting until the last moment. My convictions are sincere, but that is not to say that they who do not share in them are all wanting in sincerity. The natural consequences of my convictions on the said subject were rejected and the hope I had entertained to the end vanished. Notwithstanding this leception, I will not utter a word in coiting to those who acted contrary to my convictions. I have not so little faith in my country do not wish to create or develop embaraass-

dian nations felt the same sympathy for each experienced since the beginning of our naturally expect. Our institutions have amtroubles, instead of being relieved, was great-ly increased during the last three weeks. I breathe is, in general, full of liberty. No am not making allusion to a movement which would be only political and kept within the nothing opposes our using strenuous limits already so broad of the constitution, efforts to improve the condition, probalance of their love of country, and then let them vote according to their convictions; such is their right and their duty. But besides the purely political question there is a social question with which I am too closely connected to remain silent.

The second secon

I think I need only say that I love my country. The province in which I was born has still all my heart, and I only enlarge the circle of my affections by assimilating the land of my adoption to the land of my birth. Consequently, all that concerns Quebec, all that concerns Manitoba and the Northwest, interests me deeply, and it is for this reason that facing an agitation that cannot be without dangers, I take the equally respectful and affectionate liberty to tell my friends themselves against what many be prejudicial | thefamishing population of the Saskatchewan, to themselves and to the cause they embrace with so much generosity.

Amidst all that has been said and written since three weeks I admired the noble outbursts of a generous patriotism. Meanwhile. to be sincere, I must confess that I deplored many other outbursts, which, in my humble opinion, are not the echo of the same feeling, or at least do not denote the extreme pru-dence enjoined to a true patriot in the critical periods of the history of a nation.

Quarrels of race and still more those of religion are very dangerous weapons to wield, especially in a country where men of different origins and creeds are in daily relations with each other. Something the same may be said of different nationalities as of political parties. Each one is satisfied with considering the good aspirations towards which it tends while losing sight of those of others; just as our eyes are easily closed on our own faults to open them without measure on the faults of others. sincere review of self would bring the conviction that personal egotism is ordinarily the cause of national as well as political egotism. This does not mean that we should forget ourselves or those belonging to us, to such a degree as not to feel or to endeavor to silence abuse when it is lavished upon us.

THE ENGLISH ELEMENT.

I shall cause no surprise to thinking men by saying that our countrymen of English origin, who accuse us of being too sensitive, frebuently act and write as if we were unable to feel the insult inflicted on us.

A great number of English Canadians who never were in Europe, are so impressed by the word "French" that they do away com-pletely with "British fair play," For in-stance, and I here appeal to English good sense, are not the "abuse and insinuations' spoken and written against French Catholic missionaries, and against the French Canadian soldiers and the French population as a whole in connection with the Northwest troubles, and other misfortunes which have beset the country, equally absurd and unjust.

Nothing short of the sufferings endured by cur devoted missionaries, and the cruel murder of two of their number, sufficed to silence the calumnies heaped on them, and accusing them of being the abettors of rebellion and disloyalty. It should have been known that such crimes are loudly condemned by the Holy Catholic Church for near a score of centuries, not only when her children enjoyed as we do the protection of wise and equitable laws, but just as well when they were martyrs

to the cruelty of tyrants. As for our French origin it is noble enough to command the respect of those who do not share it. We can find comfort in the fact that they who revile us know nothing about us. Let us make ourselves known, not by street clamor, but in such a way as to urge even those who do not speak our tongueand unhappily for them and for us they are Canada, not only the heroic epoch French regime, but, as well, since the conquest. Our history is rife with noble deeds, no sensible Englishman can become acquainted with out history without overcoming at least a part of the prejudices which he and his so fondly harbor. It was the study of our past that inspired the following article of the London Times as far back as

"What is 't that has preserved Canada to us thus far? Not anything it has derived distributed them around the house telling the from this country. No political affinities. No similarity of race. Not community of justitutions, Not force of arms. TO THE FRENCH ORIGIN OF CANADA WE OWE THAT IT IS OURS. Social habits prevailed over national antipathies, and a prim itive regime of 'seigniors,' priests, and 'habitants' stood by us (their recent conquerors) when our own flish and blood althorred us and were driving us from the soil."

I thank an English-speaking friend for the above quotation, and I respect-fully invite to its perusal those who consider it a misiortune that such an ele-ment as the French Canadians should exist in Her Majesty's Dominion.

TO FRENCH CANADIANS.

To my countrymen I say: "Let us be true to our history and not be guided by the impulses of the moment. I understand the honest indignation which seizes you in view of the fact, that not satisfied with hanging Riel in reality it was thought fit to hang him in effect both before and after his execution. I will by no means seek to palliate these disgraceful acts. I feel that a great humilia-

tion has been imposed on the Lieutenant Governor of this Province and General Middleton when they were made to pass under a fancy scaffold erected in Winnipeg, instead of a triumphal arch The feelings of regret which I then experienced did not diminish when I heard that in several places in the Province of Quebec scaffolds and piles had been erected to simulate the execution of public men, whose acts we are not always obliged to approve, but who by their position command respect.

Oh! my dear countrymen, do, I beg of you believe those among us who reflect seriously acts such as those I have just mentioned can never dignify a people. I once more repeat " use all the Constitutional means at your disposal, but do not impress on our social condition the commotions which would tend to make life disagreeable to ourselves and to others. We are Catholics, and in our social relations we should recall the words of an illustrious Protestant writer "that the Catholic Church is the greatest school of respect." Respect for authority, and for those who represent it, respect for all, even for those who do not comprehend the obligation of this duty.

there is complete community of ideas, of many divergences. How then in a large country like ours, where there are so many that they did not place themselves face to different pationalities and such a num-face with their obligation. At all events her of provinces, can we expect be disposed to accept the portion of sacrifice and not without reason, as the legitimate dians for the Metis were manifested during favorable issue.

occupants of the soil. We can scarcely be our troubles, but moreover, the different In.

I will not dissemble that the pain I have assigned us a far happier tot than we could by the British authorities. whole, we must admit that Providence has

breathe is, in general, full of liberty. No doubt all around us is not perfection, but vided always that we do not go yond the limits prescribed by duty. The majority has no right to oppress us, and although we are the minority it is apparent to everyone that our position has its advantages. Let us guard ourselves against exaggerations and of taking a stand which might gratify us to some extent, but which might also lead to results which the true friends of the country would have reason to deplore.

Please accept what I say here as flowing from a pen held by a hand trembling with emotion.

It was for us, your friends, scattered through the "great lone land," that sympathies were aroused in the Province of Quebec; it was to you that we so often looked forward for help and support; it is to you that my venerable and beloved colleague, now in your midst, looks for help in behalf of and I know that your generous hand is never closed. It was you who encouraged, honored and supported me by your sympathies in the most sorrowful days of my life. I understand that perhaps you would have reason to say that instead of seeming to give a lesson should feel too happy and be satisfied with thanking you.

Forgive me, my friends, for having followed too far in the habits of a life passed in the far North-West. I can be silent with those with whom I am not acquainted or whom I mistrust but I cannot dissemble when speaking to those dear to me, and in whom I have confidence. As you take interest in Manitoba and the North-West I am confident that what I have said instead of offending you will reach you as the enfeebled but sincere echo of an authorized voice. GOOD FEELING IN MANITORA.

The entry into Confederation of the Province of Manitoba took place under circumstances most alarming for the peace and contentment of its inhabitants. The ostracism, they had many other occasions to danger was too imminent to escape my notice. Seconded by the interligent is falsely represented to be. For in-tance, devotedness of my clergy; assisted the influential men of the country and by distinguished friends coming from Quebec, we went to work united in a community of ideas and means. Our action was understood. We hushed many susceptibilities, stilled many resentments, shut our eyes and ears against | the slightest provocation. But we did nothmany provocations and secured such a good feeling that the troubles of the Northwest this year did not excite the slightest regrettable agitation, notwithstand ing the bitter sorrow they have caused us. It is but justice to add that we have not been the sole promoters of good feeling. Influential men, differing from us in nationality and creed, acted as we did, and with us have

Just a word more before taking leave of you which I am sure will meet your sympathies as it does mine. No doubt, we cannot bring the dead to life, but it may be possible to give liberty to the prisoners. Let us ask \ 1837.38 we are indebted for the Constitution forgiveness for all the political prisoners. Let of 1848, which was as beneficial to Upper as us ask forgiveness for all the Metis which to Lower Canada. We conquered these the insurrection led to the penitentiary, liberties at the price of our best blood, and to prison and to exile. Let us ask for we have ever been glad to see them shared forgiveness for the poor Indians who took a part in the resurrectional movement, without steeping their hands in the blood of the victime of murder or of assassination. I think I may assure that this act of clemency, far from provoking divergencies of opinion, would meet the assent of the sensible men (f all nationalities and creeds.

which no one could have anticipated at the

outset.

† ALEX. ARCH OF ST. BONIFACE, O M.I. St. Boniface, Dec. 7, 1885.

REGULARITY is the main spring of life, at 1 regularity of the bowels i essential laws of health. Burdock Blood Bitters regulates the bowels in a matural manner, curing Constipation and preventing serious disease.

BURNED WITH HER FOUR CHILDREN. OLYMPIA, W.T., Dec. 16 -At Long Prairie, eicht miles from here, Mrs. Miner, a relative of David Chambers, who has for some time mani ested symptoms of insanity, last evening saturated papers with coal oil and children that she was wetting them with water. Early this morning she made a remark that she was about to kill the whole family, and her husband fearing she was about to attempt his life attempted to put her out of the room, but on opening the door discovered that the house was in flames. Reaching the front door with one of his children he found it locked and the key removed. He then ran to the back door and found it nailed Finally he and his little daughter suc ceeded in escaping through a window, but were both bacily burned. The unfortunate woman and her four children were burned to death.

CAUTION.

Any liniment or other medicine that cannot be taken internally is unsafe for ordinary use. Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the prompt pain reliever, is safe and reliable for all aches and pains, and can be swallowed as well as applied.

THE FUTURE CARDINALS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 16 .- The Roman correspondent of the Catholic Mirror writes that no new Cardinals will be created in the December consistory, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary. Several Bishops will be created, and it is likely that some of the Cardinals who have not yet received their red hats will be present on the occasion. The new Cardinals will be named in the March consistory. The Pope will then raise to the dignity of Princes of the church one or two Americans, two or three French, two or three Roman prelates and two Nuncius.

UNDER GAS LIGHT.

Our stores will be open until 9 o'clock Saturday and evening before Christmas to give the general public the opportunity to examine our magnificent stock of furniture, handsome and useful Xmas presents.
II. J. SHAW & CO.,

726 Craig street. EUROPEANS MASSACRED IN BUR-MAH.

RANGOON, Dec. 16.-Eleven Europeans who were working for the Bombay and Burniah Tracing Co., and employed at Chindwin fort, on learning of the rupture between the Burnach and India Gardinaction tried to

reach Manipoor and which is Souther In the narrow circle of a family where they were overtaken and mardered by Bar mese troops in a steamer belonging to the King and communded by a palace official named Thandawmoung. It is alleged that Tynedah, the Bormese prime minister, was implicated in the massacre. The inhabitants of Rangoon are indignant at Tynedah being they have accepted the responsibility, and I to harmonize together unless everyone allowed to retain his office. Thandawmount after the murder returned to Mandalay, Not only the natural sympathics of the In- ments to which it is difficult to assign a that may be required of him. Upon the where he circulated the report of his own death. His arrest has not yet been attempted

LETTER FROM SENATOR PELLETIER.

THE AGITATION IN QUEBEC-TORY MIS-REPRESENTATION OF ITS OBJECTS.

Sir,-To put on end to all uncertainty with regard to the object contemplated in the formation of this National Committee and to effectually dispose once for all of the false constructions which the tools of the Government are endeavouring to place upon the political movement it is actually promoting I have been officially charged to make the following declarations:-

We emphatically deny that the agitation in which we are engaged aims in the remotest degree at the ostracism of any race or creed whatever. On the contrary, our exclusive object is to protest against a flagrant breach of the privileges guaranteed to every British subject by the British constitution. We desire to protest against the violation of the rights of property of which the Federal Gov. ernment has been guilty in the North West, and this protest, without regard to the nationality or religion of the victims of the misrule which provoked the rebellion of last spring. In fine, we seek to force the Ministry to redress the grievances of the inhabitants of that portion of Canada, to remove their disabilities, and to give them a local government based on the representative system, which will liberate them from the arbitrary, autocratic, and dishonest regime of officials, who tyrannize under the pretence of governing them.

In order to secure these great blessings, we consider it essential to overthrow the Gov. ernment, which has provoked the unhappy events deplored by all good citizens, and it is solely for the attainment of this end that all that is independent in this province have joined hands. This is further borne out by tee includes Englishmen and Protestants, among whom may be more specially mentioned our vice-president, Col. Rhodes, an old officer of the British army.

We wish it to be understood that if the French Canadians desired to indulge in race organize a movement such as the present one by we might have availed ourselves for the purpose of the murder of Goulet in 1870 by the Winnipeg fanatics and soldiers from Ontario, a murder of the most cruel and reprehensible character from every point of view, since it was perpetrated in cold blood and without ing of the sort, because we looked up n the outrage as one which fell within the province of the police and criminal justice, and which was not of a nature to endanger the great principles of the poli-tical order of things. We might also have risen against the suppression of the French language in the Legislature of Manitoba, but there again we took no action because the contributed to establish an order of things issue only affected the French race, and because the French Canadians have always acted on the principle of never raising questions of

> It should not be forgotten, Sir, that if this country enjoys the blessings of responsible government, it owes them to the French Canadians, and that to the agitation of even by those who led our patricts to the scaffold.

In 1870 it was the French Canadians who again headed the movement, and who risked their lives to procure for the Province of Manitoba all the benefits of responsible government; nor did they utter a bitter word when they perceived that that Government was being used to proscribe their language and to ostracise the brave population who had made so many sacrifices for its establishment as their administrative system. In fine it was once more French Canadians, who ave just shed their blood the rights of British subjects in favor of the whole population, of every race and creed in the North-West, and to free them from the autocratic, tyrannical, and dishonest rule of an irresponsible Administration; and it is exclusively for this reason that we have organized the actual movement. whose sole of ject is to give effect to the efforts to obtain justice, made by the half-breeds, who, basing their action on the noble example of the sturdy Englishmen who obtained Magna Charta, only rebelled and fought for those liberties of which the English race are so deservedly proud and which have ever been the glory and strength of Great Britain.

C. A. P. PELLETIER, Senator.

President National Committee. JULES TESSIER, JULES TESSIER, AMEDEE ROBITAILLE, Joint Secretaries. QUEBEC, Dec. 14.

IMPURE BLOOD.-Boils, blotches, pimples and testering sores are indications of impure blood that should never be neglected, or ill health and perhaps incurable disease may result. Burdock Blood Bitters purifics the blood by acting on the cardinal points of health-the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Blood.

SIR JOHN'S PROTEGE.

HOW DEWDNEY STICKS TO OFFICE. OTTAWA, Dec. 16 .- It has been ascertained

that shortly before Parliament was prorogned in July last, a deputation of Conservative members of Parliament waited upon Sir John Macdonald to request that Leutenant-Governor Dewdney should be removed, as a means of satisfying public opinion in regard to the Government's management of North-West affairs, and to give Conservatives some evidence of a desire on the part of the Government to do better in future. It was urged that Mr. Dewdney should be removed from his position of Indian Commissioner, even if he was retained as Lieut. Governor, as there was no disguis-ing the fact that his ill-reatment of the Indians was the cause of of the Indians was the cause of their uprising. Sir John was very indignant at the demand for the removal of his protege, and told his supporters that they might as well have asked for his own resignation. Mr. Dewdney was a g od officer, and he (Sir John) intended to stand by him through thick and thin. If Mr. Dewdney was unfit to be Indian C minissioner, he was not hit to be Lieut-Governor, and it would be intensible to remove him from one it would be impossible to remove him from one position and retain him in the other. The deregation left, convinced that the back-stairs "influence" exercised by Mr. Dewdney over the Premier was too strong for them.

TO REMOVE DANDRUFF.-Cleanse the set p with Prof. Low's Magic Sulphi Soap A delightful medicated soap for the Toilet.

A dangerous counterfest \$5 gold piece, of which bundleds of thousands are said to be in circulation, is supposed to have been made through the rascality of some ex-employes of the New Orleans Mint. It was made with the genuine stamp, is fine gold on the outside, but filled with spelter and platina.

A CRYING EVIL -- Children are often frettul and ill when worms are the cause Dr. Low's Worm Syrup safely expels all worms.

AN INTERESTING REPORT

PRESENTED BY DR. HINGSTON TO THE CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

At the regular tri-weekly meeting of the Central Board of Heulth yesterday afternoon. the chairman, Dr. Hingston, made an extensive and interesting report of his recent visit to Washington to attend the meeting of the National Health association of the United States, as a representative of the Central He said that on his arrival at Washington, as in Philadelphia and New York, there were most erroncous impressions regarding our recent epidemic, its introduction to the city and the means taken to eliminste it from the province On the second day of our meeting he was afforded the opportunity of correcting these errors and misapprehensions. He told them that smallpox had not had spontaneous origin nor a permanent habitat in the Province of Quebec, nor was it, as some seemed to think, manufactured here, that the city of Montreal had been reputed free from it for several years, that the first two cases were traceable through the sister province of Ontario, to Michigan and Illinois, thence through various States of the Union to the Atlantic seaboard and thence to Germany. This freedom from smallpox had led to carelessness and unpreparedness ter its reception, and for several years the children in a large section of our population were unvaccinated. This accounted for the large death rate in Montreal. The mortality was chiefly in children bern within the past ten years, a period during which vaccinaion was most unfortunately attacked in pamphlats, lectures and by correspondence in the public press. Within the period of nirth and ten years of age the mortality amounted to about 82 per cent. of the whole. Among grown persons the mortality had been very small. He then refers to the great opposition to vaccination and to the valuable aid rendered by the clergy and employers of liber in enforcing the prophylactic. He also referred to the herenium efforts put forth by the Local Board of Realth for isolation, it would be impossible to over estimate the work of the crizms in co-oper ting with the Board. It might be well here, he said, to concetus impression that may exist in the minds of those who know no long of these who know no long of the said.

United States had anything like the completeness of the arrangements that were made in Montreal, and from none of them was the system. disuse eliminated so quickly as from that offlicted city. Here he refers to the fact return by the avenues offered by the outlying municipalities. The creation of the Central Board followed, which enforced the formation of local health boards in the municipalities all over the province. A minute description of the work done by this Central Board is then given, and of the aid given by the railway companies centering in Montreal. Judging from the discussions which took place at the congress, he goes on to say, this is probably the first time in which a measure of so great sanitary importance was carried out in America. Compulsory vaccination at an early period was ordered to be enforced by the local boards, but a formidable difficulty suggested itself in the fact that there was no system of registration of births in the Province of Quebec, and the machinery to carry out obligatory vaccination was in consequence wanting. This, it is hoped, will be remedied at the next meeting of the Legislature, for anything like an effec-

truly stated that never were greater and more

In the afternoon the same day (Tuesday, December S), a meeting of the State boards was held. Each State was called upon in alphabetical order to report progress, beginning with Alahama. All the states having boards reported; but it turned out that several states, including Nebraska and Virginie, had no boards, while it is only a few months since boards were established in Maine and Onio. After each State had told its tale, four representatives claimed that Quebec had done more than all the states put together, for not only had she created her own board and worked it under extraordinary difficulties, but had forced the creation of boards in Maine and Pennsylvania, and could Montreal be unshipped from her moorings and dropped alongside the still recreant states, boards would be created there without delay. From the statements made by various representatives as to what their states had accomplished it appeared to your representative that the provinces of Ontario and Quebec had done their full share of the work, and this claim seemed to be readily admitted by the repre-

tive system of vaccination without a proper

registration of hirths is impossible.

sentatives of the various states. .
Had any member of the Sanitary Association been ignorant of the extent of the epidemic in Quebec, and of the efforts made to control it that ignorance did not extend to the United States Government. The matter of exercising surreillance over Canada had been delegated by the executive to the Department of Marine, and the surgeon-general and staff were possessed of information the most correct. From the United States Surgeon General he had received every evidence of sympathy and good will, and had obtained the assurance that anything like a suspension of entire freedom of relations would be made as little onerous as possible, consistent with public safety. He had ascertained further-more that not only were these the sentiments of the central Government, but they were those of every State in the Union. Your representative has with pleasure availed himself of this his first opportunity to acknowledge thus formally the extreme courtesy with which he was treated by the representalives of power in the United States.

The Central Board passed a vote of thanks

to the National Board of Health and to the Surgeon-General of Army, Navy and Marines and others for the uniform courtesy wnich they extended to their representative, Dr. Hingston, while in Washington.

AN ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—On the steame Egypt, which arrived here yesterday, there was among the passengers Fanny Jennings, 18 years old, whose father is a resident of Birmingham, Eng. Accompanying her was Joseph Snape, a butcher, who lived in the house adjoining that of Fanny's father. Snape left a wife and three children behind and eloped with Fanny, who was shortly to have been married to another man in England. A detective of the Emigration board arrested the parties, and they were brought before the United States authorities. They could do nothing and Snape was discharged, while Fanny was remanded to the care of the emigration authorities. The jilked lover in England and the care of the state of the care of the emigration authorities. land sent a cablegram offering to pay Fanny's Passage back to England and to marry her upon her arrival.

Sisters of

Charity, attached to St. Mary's Infant | may be "fairest and foremost of the train lows: "I gave Ayer's Sarsaparilla to

My Little Girl,

Ayer's Sar saparilla

blood purifiers."

For sale by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles for \$3.

A LOYALIST VIEW. Dublin, Dec. 18 -The Delly Express, a continue uphabler of the Loynest cause, vaccination and disinfecting out nesses and said devotes a leading some of this maining to

French Canadians. Want of cloudless has the characteristic stars civil war would not been a signed as one of the can es of the pre- be manhely to policie. There would be such the effective is a people country of the new order of thing, the civil soften another it is the French-Canadians. filter it may be said that the mayors of expendities were prevented it is perfectly Holyoke, Miss., and other cities joined very certain that there would said be endless warmly in support of this statement.] Of friedom between the Imperial Government the work of the city of Montreal it may be and that of Ireland.

persistent efforts made. No city of the WORMS often destroy enildren, but Freeman's Worm Powders destroy worms, and expel them from the

The boys in the Chinese Mission School in that the city had practically eradicated the disease in June, but that it had continued to the Buston appear to prefer women teachers. One of them who, in the absence of his own One of them who, in the absence of his own teacher, was put under a man teacher, seemed uneasy. When asked the reason, he replied: "Me want old gal!"

> NATIONAL PILLS are the favorite purgative and anti-bi.ious medicine; they are mild and thorough.

Paintings for which the late Mrs. Mary J. Morgan paid close upon one and a half million dollars will teel the touch of the crier's golden mallet at auction in New York during the first week of the coming March.

so popular with the people as a household many liniments only relieve, Yellow Oil both relieves and cures Rhenmatism and all aches, pains, soreness and lameness.

An Omaha woman kindly consented to have her picture taken in a group with her three divorced husbands.

ITHE CANKER WORM OF THE BLOOD IS Serofula, that gows upon the vitals and consumes the body. Consumption is but Lung Scrofula. Burdock Blood Bitters is one of the best known combinations to cure Scrofula.



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Soft Western and the soft of the security with the Disk and the Soft of the So

the farment of energy of a least 1 ... sate estably became the country but on the farment presenting for some by the least of established energy of country of the farment of the country end of country of the country

Athe they would be simpst priceless to those who ender from the ristressing complaint; but forther they then goddness does not end here, and those who are ity them will find these little pills value who are ity them will find these little pills value absolute and many ways that they will not be willing to do who si them. But after all such head.

To the base of so many lives that here is whose my

Anthe bart of so many lives that here is where we take our greek boast. Our pills cure it whils there do not.

Carton's Little Liver Pills are very small and Catter's Little Liver Phis are very small and very easy to lake. One or two piles makes does. They are shrelly segetable and do not gripe of pinge, but by their gentle action please all who has them. In will at 25 cents; fire for \$1. Sold by draggists recrywhere, or sent by mail.

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Asylum, Dorchester, Mass., certify to the that wait on man's most dignified and inestimable value of Ayer's Sarsaparilla happiest state," but the dignity and hapin the treatment of sore eyes and skin piness of man cannot long endure withdiseases, among the many unfortunate out the health that may be obtained in a children under their carc. Mrs. S. D. few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A. W. Bodwell, Wilmington, Mass., writes con- Parker, lumber dealer, 209 Bleury street, corning the treatment of her daughter, Montreal, Que., writes: "After being who was troubled with sore eyes, as fol- troubled with Dyspepsia for a year, and with Salt Rheum

For a Number of Years,

and must say that she never took anything I was cured of both diseases by using that helped her so much. I think her eyes six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla." M. G. never looked so well, as now, since they | Traine, Duxbury, Mass., writes: "I have were affected, and her general health is found Ayer's Sarsaparilla an efficacious improving every day. She has taken but remedy for billious troubles and Dyspephalf a bottle." A. J. Simpson, 147 East | sia." Henry Cobb, 41 Russell st., Charles-Merrimack st., Lowell, Mass., writes: town. Mass., writes: "I was completely "My weak eyes were made strong by cured of Dyspepsia, by the use of Ayer's using Ayer's Sarsaparilla." C. E. Upton, Sarsaparilla." Wm. Lee, Joppa, Md., Nashua, N. H., writes: "For a number writes: "I have tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, of years I have been troubled with and it has done me so much good that I a humor in my eyes, and was unable shall always regard it as the best of blood to obtain any relief, until I commenced | purifiers." Eminent physicians prescribe Ayer's Sar-

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TEACHER WANTED—For the Catholic Separate School of Brockville, a Male Teacher, holding at least a second-class certificate, References required. Apply to Rev. Father MACCARTHY.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Caurt, No. 1217, Dame Rosalie St. Dents, wife of Jean-Raphiste W. Pharand at Marcellin, hereforer trader, of St. Cler, sail district, and now abcent, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husb and CHS. C. Dational MIER, attorney for Plaintiff. Montreal, 2nd November, 1885.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAD. Superior Conet. No. 1206, have ones in Hugaron, of the city of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife of Auguste Indemnity trader, of the same place, didy authorized a ceterical instice, chaintiff vs. the said Auguste Districtuality, befordant. An action to separation as to be perty less been instituted in this cause. Montreal, December 4, 1885 DUHAMEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Autorneys for Plaintiff.

ROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF A MONTREAL. Superior Court No. 1214. Dime Flavie La igne, of the city of Montreal, he tend bistreet of Montreal wife of there Roding, machinist, of the same place, duly authorized a caterier just, es. Printain, vs. the sand Pierre Roden, become, at. An a non-for separation as to property has been insulated in this cause. Montrial, December 4th, 1885. DUBANEL, RAINVILLE & MARCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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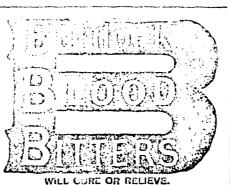
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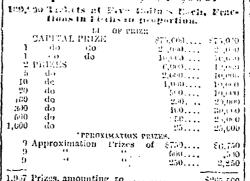
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经股份证明

THE APPROACH OF CHRISTMAS.

It was the calm and silent night! Seven hundred years and fifty-three Had Rome been growing up to might,
And now was queen of land and sea!

sound was heard of clashing wars,
Peace bronded o'er the bushed domain; ollo, Pallas, Jove, and Mars Teld undisturbed their ancient reign, In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago!

as in the colm and silent night! he enator of haughty Rome patient urged his chariot's flight, From lordly revel rolling home! Triumphal arches, gleaming, swell His breast with thoughts af boundless sway; What recked the Roman what befell A paltry province far away, In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago !

Within that province far away,
Went plodding home a weary boor;
A stre.k of light before him lay,
Fallen through a half-shut stable door,
Across his path. He paused, for naught Told what was going on within;
How keen the stars! his only thought;
The air how calm, and cold, and thin,
In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago !

Oh, strange iadifference!—low and high Drowsed over common joys and cares. The earth was still, but know not why; The work! was listening—unawares! How calm a moment may precede
One that shall thrill the world forever! To that still moment none will heed, Man's doom was linked, no more to sever, In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago !

It is the calm and silect night! A thousand bells ring out, and throw Their joyous peals abroad, and smite The darkness—charmed and holy now! The night that erst no shame had worn, To it a happier name is given; For in the stable lay, new born, The peaceful Prince of earth and heaven, In the solemn midnight, Centuries ago!

BAYARD'S ACTION IN THE KIELY MATTER APPROVED.

NO RELIGIOUS DISTINCTIONS WANTED.

Washington, Dec. 21.—In the Senate, Senator Vest offered the following and moved its reference to the committee on foreign rela-

Whereas, -The correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Austria Hungary, which has been transmitted to the Senate by the President, shows that the Hon. Anthony M. Keily, of Virginia, was on April 28th, 1885, appointed minister to Austria-Hungary; that on May 9th, 1885, the Government of the United States was officially notified by the Government of Austria-Hungary that the position of a foreign envoy, wedded to a Jewess by civil marriage, would be untenable and even impossible in Vienna; and on August 4th, 1855, the Government of Austria-Hangary declared its determination not to receive Mr. Keily as minister from the United States;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives,—That the position assumed by this Government, and the principles affirmed in said correspondence by the Secretary of State, meet with our unqualified approval. The constitution of the United States provides that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States, and whilst sincerely anxious to maintain a friendly relations with the Austria-Hungarian and other governments, the people of the United States deny the right of any foreign government to assert against any citizen of this country a disqualification for office by reason of his religious belief or that of his family.

Mr. Nest strongly commended the course of Secretary Bayard in the Kiely matter, and moved the reference of the resolution to the committee on foreign relations. It was so.,

GREAT ANXIETY IN MADRID.

LONDON, Dec. 21. - There is a vast amou au of speculation and anxiety in Medrid as to the probability of the birth of an heir to the Spanish throne. The same stand by the questionable repeal of the Salic law and the threatening attitude of the Bourbon adherents of Don Carlos make it important to the present dynasty that a mile child should be born as the post humous heir of King Alfonse. Otherwise buby Mercedes, Princess of Asturies, will be titular Queen and her adherents may have to fight for her rights. The coronation and proclamation of the title Queer have already been postponed until next April, in the hope that a son may be born in March. Now there are rumors in Madric that certrin symptoms show that it is impressible for Alfonso's widow to be the gother of another child of the late Ling. Alfonsoints are wild over these umore. They denounce them as maliions inventions of ex-Queen Isabella. nd they do not hesitate about rakng up old scandals affecting the deposed Queen to show that she was capable of sacrificing personal honor to dynastic interests. Some sort of warrant is given to the rumors by the unusual fact that the official Gazette has not yet announced that Queen Christina is enciente. The situation is peculiar, and as far as it relates to the Spanish royal succession, it is unique. It is admitted on all sides that the widow is placed in a position of terrible temptation.

TENNYSON ON DISESTABLISHMENT. LONDON, Dec. 15.—Tennyson writes that he believes disestablishment and disendowment would be a prelude to the downfall of much that is greatest and best in England. There are doubtless abuses in the church, but they are doubless appears in the church, our they are remediable. He wishes that the politicians who look upon America as the ideal government would borrow his conservative restrictive provision in the 5th article of the constitution as a safeguard to England's constitution against ignorant and reckless theorists.

O'BRIEN FOR BOSTON.

Boston, December 15.-The municipal election to day resulted in the re-election of Hugh O'Brien, the Democrotic nominee for mayor, by a majority of 8,597, the largest ever given to a mayoralty candidate in

The decided beneficial effect of ROBIN-SON'S PHOSPHORIZED EMULSION in the treatment of ismale weakness, and nevous prostration, has given it a wide spread reputation, and in every case the story is the same: "My health is so improved since using it," "I samike a new woman," that we do not hesitate to recommend it to everyone in need of a health restorer.

The outrageous inequality of sentences in ingland has given rise to the suggestion that of cases in which they deem interference desirable.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE NATIVITY PLAY, or Christmas Cantate, by Rev. Gabriel A. Healy—D. & J. Sadier & Co., Publishers, Montreal and New York.

THE CHRISTMAS CANTATA is a .Christmas play, in verse, and is most suitable for the Xmas holidays. As a dramatic production it is replete with merit, and has already met with much popular favor in New York, where it has been given for ton successive years in St. Bernard's parish. It is called a "Cantata," because when first produced nearly all the parts were sung. It is now a dramatic representation, interspersed with tableaux, cavols and recitations, all relating to the great event of our Lord's nativity. The author remarks that it has often been a thought with him that it would be advantageous to Catholics to revive some of the old mystery plays which did so much to strengthen the faith piety of the faithful in the and piety of the laterial in middle ages, and this was one of the prevailing motives which induced him to publish the "Nativity Pay." The volume, which is a most superb specimen of the printer's art and highly creditable to the Messrs. Sadlier, contains a large number of handsome and striking illustrations or photographic views which embrace the principal tableaux in the play, and were taken at night by electric light. The book is sold at the low price of \$1.00 at D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Notre Dame street, Montreal.

THE MAD PRINTENT OF TOOL. "Ave Maria" Press, Notre Dame, Ind.

This work, by Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey, is the title of No. VI. of the "Ave Maria" series. It is an interesting account, in outline, of the life of the author of the wonderful hymn to the Mother of Sorrows, the Stabat

The "ADVANCE" is the name of an unpre tentions journal, published in New York, in the interest of the Catholic Young Men's National Union. It aims to present all matters of interest to the Union in such a way as to command attention and consideration. The name itself shows that genuine progress is the watchword, while active faith and piety are the soul and strength of the Catholic Young Men's National Union movement.

The January number of the Magazine of American History will contain three notable articles in the Civil War Series, of which 'The Operations Before Fort Donelson," by the distinguished military critic, General Baldy "Smith, will furnish abundant food for fresh thought. General Smith is a conscientious nistorian, and he gives a clearer and more truthful view of that much misunderstood affair than was over before presented to the public by any writer in any

ART AND DECORATION is the title of an exterior ornament, and published in New York. Among the illustrations of the November number we notice a decorative panel by George R. Halm, and, and two similar designs by Charles Volkmar. There is a beautiful decoration in carving for an oak chest by W. W. Kent, which would ren-George R. Halm, No. 7 Warren street, New

THE PANSY .- For both week day and Sunday reading. The Pansy, edited by 'Pansy' herself, holds the first place in the hearts of the children, and in the approval of earnest minded parents. Among the more interesting features for 1886 will be "Panay's" serial story, "Reading Out," being a further account of "Little Fishers and their Nets." The Golden Text Stories, under the title, "Six O'clock in the Evening," will he told by a dear old Grandma, who knows many interesting things about what hapto herself when she was a little girl. Mar garet Sidney will furnish a charming story, "St. George and the Dragon," to run through Rev. C. M. Livingston will tell the year. stories of discoveries, inventious, books, people, places. Faye Huntington will be a regular contributor during the year. Pansy will take the readers with her wherever she goes, in papers under the title of "Where I Went and What I Saw," There will be, in each number, a selection from our best standard poets suitable for reci-tation in school or circle. From time to time colloquies from mission bands, or for general school exercises, will appear. There will be new and interesting books for the members of the Pansy Society, and as before, a generous space will be devoted to anwers to correspondents in the P. S Corner. Fully illustrated. Only \$1.00 a year. Address all order to D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Franklin and Hawley streets, Boston, Mass.

BLACKMAILING A PRINCE.

LONDON, Dec. 18.-London has had a genuine sensation to day. Early this morning a young man and his wife, John and Sarah Magee, were arrested at Kensington on a charge of having attempted to procure money from the Prince of Wales by writing threatening letters. Formal charges were preferred against the man and they were then remanded for examination. It appears that the prisoners had written two letters, making a demand for \$750, and that unless this amount was forthcoming the Prince's life would be in jeopardy. The Prince, it is said, paid only passing attention to the first letter, but when the second came, reiterating the demand for money and the threats of violence, His Royal Highness turned the letters over to the police. The latter at once quietly set about planning the capture of the blackmailers. They sent a message as though coming from the Prince of Wales to the address given in the letter, directing the author or authors of the letter to appear at a specified time and place. The assurance was given that somebody would meet them at the appointed hour prepared to hand over a package containing the money they had demanded. The Magees fell into the trap and appeared at the spot designated this morning, and were pre-sented with a package of farthings. As they started to leave with their supposed treasure the police threw off their disguise and ar-rested them. The woman, the police say, made a voluntary confession of the whole plot. The woman, however, has since declared that she was forced by the police against her will to confess something. An equery of the Prince of Wales declared this afternoon that the etters represented that Magee was an emissary of a secret society and that he had been ordered to kill the Prince of Wales, but Magee did not Board of Revision, consisting of retired judges, should meet ence a week and submit their report to the Home Secretary monthly of cases in which they deem interference case comes before the court for thorough exam-

WORKINGMEN.

1. 14 Sept 20 3 - 12

CHALLENGE TO MINISTER CARON TO DE-BATE PUBLIC ISSUES-MR. VALIN CHARGED WITH BEING A PRINCE ALBERT COLONIZATION SHAREHOLDER.

A CHALLENGE FOR CARON.

Col. Amyot, M.P., has publicly challenged Minister Caron to drop anonymous scribbling against him in his organ and to appear with him on any public platform in Bellechasse to discuss the Riel question, and to answer the following among other questions:—lat. Why the half-breed captives should not be set at liberty? 2nd. Why the Speaker of one of the Houses at Ottawa is not a French Canadian? 3rd. Why a commercial treaty with France has been refused? 4th. Why this Province has been kept out of the million due it? 5th. Why Sir John insists in depriving the Provinces of the licensing power? 6th. A CHALLENGE FOR CARON. due it? 5th. Why Sir John insists in depriving the Provinces of the licensing power? 6th. Why all legislation at Ottawa aims at the destruction of Provincial autonomy? 7th. Why Caron's organ until lately contributed to shape public opinion against Riel's execution? 8th. Why Sir John's chief organ is allowed without protest from the French-Canadian Ministers to heap insults on French-Canadians? 9th. Why Sir Hector Langevin systematically yields when ederation?

HIRING RUFFLANS. Mr. Casgrain, M. P. for L'Islet, over his own signature this evening publicly charged Mr. Valin, M. P. for Montmorency, with being one of the shareholders of the infamous Prince Albert Colonization Company, and with having in collusion with the Ministers hired and paid a gang of "shoulder hytters" to choke off public the "mad penitent," from the extraordinary severity and long continuance of his self-imposed works of penance. This little work, which costs only ten cents, will be read with profit and edification. tation, and prevented the excited crowd on the night of Riel's execution from wrecking Lange-

A BERLIN BUDGET.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS-THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

improved. He gave an audience on Tuesday illustrated monthy devoted to interior and to Archbishop Krementz, the Pope's apese Prince Fushini during the week. Wednesday the Emperor attended the operamean ornament of a sitting room. De- was present at a party given by the Emprese. si gas for clocks, jewellery, door knockers, He holds daily conferences with the Crown Prince. He also received Herr Bleichroder, an allegorical figure of America. Publisher, maintain a recumbent position. Seven Wur and happy life. Prince Bismarck in reply thanked his "dear septuagenarian contemthe salutation ten years hence.

THE EXPULSION OF THE POLES.

The Liberals will, on the assembling of the Reichet and the expulsion of Poles from Germany, which is still going on, and has riready resulted in the driving out of more than twenty thousand persons. The motion will be to the effect that such action on the part of the government is inconsistent with the laws of humanity and detrimental to the German nation.

Archbishop Krementz made a state entry into Cologne to-day and received a hearty welcome from the Catholics. Four hundred elergymen joined in the procession. The Archbishop disponsed his blessing to a large crowd. Civil and military authorities were present at the service. The edifice was crowded with people and the Archbishop was enthroned with all the usual Papal pomp. The Germania compiains that Archbishop Krementz is a bishop with bounk hands. The German states will contribute 7,000,

The wheel of fortune turns on forever. Tuesday, Nov. 10th, 1885, at New Orleans, La., at the 186th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, Generals G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, had the following result;—No. 46,799 drew the First Capital Prize of \$75,000, sold in fiths at \$1 each: one to M. B. Nelson, job printer at No. 76 Merrimac street, Boston, Mass.; one to Joseph Pohl, Traverse City, go & Co.'s Bank of San Francisco, Cal. No. 5 348 drew the second capital of \$25,000, sold in fifths also; two hiths to Armand Preau, No. 1941 Esplanade street. New Orleans, La.; two fifths paid to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank fifths; one paid to F. Gross & Co., San An-1866, can be had on application to M. A.

As an illustration of the fact that school attendance during epidemics largely con; tributes to the spread of infectious diseases. it is stated that during the late serious outbreaks of diphtheria in the ironstone villages of England the closing of a school proved in each local epidemio to an end.

A SOP THROWN TO QUEBEC Weekly Review of Montreal Wholesale

QUEBEC, Dec. 17.—A sop has been thrown from Ottawa to Quebec workingmen. Orders have been received by a couple of favorite Government contractors to employ a number of them in levelling the ground at the new drill shed and repairing defective drainage on the Citadel. It is said \$10,000 will be expended.

Sir Hector Langevin systematically yields when Quebec's rights are at stake? 10th. Why this -ine plays such a subordinate role in Con-

vin's and Caron's residences in Quebec.

President Pelletier, of Cartier Club, makes almost similar charge with regard to the late Temiscount's meeting. He writes:—I have received the previous day an anonymous threaten-ing letter, informing me that a mob from he Intercolonial Railway workshops had been engaged to prevent me from speaking and chase me from the hustings, and a friend wrote me to the same effect. The gang was there, but kept cilent, and returned in a special train without hurting any one

BERLIN, Dec. 19.-The elections here for municipal councillors have resulted in the return of 35 Liberals, 5 anti Semitics, and Socialists. Herr Pickenback, the anti-Semitick leader, was defeated.
The Emperor William's health has greatly

pointee to the archbishopric of Cologne. He also granted audiences to the proprietor of the Madras diamond mines and to the Japanbeautiful decoration in carving for an oak the appeared in good health, and said, "My chest by W. W. Kent, which would render this antique piece of furniture no day he attended the Court theatre, and then He holds daily conferences with the Crown rate ornamental missal pages drawn by S. L. Smith, with reproductions of German, French, Prince Bismarck. The Prince, who was Italian and Japanese decorative rosettes, fac injured by the stumbling of his horse on Italian and Japanese decorative rosettes, fac injured by the stumbling of his horse on similar of some choice specimens in public buildings. Mr. Lambert Hollis contributes weins and his doctors have advised him to to 13 50; Mergan's short cut clear, per bri, 12 50 to 14 00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 buildings. Mr. Lambert Hollis contributes weins and his doctors have advised him to to 14 00; Mess pork Western per bri, \$12 25 buildings and his doctors have advised him to to 12 75. India mess beef are the contributes weinstain a negative resistant and Japanese decorative rosettes, fac injured by the stumbling of his horse on \$13 50; Mergan's short cut clear, per bri, \$13 50 to 14 00; Burkhardt's do do, \$13 50 to 14 00; Mess pork Western per bri, \$12 25 buildings. temburgers, who were born in 1815, have telegraphed the German chanceller their congratulations on his having attained his 70th year and their wishes that he may have a long poraries" and asked each of them to renew

000 marks to cover the Imperial deficit for 1885 6. The deficit for 1886 7 will be 1,000, 000 marks greater.
Emigration dwindled to 86,000 for the nine

months ending October 1st, 1885, against 135,000 for the same period in 1884.

IT IS WELL TO BEGIN THE NEW

YEAR ARIGHT. Mich., collected through First National Bank of Traverse, Mich.; one to S. H. Bettys, Mt. Olivet, Ky., paid to Kentucky National Bank of Louisville, Ky.; and one paid to Wells, Far-San Francisco, Cal., etc., etc. Ticket No. 3,238 drew Third Capital of \$10,000, sold in tonio, Texas; one to H. Rosenberg's Bank. of Galveston, Texas, for John Brunton, a cotton screwman there; and to W. P. Campbell & Co., Bankers, Florence, Ala. All information of the next (the 188th) Grand Monthly Drawing on Tue-day, January 12, Dauphin, New Orleans, La. It is well to begin the New Year aright.

every instance an effective means of bringing as to quality.

Harkets.

while the state of the state of

There has been a fair movement in wholesale business on account of the approach of the holiday season. Collections have been fair of late and the prospects for the spring trade are favorable.

FLOUR.-It is a difficult matter to write snything interesting about this market, as the demand appears to be almost exclusively confined to local requirements. There is an enquiry for choice brands, always experienced enquiry for choice brands, always experienced at this season, but for ordinary qualities the market is extremely aull. Manitoba strong flour has sold at from \$4.90 to \$4.95. We quote:—Patents. Hungarian per brl, \$5.50; do, American, \$5.50 to 5.75; do Ontario, \$4.50 to 5.00; Strong Bakers', American, \$4.90 to 5.05; do, Manitoba, \$4.85 to 4.95; do, Cauada, \$4.25 to \$4.00; Superjoy Extra. \$4.20 to 4.25; do, choice. 1 40; Superior Extra, \$4 20 to 4 25; do, choice, \$4 30 to 4 40; Extra Superfine, \$4 15; Fancy, \$4 05 to \$4 10; Spring Extra, \$4 to 4 05; Superfine, \$3 75 to 3 85; Fine, \$3 50 to 3 60; Middlings, \$3 25 to 3 35; Pollards, \$3 00 to 3 10; Ontario bags, strong, b.i., \$2 to \$2 05; do, spring extra, \$1 90 to 1 95; do, superfine, \$1 80 to 1 85; city bags, delivered, \$2 45.

OATMEAL, &c.—Sales of 250 barrels of
Standard oatmeal in small quantities are reported at \$4 00 to \$4.10 per barrel, a round lot having been placed at \$3.90. Granulated

Moullie \$23 00 to \$24 00 per ton; pearl bar-ley \$6.00 to \$6 25 per bbl, and pot barley \$4 25 per bbl; split peas \$3.50 to \$3.75 per MILLFRED.—Bran is quiet with sales reported at \$13.50 to \$14.50 for car lots, smaller quantities bringing \$15.00 to \$16.00 per ton.

is quoted at \$4.20 to \$4.40 per bbl. Corn

meal remains dull at \$2.00 to \$3.00 per bbl.

Shorts range from \$16.00 to \$18.00 as to quality. WHEAT .- A few cars of white and red winter wheat have changed hands. Quotations are nominally as follows:—No. 2 red winter 93c to 95c, No. 2 spring 93c to 95c and No. 2

white winter 91c to 92c. CORN.-This market is purely nominal at

51c to 52c in bond. Pras.-A few transactions have taken place along the lines at lc per lb, but here prices partake more or less of a nominal

character at 70c to 72c per 66 lbs. OATS .- Sales are mentioned at country points at 311c to 32c per 34 lbs, and here car lots have changed hands at 311c to 32c per

32 lbs. Rye.—Barley nominal at 65c to 67c per

BARLEY .- There has been some enquiry for malting barley with business mentioned in car lots at 55c to 60c as to quality. MALT. -The market is quiet but steady, the

last sales reported being of a lot of Ontario malt at 75c. Montreal malt is steady at 80c to 90c. BUCKWHEAT. - There is no material change

in this market, prices being quoted at 463 to 48c per bushel of 48 lbs. SEEDS -Further sales of red clover seed are reported from points west of Toronto, where

5 to 20 bag lots have been sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bushel. In this market there is no change, red clover seed being quoted at \$6 50 to \$7.00 per bushel, and Alsike at \$7.50 to \$8 00 per bushel. Timothy seed is quiet and steady at \$5.25 to \$5.50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD &c .- The market during the week has been quiet. Chicago snort cut clear mess pork has been placed at \$13 50 to \$14 per brl, and Western regular mess pork at \$12 25 to \$12 50 per bri. In lard only a mouerate enquiry has been experienced. Smoked meats are quiet and unchanged. Tallow has been placed at 51c to 6c for refined. Montreal short cut pork, per brl, \$13 2250; Mess beef per brl, \$1400 to 1450; Hams, city cured per lh, lic to 121c Hams and flanks, green, per lb Sc to Si; Lard, Western in pails, per lb, 91c to 91c; Lard, Canadian, in pails per 1b. 9. to 91c; Bacon, per lb, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined per lb, 5½0 to 60.

DRESSED Hogs .- The market has remained steady since last report, under a fair demand and light receipte. The sale of a car load of dressed hogs averaging 200 lbs was at \$5.65 per 100 bbs. Another car sold at \$5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER. - Grades which are the least off in flavor down to inferior goods are in liberal supply and difficult to sell, although offered at very low figures. Among the sales reported are a lot of 325 packages of creamery at 181. for export. Of course selected iots bring higher prices. A lot of selected Brockville was also sold at 15 c. Most of the creamery is now in shippers hunds. In rolls there have been a few sales at 11c to 13c for Western, and 14c to 16c for Morrisburg in baskets. We uate:

Creamery, early makes..... 16 - 17 Western..... 8 -- 14 CHEESE.-Holders have had a little en-

couragement during the past few days owing to an improved feeling in Liverpool. Some fine Freuch August cheese was bought at 71c, consisting of 50 boxes and a few parcels of September at 83c. There will probably be little done in the way of actual business until after the holidays. Prices are quoted nomi nally as follows:--Western-Fine to finest September and October 81 to 80; do August 7½ to 8½c. French—Fine to finest September and October S to 81c; do August 7 to 71c; earlier makes 6 to 61c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs, -The enquiry since last report has been small, and business limited. Fresh, 20c

DRESSED POULTRY .- A good business has transpired in poultry during the past few days, the receipts although large having been readily absorbed at steady prices. Sales are reported of three large cases of turkeys at 91/c to 10c. Chickens have also sold fairly well, sales being renorted at 7c. Geese have realized 7c per 1b. for choice, and ducks 95 to 10c. Quotations are as follows :- Turkeys So to and geece 5c to 71c as to quality.

GAME. - A fair enquiry has been experibeen wanted. Receipts, kowever, are increasing.

BEANS.-The sale of a car load of or dinary medium was reported at \$1.00, and prices range from \$1 00 to \$1.25 per bushel. HONEY .- The demand has been moderate. Prices, however, are unchanged at 9c to 10c for large cans, and at 10c to 11c for small cans.

HAY AND STRAW .-- Timothy sells at \$13.50 for best qualities, good lots bringing \$12.00 to \$13.00, and interior \$10.00 to \$11. In pressed hay sales were reported of three cars to arrive at \$14.50. Loose straw was quiet with business at \$4.50 to \$6.00 per 100 bundles

ASHES, -Receipts during the past week had for less than 67c.

One Experience of Many. Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble !" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my

Life! My trouble always came after eating any

food---

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most Excruciating pains,

"And the only way I ever got" "Relief!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained!! No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until

"At last?" I was taken! "So that for three weeks lay in bed and

Could eat nothing !!! My sufferings were so that I called two loctors to give me something that would

stop the pair. Their efforts were no good to me. At last I heard a good deal

"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them." Got a bottle-in four hours I took the ontents of

One!!!! Next day I was out of bed, and have

not seen a "Sick!" Hour, from the same cause, since. I have recommended it to hundreds of

"Advocate as I am." GEO. KENDALL, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Downright Cruelty. To permit yourself and family to

there. You have no such

With sickness when it can be prevented nd cured so easily With Hop Bitters!!!

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

have been exceptionally light, but as the

demand was not urgent, prices have ruled the same as last week, sales of first pots having transpired at \$3.50 per 100 lbs.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

APPLES. -- In this market business has been exclusively of a jobbing character in apples. Round lots of winter fruit are quoted at \$1.90 to \$2.25. Small retail lots command higher prices. Stocks in this city are not over large

for this season of the year.
ORANGES AND LEMONS — Valencia oranges have been sold at \$4.50 in cases and prices range from \$4 50 to \$5. Florida in boxes \$3.50 to \$4.50 and Jamaica in barrels \$6 to \$6.50. In lemons, sales of Malaga are re-ported at \$2.50 per box, and Messina at \$4 to \$5 per box as to quality. Cases range from \$4 to \$7 us to quality.

GRAPES-Almeria grapes are in rather slow request, with sales at \$4.50 to \$7.00 as to quality and weights. Catawbas 12.

per lb. CRANBERRIES-Business transpires at wide range of values, from \$5 to \$9 per bbl. according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT. - Valencia raisins are firmer

under light supplies, American buyers hav-ing bought up most of the bonded goods held in the West. Quotations are: - Valencia raisins \$\frac{3}{2}c to \$\gamma_c\$c; Eleme do \$c\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}c; \$Sultanas 7\frac{1}{2}c to \$\frac{3}{2}c; currants 5c to \$\frac{9}{2}c. Prunes 4c to 5c. Figs 12c to 13c in boxes. New dates \$6\frac{1}{2}\$ to 7c in boxes and layers. Evaporated analysis \$\frac{1}{2}c\$ in \$\fr rated apples 9c in 50 lb. boxes. New dried apples 5c to 6c, and old do 3½c to 4c per lb.

VEGETABLES—A good business is being done in potatoes. Prices are steady at 50c to 60c per bag, a lot of 250 bags Early Rose stock sold slowly at 3c per lb. There was a good damand for lambs there being come. heing sold at 50c per bag. Carrots are in good supply at \$9 to \$10 per ton, or 40c to 45c per bag. Turnips 80c to 90c per bbl. Cabbages \$2 to \$3 per 100.

GENERAL MARKETS.

SUGAR—The market for refined sugar is strong. For small quantities 67 to 7c have been paid for granulated. Yellows are also firm with an upward tendency. In raw sugar the market is likewise strong, with prices tending to a higher basis.

Molasses-The market rules firm, Barbadoes being now held for 30c in round quanti-

MAPLE SYRUF, &c .- Holders of syrup in the Eastern Townships who last spring refused to take 75c per gallon in this murket, are now writing to know what can be got for it, but as the demand is light it would not bring over 76c for the best, and sales would be slow at that. Maple sugar is quoted at 7c to 8c

per lb. as to quality.

CANNED GOODS.—Canned mackerel is quoted at \$2.75 to \$3, and lobsters at \$5.65 per case. Canned corn has advanced to \$2 for Yarmouth sugar cured.

HIDES.—The market is decidedly firmer as the scarcity of supplies becomes more apparent. Here prices are:-No. 1 Toronto 102 to 104e; No. 2 do 94e to 94e; No. 1 Hamilton 10c; No. 2 do 9e; Chicago buff 10% to 11c; bulls, Sc to 8%; green

butchers, 9c to 91c. Wood.—Matters are generally expected to become quiet in this line at this season. We quote:-Canadian A supers 27c to 28c; B ditto 22c to 23c; unassorted 21c to 22;; black 20c to 21c; Cape 16c to 18c; fleece 22c

THE TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

There has been some improvement noticed in the market, but nothing to speak of. Business in to day's stock exchange was quiet. GRAIN.—Lower prices are ruling for both pring and fall wheat than a week ago. There seems to be little disposition to do business, and this grain might be termed neglected. No. 1 fall quotes at 85 to 88c; No. 2, 83 to 84c; No. 3, 81 to 82c; spring No. 1, 87c to 88c; No. 2, 85 to 86c; No. 3, 82 to 83c. The lower grades of barley are weaker in price, but Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are un-changed. Peas are steady at 63 to 61c. Not

rye continue nominal. Provisions.-Receipts of dressed hoge have shown considerable increase since our last. The market continues firm at \$5.25 to 100; chickens 5c to 73c; ducks 9c to 10c, \$5.50. There is little or no demand for bacon; long clear is offering at 7c. We hear of only a small trade passing in smoked meats, enced for partridge. Deer carcasses have also breakfast bacon 101c, hams 111c. In butter the situation is much the same as a week ago, there is very little doing. Choice is still in demand from the city trade at 15 to 16c. Cheese is dull of sale but firm in price. Eggs

much doing in oats at 33 to 34c. Corn and

are without change, HARDWARE AND METALS,-The only advance that has come under our notice this week is in ingot tin, which is being firmly held in England at £98 per ton with, it is said, the prospect of a further rise.

GROVERIES-The approach of Christmas finds some houses more than usally busy while others report only the ordinary amount of business. Grenoble walnuts have sold at 14½ to 15c. There is continued firmness in the sugar market and granulated carnyt be had for less than 6½c.

STAFFORD—On the 13th December, in the St. Camille Hospital, Annie Stafford, second daughter of the late Jas. Stafford, aged ten years and ten months.

HERO OF KHARTOUM!

We have imported a quantity of "ablinet size Photographs of the late General Gordon. A correct likeness tak n by a first-class artist, equal to what is sold at from 50c to 75c each.

One of these likenesses will be given with all purchases of Kid Gloves or Mitts over 95c per pair from to-morrow until Christmas.

S. CARALEY. Excelsior! S. CAR-LEY. Excelsior ! S. CARSLEY. Excelsior! S. CARSLEY. Excelsior! S. CARSLEY. Excelsior! S. CARSLEY. Excelsior! S. CARSLEY.

Excelsior! S. CARSLEY. Excelsior! S. CARSLEY. Excelsior! S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER.

S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER. S. CARSLEY.

HIGHER AND HIGHER. S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER. 8. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER, S. CARSLEY. HIGHER AND HIGHER.

S. CARSLEY. Considering the tremendous efforts that are being made by dry goods dealers in Montreal at the present time, we think that the fact of our sale being higher this month than during December of previous years is

HIGHER AND HIGHER.

positive proof

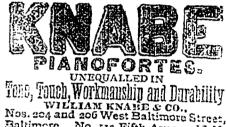
S. CARSLEY.

S. CARSLEY,

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

NOTRE DAME STREET.

MONTREAL



Baltimere. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point St. Charles by the Grand Trunk rail-

Cattle. Sheep. Calves. Hogs. Week ended Dec. 19 1,460 Prev. week.... 625 1,268 21 99 Since May 1. 71,905 55,571 4,509 12,698 This morning cattle demand was good at 54: live weight. A large supply of sheep good demand for lambs, there being some very fine stock offered, which were well looked after at from 4 to 42c. Hogs were in

The untidy, dirty appearance of a grizzly beard should never be allowed. Buckingham's Dye for Whiskers will readily change their color to a brown or black, at discretion, and thus keep up your reputation for neatnes and good looks.

good supply, and met a fair demand at 45 to

Holloway's Ointment and Pills-Few persons are so favored by circumstances, or so fortified by nature, as to enable them to pass unscathed the sore trials of an inclement scason. With catarrhs, coughs, and influenza everywhere abounding, it should be universally known that Holloway's Ointment, diligently rubbed upon the shest, checks, the worst assaults of these maladies, and securely wards off the more grave and dangerous dieeases of the throat and lungs. The truth of this assertion must remain unquestioned in the face of thousands of unimpeachable living witnesses, who have personally derived the utmost possible benefits from this treatment when their present sufferings were appalling, and their future prospects most disheartening. Both remedies act admirably together.

BIRTHS.

CAMPRELL.—At 372 St. James street, on the 12th inst., the wife of B. Campbell, of a son. DUFRESNE —In this city, at 62 Argyle Avenue, the wife of L. P. Dufresne, of a son. KELLY—On Sunday, Dec. 6th, Mrs. Stephen J. Kelly, 1218 St. Catherine street, of a 143.1

MOISAN -In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of Thomas Moisan, of a daughter. Quebec papers please copy.

DIED.

GREENE- n Monday, 14th inst., Alex, W. Greene, aged 29 years, QUINN.—In this city, on the morning of the 15th inst., Francis, son of the late John Quinn. GORDON-At St. Gabriel, on the 19th inst. Mary Ann Ferguson, beloved wife of David

Gordon, aged 42 years. LAFFERTY .- In this city, on the 17th inst. John, aged 1 year and 10 months, infant son of John Lafferty.

RYAN. - At No. 368 Champlain street, Quebec, on the 15th inst., John Ryan, aged 35 years, eldest son of the late Thomas Ryan. HINTON.—In this city, on the 19th instant

Adolphus, aged 3 months, son of William Hinton, Sr. KAVANAGH-At Chicago, Ill., on Thurs. day, the 17th inst., Ellen Tracey, beloved wife of John Kavanagh, of Montreal. 145.2.

of heart disease, Mary Graham, aged 52 years, wife of John Martin. O'NEILL.—At Little River Road, Quebec, on Monday, the 14th inst, John Francis, aged 1 year, 10 months and 4 days, youngest son of James O'Neil.

MARTIN .- At Quebec, on the 14th instant,

O'CONNOR—In this city, on the 15th inst., Sarah McWilliams, aged 43 years, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, beloved wife of James O'Connor