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VOL. XXXVIII.—NO. 23

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1888.

PRICE. -- FIVE CENTS

Celebration of the 25th Auniversary of his Pilesthood -At St. Finnan's Church. Alexandria, Ont.

[The Glengarryian, Dec. 23rd, 1887] On Tuesday, Dec. 20th, the Catholic pecple of Alexandria celebrated the 25th anniversary of Vicar-General Mandonell's price!

At ten o'clock High Mass was celebrated by Very Rev. Alex. Macdonell. Within the sanctuary were the Very Rev. D an O'Connor, Perth; Rav. John Bornan, Picton, Ont; Rav. John Twomey, Lochiel: Rav. Ont; Rev. John Lwomey, Localet: Rev. Geo. Cyrbe t, St. Andrews; Rev. W. A. M'Donell, Gien Nevis; Rev. Thomas Carey, St. Riphaels; Rev. Donald M'Rac; Glen Nevis, and the Rev. B. Higgons, Alexandria.

After the reading of the first Gospel, the Very Rev. Dean O'Connor ascended the pulpit and remarked that it afforded him great pleasure to be with his old parishioners en that occasion to assist in celebrating the twenty fifth anniversary of the ordination to the priesthood of their pastor, the Very Rev. Vicar-General Macdonell. When he received of the committee, inviting him to be present | Millan. with them, his heart leaped with joy at the anticipated pleasure. But the day before, at the very moment of his departure, he had received word over the wires that he would be expected to deliver an address. Owing

however, to the shortness of the notice, he regretted his inability to do go satisfactorily. The rev. speaker then referred to the many good qualities of him whom they were met to honor, the great length of his acquaintance with Father Macdonell, extending as it did over twentyone years, and his rare characteristics as a priest, whose superior was not to be found. Priest, whose superior was not to be touch.

"As a gentlemen and a citizen," said Dran mine can convey, in my reply to your very O'Cennor, "your paster stands in the front haid addresses, a response adequate in any degree to the sentiments of Christian charity, his dealings with the world equally attentive love and good feeling which they contain to the poor as to the rich." The rev. gentleman, who spoke with much feeling, then read the anniversary of my twenty-fifth year in the following address:

To the Very Reverend Alexander Macdonell, V.G , Alexandria :

VERY REVEREND VICAR,-We claim the privilege, as brother priests and co-laborers, to particip to with your parishioners in their rejoicing on this anniversary, and to unite our voices with theirs in giving expression to the heartfelt sentiments of esteem, admiration and love entertained for you by priects as well as people. We are not ignorant that your humility chrinks from the acknow-ledgment of your merits; and that this auniversary would pass by unnoticed, were your inclinations consulted. It is not difficult to comprehend the motive of your ropugnance to addresses and testimonials, pugnance to addresses and testimonials, me with good health, which I am ou must often have been impressed with thankful for. A period of twenty-five the evident hollowness and insincerity of such performances. Your experience has taught you that a distinctive feature of our day is extravagant morcenary praise. Ureductions the most commonplace, public characters the most mediocre, are through interest or influence, extrolled to the highest heavens. A chorus of fulsome adulation swells through every walk of life. But, Very Rov. Vicar, are we to be deterred from expressing our honest sentiments because the medium we would use has been sometimes prostituted by the unprincipled? Do we hesitate to use the coin of the realm because it has been at times counterfeited ?

Your sim, Very Rev. Vicar, has been to do good by stealth. Press notices and pub-lic demonstrations, which others court with so much ardor, you have shunned with singular persistence; but the eloquent voice of your manifold works you have not been able to silence. The edifices which have sprung up, or perfected themselves under your guiding hand—notably, this noble temple wherein we stand, which lifts its majestic propor tions beavenwards - proclaim in equivocal language your correct taste, your untiring energy, and, above all, your zeal for the adornment of field's dwelling place. "The zeal of the glory of Thy house, O Lord, both consumed me." The schools which you have fostered and watched over declare that you are of one mind with your Divine Master in your care for the little ones; while your fatherly counsel, your encouragement to the carc-laden and sin-burdened, your words of consolation "heside the bed where parting life was laid," live in the minds and hearts, and speak from the lips of your dovoted people assembled around you here. To-day, Very Rev. Vicar, as you look through the vista of the past quarter of a century, the prospect must be to you a pleasing one. True, you must have seen moments of gloom, moments inseparable from the priest's life, when his heart is saddened by the waywardness of the erring; but how such shadows fade away in the brightness of a long career of earnest endeavor to do God's work-a career revealing striking instances of God's grace working through your instrumentality. Truly may you say "I have planted, and God has given the increase."

Nor is it alone in your character of priest that you have drawn our hearts to you; as a man you have equally compelled the homage of our affections. We have ever found a hearty welcome around your hospitable board. Your courteous, kind manner, your cheerful equable temperament, your eminently honest and unselfish disposition, have rendered intercourse with you delightful and parting difficult. Your qualities of mind and heart could not fall to attract the keen perception of your ecclesiastical superior. In consequence, merited honors came unsought and undesired; but they produced no change "The rank is but the guinea's stamp; the man's the gold for all that." gold was there before; nothing was added but the stamp.
We would ask you Very Rev. Vicar, to

accept this special memento from us as a souvenir of this auspicious anniversary, and as a slight token of our sentiments towards you. We pray that the quarter of a century huge procession in London. It is probable of pricethood just clapsed is but the produce that this will excite counter demonstration.

VICAR-GENERAL MACDONELL, to another equally successful and happy; that you may colebrate you fiftieth anniversary with a heart as warm and light, with a mind as clear, with a freme as vigorous as we behold in you to day; and that when your day of life draws to a close, its evening may be gilded by a calm and glowing sunset, for-telling the dawn of a glorious immortality. Signed, -- Very Ray, Dean O'Connor, Perth ;

Rev. F. thers Higgins, Al-xandria; John

can a ned in the address, but he would permit him elf to say that when the Rev. Vecar-General Macdonell closed his career on this earth that he would be saluted in the words of the text of St. Matthew: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of the Lord."

The celebration of Mass was continued, at the conclusion of which the Very Rav. Vicar General Mandouell approached to the railing of the concernary, accompanied by the priests in attendance, when an address was ably read a letter a few days before from the Chairman to him in Gaelic, by the Hen. Doneld Me-

> Then came Dr. D. L. McMillan, who read a touching address from the friends of the rev. gentlemen now residing in Colorado. the last words were spoken and Dr. M: Millan retired, Mr. Angus McDona'd, chairman of the committee, stepped into his place and handed the rev. gentleman a purse of \$600.

> In responding Father Macdonnell and :-My dear friends. You gentlemen of the committee, and those whom you represent, the good people of this and the adjoining parishes in the county, have placed me under such an obligation that no words of the priesthood in this manner. For this well filled purse I heartily thank you. It is gratifying to me to find that I am so much esteemed by you, and knowing you as well as I do I feel that your words are not of the lips, but that they are real and well meant. To me this anniversary brings to mind very many recollections, and though it is not necessary that I should dwell long upon them to you, I may say that I might ask myselfif I have fulfilled my part in doing my duty as a present of God's holy word, and by my advice and good example done that which I pledged myself to do twenty five years ago to-day, or how much more I ought to have done which I have not. During that period God has blessed

years in the history of a nation or of an established constitution is but a brief span, but in the life of an individual it means much, and the opportunities that are vouchsafed to us during that period should never be lost. In analyzing and replying to the different pas-sages in the addresses, the rev. gentleman spoke feelingly and in unmistakable language, referring to the benefits of a good education hased upon a sound Ciristain foundation, showing the benefits thus secured to the individual, to society and to the State. He thanked the Protestints for their generous contribution, and he hoped that, though differing in religion, the good feeling that had hitherto prevailed between them and their Catholic fellow-citizens would long be preserved in Glengarry. The rev. gentleman, after making some touching allusions to the late founder of the parish, the Very Rev. John McDonald, closed with an interesting reference to the Gaelic address, dwelling at length upon the antiquity and expressiveness of the mother language and the attachment which the people of this county still have for it. He thanked his young friends from Leadville, Col., for their address, and for the sentiments of affection and attachment to him therein contained, as well as for their liberal offering on the occasion of the twenty fifth anniver sary of his ordination.

# RECEPTION BY THE POPE.

EXHIBITION OF THE JUBILEE PRESENTS.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Pope has announced that he will receive the priests of the English and American colleges in Rome and the British pilgrims on the 10th inst. Mgr. Clifford will make the necessary arrangements for the received in the property ware placed. The Pope's jubilee presents were place on exhibition at the Vatican to-day for the first on exhibition at the vanishin today for the hist time. The toreign diplomats, a number of Roman aristocrats and a host of other guests were passent. The Popa entered the hall where the presents had been arranged at noon. He was followed by farty-eight Cardinals and the whole Pontifical Court. His arrival was greeted with great enthusisem. He took his seat on the throne, and Cardinal Schiaffino proceeded to read an address. To this the Pops, replying, and his scul was desply moved by the manifestations of love and veneration which were reaching him from all parts of the world. He regarded them as evidences of the power of the Papacy, which the enemies of the Church had Papacy, which the enemies of the Church have vainly attempted to deny. The share taken by sovereigns of the world in the jubilee proved that they justly appreciated the importance of the Papacy. He concluded by praising the organizers of the exhibition. The Pope afterwards made a prolonged inspection of the presents in company with the Cardinals.

# 1, D. SULLIVAN AND WM. O'BRIEN GREAT PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE THEM ON THEIR RELEASE.

New York, Jan. 6 .- The Times' London despatch says: It seems likely that the pro-gress of T. D. Sullivan and Wm. O'Brien through England on their way to the opening of Parliament, after their release from Tulfamore jail, will be the occasion of a stirring series of demonstrations. The Gladstonians are projecting receptions at every station from Holyhead, culminating in a mass meeting and huge procession in London. It is probable

# BISHOP BONACUM.

The Newly Appointed Bishop of Lincoln, Ntb.

(From the Lincoln Neb., State Journal, D c. 21 ) The creation of the new see of Lincoln is an

Rev. F. thers Higgins, Alexandria; John Biennen, Picton, Oat.; John Twoney, Leciniel; Georga Carbett, St. Andrews: William A. McDonnell, Glen Nevis; Denali C. Alekte, Glen Nevis; Thomas Carey, St. Rapinel.

Dean O'Conner concluded by saying that the words of his could add to the expressions of need in the address, but he would persist him elf to say that when the liev. Vecrafic him elf to say that we will need to end the southern a committee him elf to say that we lieve him elf to say that we will need to him can dead to the entire of the southern as committee him elf to say that we liev important event in the history of the Catholic the leading Irishmen and Catholics of the entire country—men who lead in intelligence and wealth, and who wield a great influence in the affairs of the National Irish organization. The kindly interest felt toward the new

bishop was shown by the gathering of over 100 ladies and gentlemen at the Burlington depot and their subsequent departure on a special train for Omaha, there to meet and welcome the newly appointed ruler of the bishopric of

Lincoln.

As the hour for the departure of the train approached the members of the congregation gathered in the waiting room of the depot, and had the pleasure of meeting for the first time the head of the new bishopric. The first impression was favorable. Attired in robes belitting his station the bishop goeted each one as presented with a cordiality and sincerity that came from the heart.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Thomas Benacum was born in County Tupperary, Ireland, in January, 1847. He was brought to America when an infant by his parent, and has since been a resident of St. Louis. His early education was conducted by the Christian Brothers of that city. When lifteen years of age he entered the Catholic university at Milwaukee, where he spent five years, studying the classics, English literature and the sciences. In 1868 he went to Cape Girarcon, the seminary there being one of the oldest and best known Catholic institutions in the capitry and spent four years in the study AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PUBLIC. the country, and spent four years in the study

of pullosophy and theology.
In June, 1870, he was ordained priest by Bishop Mecher, of Green Bay, in St. Mary's church, St. Louis. His first appointment was to Edina, Mo., where he remained as assistant paster about six mouths. He was then appointed paster of Indian Creek, Mo., and built a number of Euildings and was a successful laborer in the vineyard for about three years. His next charge was kirkwood, Mo. With the consent of the archbishop he then went to con-tinue his studies on the continent.

He attended a course of lectures at one of the famous German universities two years. His studies here made him the recognized leader in canon law and church history in the arch diocese of St. Lou's. His knowledge of German was perfected, and to day he speaks German with the fluency and accuracy of an educated German.

was appointed assistant pastor of the church of the Immaculate Conception in St. Lou's, and then assigned to the pastorate of the Church of the Holy Name, one of the most populous parishes in the city of St. Louis. There he remained until his consecration to the bishopric

In stature Bishop Bonacum is below the medium, is quite stout without corpulency and is the picture of health and strength. His face is fresh, his hair turning gray. As an educated clergymau he ranks among the very first. He is a literary man, his education in English literature being explanative. For many years he ature being exhaustive. For many years be contributed to the magazines and papers of this city. These articles, always eagerly read and highly praised, gained the author quite a reputation both at nome and abroad. He is of a studious turn, and spends many hours each day with his books. His manners are polished; his character, while gentle, is forcible. There is no question but that Bishop Bonacum will in a rery short time make his mark in the first rank of the Episcopacy of the United States.

His personal qualities may be judged from his popularity among his college companions. It is recorded that never before was there so large an attendance of priests at a consecration as at his. His old school-day friends and the pastors with whom he has since come in confact flocked in large numbers to the consecration. Over 135 priests were present, besides all the bishops of the province of St. Louis and four mitred abbots. During the late plenary council at Baltimore he acted in the cameity of theolegian to the venerable Archbishop Kendrick of St. Louis. As Bishop Kendrick himself is one of the ablest theologians in the Catholic Church, and a keen discerner of the worth of men, his selection brought Bishop Bonacum's ability before the attention of the assembled hishops of the United States. During the council his name was sent first on a list from which to select a bishop for Bellevue, I'l. On another occasion the bishop forwarded his

name to Rome for the dioces : of Davenport, Ia. Bishop Bocanum is an energetic, thorough going, live man, who is already deeply in love with Lincels, and is determined to do everything in his power to advance its spiritual and material interests. After his appointment as bishop he stated that he felt doubly honored

beshop no stated that he rest doubly honored to be chosen from such a promising see. The first glimpse of him given our people yesterday satisfied them that a better man could not have Leen found for this high position. In the informal reception in the little waiting room of the depot at Omaha and on the train en route to Lincoln has been dain armently with the recent with he showed his sympathy with the people with whom he is to labor so unmistakably that even whom he is to lator so unmistakedly that even before he entered the city he was regarded by the one hundred of our people who had met him as a personal friend as well as the head of the division of the church to which they belong.

# SIR WILFRID BLUNT.

HE SAYS HE HAS NO CONFIDENCE IN THE APPEAL LONDON, Jan. 5.—Wilfrid Blunt in a letter to the papers in reference to the hearing of his to the papers in reference to the hearing of his appeal from the verdict of the court which sentenced him to two months imprisonment for a violation of the Crimes act in addressing a proclaimed meeting at Woodford, Ireland, says that the hearing is an unfair one and that the court hall has already decided to uphold the verdict and sentence in his case.

Many a husband wishes that the tradesmen would trust him as fully as his wife does. the state of a state of the state of the state of the state of

Montreal Citizens Protest Against Irish Evictions.

Over Eleven Hundred Bol'nrs Subscribed in Less Than Thirty Minutes-Large and Representative Meeting of all Creeds and Nationalities in the Queen's Hall-Str Thomas Grattan Esmonde's Elequent Lecture on Ercland's Sufferings and Wiongs-Other Specifics.

Perhaps never before in the history of the building has the Quren's Hall held such an enthusissic galle, ng as that which filled the auditorium Wednesday, on the occasion of the meeting field in honor of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmands, Bart, M.P. The meeting was not only remakable for the enthusiasm displayed, but also for its representative character. It's, English, Scotch and French, Protestant and Catholic, all joined heartily together in cheering to the echo the noble sentiments given utterance to by the distinguished lecturer of the evening l'ublic men aud private citizens of the highcet standing honored the meeting with their presence and evince I creat interest in the proceedings as well as marked sympathy with the people of self-ong Iroland. The clear, manly and cloquent address by the youthful



RIB THOMAS GRATTAN ESMONDE, Bart., M.P.

descendant of the illustrious Henry Grattan made him a universal favorite and the warmth of the welcome which he received and the cheers with which he was repeatedly Upon arriving in St. Laus he was assigned greeted proved worthy of such a brave Irish to the pastoral charge of Rollo, Mo., whence he patriot. No better or more tangpatriot. No better or more tang-ible proof of the generosity of those present and their sympathetic feelings for the cause of Ireland could be desired than was that given let night at the close of the lecture, when, after an impromptu subscription bysome of those present, the magnificent sum of \$1 160 was subscribed for the Anti-Eviction lund, not a few of the subscribers being of English, Scotch and French descent. The hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags, banners and mottoss. Under the gallery appeared "Welcome to Grattan's Great Grandson," "Rich the Treasure, Sweet the Pleasure." On the stage and along the side walls there appeared pictures of Davits, l'arnell and Wm. O'Brien. and the following mottoes: "God Bless Parnell and His Gallant Band," "The Land for the l'eople; Landlordiem brought forth those wonderful fruits must go, "Divitt, father of the Land of illumination, some of which have league," "Elicate to your rights and then come down to us to this day, as the "Book of demand them," The land for the people,"
"Success to the Plan of Campaign," "Gladtone and Paruall unite for Ireland's frec-Too much credit cannot be bestowed dom. upon Brother Arnold and his talented pupils who contributed several choruses during the evening, and were rewarded by loud applause. On the whole the meeting proved a credit to Montreal, and its results will prove a source of the greatest pleasure to the people of Ireand and the Icish Stationalists in particular. Montreal branch of the Irish National

When Mr. H. J. Cloren, president of the League, came upon the platform, followed by Sir Thomas Gra tan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., and other invited guests, the enthusiasm of the ancience became unbounded. Ladles and gentlemen ross alike in their places, and either waved their hats or handkerchiefs or cheered the distinguished visitor vociferously. The pupils of Beether Arnold's school also are an opening chorus, and were loudly applauded. When all were seated it was noticed that there were upon the platform, besides the chairman an l guest of the evening. Hon. James McShane, Minister of Public Works, Lynch, ex Mayor Beau Ноц. grand, Mesers. Lafont ine, M.P.P., Lareau, M.P.P., L. O. David, M.P.P., Alderman Cunningham, Alderman P. Kennedy, Ald. Tansey, Ald. Malone, C. J. Donerty, Q.C., J. E. Robidoux, Q.C., M. Conway, Wm. Clendinneng, W. T. Costigan, M. J. F. Origan, Caroll Ryan, J. H. Sagnle, T. Quinn, Carroll Ryan, J. H. Semple, T. Bowes, Fred. Perry, J. B. Lane, Dr. Frank Devlin, Dr. Guerin, Dr. Ward, the following representatives of Irish societies and others whose names could not be obtained, viz., Messrs. Edward Murphy, St. Patrick's T. A & B. Society; Dennis Barry, St. Patrick's Scoiety; A. Jones, Irish Catholic Benefit struggle against the horrible government of Society; P. Reitly, St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society; John Cogan, St. Gabriel's T. A. & tion depends whether we shall make our own B. Society; M. Foran, Young Irishmen's L. B. Society; M. Society; M. & B. Association; C. O'Brien, St. Bridget's so doing for another generation. (A voice-T. A. & B. Society J. Coffey, Gladstone "Never.") They are able to bring against branch of Irish National League; us influences and to overbear anything that

offering, in the shape of a harp, by Mr. J. McKenna, the well-known florist. When the applause had ceased, the chairman read letters of regret at their inability to attend from Hon. Mr. Mercier, Sir Donald A. Smith, Mr. J. S. Hall, M.P.P., Mr. W. Owens, M.P.P., and ex-Judge Coursel, M.P. After a few introductory remarks, in which read the fellowing address, which was beautifully engrossed:

Io Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde,

Bart, M.P. DEAR SIR, -We, members of the Irish national, literary, temperance, benevolent and athletic societies of Montreal, bid you a most hearty welcome to the metropolis of Canada, and assure you of the profound sympathy felt for the people of Iroland by their fellow-countrymen in the Dominion. As citizens of a free country interested in the maintenance of progress, prace and prosperity in a sister nation, we are convinced that none of these blessings can be firmly secured as long as the people of Ireland are denied the cripyment of their rights as free citizens of a free country. We feel with regret that the struggle in which you are engaged is against a government which seeks to permanently enslave the Irish nation; at the same time we are persuaded, since the Irish cause has been espoused by the great Liberal party of England, Sectland and Wales, that the time cannot be far distant when a true union based on mutual respect and confidence will take the place of that which was estab lished by fraud and has been continued by

We also desire to convey through you to the leaders of the Irish Parliamentary and Liberal parties, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladetone and Charles Stewart Parnell, our admiration for the noble efforts they are making in the cause of justice, liberty and humanity. It is also our desire to assure you of our unflinching determination to do ail in our power by honorable means to assist them in a speedy attainment of a glorious victory.

Your arrival among us at this festive season suggests the hope that the year now opening will not close without seeing the end of this historic struggle, and while we deeply mourn for those whose lives have been sacrificed by the minions of a cruel government, and while our hearts are sore at the suffer ings and Indignities inflicted on the patriots languishing in prison, yet we feel that the end is at hand, and when these victims of tyranay walk forth to liberty it will be to meet the greetings of a united and liberated people.

Signed-H. J. Cloran, president Irish National League; Denis Barry, St. Patrick's Society; Arthur Jones, Irish Catholic Benefit Society; Patrick Rielly, St. Ann's T. A. & B; John Cogan, St. Gabriel's T. A. & B.; M. Foran, Y. I. L. & B. Society; C. O'Brien, St. Bridget's Branch I. N. L.: Edward Murphy, St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society; M. Loughman, St. Ann's Y. M. Society; J. D. Purcell, Emerald Snowshoe Club; T. Butler, Shamrock Lacronne Club.

Sir Thomas' Address.

When Sir Thomas rose to his test to reply to the address the enthusiasm which greeted him almost be files description. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and it was some moments before the distinguished guest, after repeatedly bowing his acknowledgments, was allowed to speak. He then said: "I can vouch for it that my colleague, Mr. O'Connor, will regret that he was not here this evening, that he had not the opportunity of seeing this fine meeting. He will also regret that he was not here to be the recipient of this very elequent and artistic address. The execution of that address carries one back in memory to the time in Ireland when native artists Kelds.' The sentiments which are expressed in that address and which are of far greater value than its elaborate ornamentation, are quite worthy of the days when the Irinh people made their own laws in their own Senate in College Green (cheers). Yet I ask myself what is the meaning of this meeting and what is the meaning of this addres? I take it that it signifies that those present here to-night consider that as a representative of a struggling nationality I am worthy of their welcome, and I recognize that that address does not come by reason of any individual merits of my own but as the representative of a cause sacred to a great many. I can understand to a certain extent there are many here of Irish blood and can understand why those of Irish birth and descent have come to help on the cause, but I do not know how it is that I can explain the presence of so many here who are not Irish by birth or descent, (a voice: "There's five of us here,") except on the supposition that the citizens of Montreal, without distinction of antecedents, are men who know what liberty is and who love it Not only do they love to be free themselves but they are desirous that the privileges which they enjoy be extended to all the nations of the globe. I thank the societies and the ladies and gentlemen who came here to night, in the name of the Irish people, for the assistance they are giving Ireland to night. When the news of our proceedings here is carried back to Ireland, it will bring new strength to the Irish people and nerve them, who, if not free now, will be if by any effort of theirs they can. We want at present all the support that the friends of liberty can give our people at home. At the M. Loughman, St. Ann's Young Mens we can bring against them. They have Scolety; J. D. Purcell, Emerald Snowshoe the whole armament, from the lord Club and Wm. Stafford, Shamrock Lacrosse licutenant to the lowest policeman in Club. After all had been seated Sir Thomas Ireland on their side. I was reading re, Esmonde was presented, amid the applause cently about the struggles by the Canadian

1837-38 and it struck me that what those men went up in arms against is the same as that which obtains in Ireland to-day (applease). Our Government goes by the name of constitutional, yet it is almost as ovil a des-potism as the Government which Russia up-held in Poland. The people have no voice in the control of those who govern in Ireland. he referred to the necessity of encouraging Every position of worth or emplument Sir Thomas and his noble colleagues in the in Ireland is filled by the English Govgreat fight they were now engaged in, he ernment. The people has no control over the the proceedings of their government and if we object in Parliament they have got their majority to force our protest to go unheeded. This system does not work in any way in favor of Ireland. There seems to be an opinion among some people that Ireland under the English could be made prosperous and that if we did not agitate our country would be better off. But what has been the result of 87 years of British rule in Ireland? When, 87 years ago, England reliand us of our Parliament, the population of Ireland was helt a million more than it is to-day; then Ireland formed one-third of the total population of the United Kingdom; now she is less than one-seventh. In those days the Irish National deb: was only two and one-half millons, to-day it is one hundred and twenty-eight millions of pounds. This will meet the argument set forth that Ireland should be very contented and happy under such rule.

(Continued on 6th page.)

# BRIDES OF THE CHURCH.

dix Candidates Renounce the World and Assume the Sacred Obligations-A Navice Makes Her Profession and Takes the Solemn Vow-Rishop DeGoesbriand's Fatherly Words.

(Rutland, Vt., Daily Herald, Dec. 28th.) At 2 c'clock yesterday afternoon the re-

ligious ceremony of reception and profession was celebrated at the convent of the Sisters of St. Joseph, six novices being received and one making her profession. A Horald re-porter was courteously granted the privilege of witnessing the ceremony, which was observed in the presence of the near relative; and friends of the young ladies who thus renounced the world and its pleasures.

The services were of a deeply impress? ve

character, in keeping with the more imports int ceremonials of the Roman Catholic Chur ch, and the colemnity of the occasion was impressed searcely less upon the chaervers I han upon the youthful candidates themselves . As the strains of the processional march pe aled torth from the organ and chorus, the pro-cession entered the pretty little chapel. A the convent and proceeed up the center a sele to the sanctuary. The six candidates wer seach attired in white satin and silk on train , with bridal veils and orange flowers in the coiffure, symbolical of taking Christ as their spouse, in white, with veils, the processis in being hended by a young lady in white I searing a strail cross and attended by five I tile girls hearing a basket containing the familiar black habits of the sisters of the car igregation of St. Joseph. The clergy then f ited in as follows:—Rev. Fathers McDonald, of Whitehall; Mechaud, of Bennington; O inningham, of Brattleboro; Houlihan, of Mt. Holly; Clark, cf Burlington; Glynn, of Dorset; Lonergan, of Rutland; Barreit, Gassney, of Rutland; Vicar-General Lynca , of Burling-

The Bishop was assisted by Rov. Father Guffney, of St. Peter's; and, after the prescribed introductory coromonial s, he addressed the candidates, who were kneeding at the rail. He spoke briefly, but very in pressively, and with evident deep feeling, of the sacredness of the obligations to be had ien, of the holy duties devolving upon but sisters, of the solemnity and awful signiff ance of their act in becoming dead to the world and consecrating their lives to the church and to Christ, and held out to to m the consolations and joys of the religion & .f Him whose birth in the little manger in. Bethlehem was celcbrated on Sunday. The candidates then, in response to the questions 1 of the Bishep, professed their slacerity are 1 joy in taking the veil and made the solew in promises imposed by the church; and, fter the habits had been blessed, they file I out to lay aside forever their bright weed ding gowns for the Zain and sombre garmonts of the sisterhood.

ton, and Bishop DeGoesbriande.

When the process ion entered again, each novice were the ble ck honnet and veil, dress and gloves, and is I ser hand carried a lighted taper. Proceeding to the sanctuary rail, they answered the further questions of the bishop and renswe d their promises.

The novices remain such for two years or more, when, if they have passed their novitiate satisfictorily and remain firm in their devotion to the church, they may make their professions before God and take the sale ma vow of poverty, chastity and obedience. This was done yesterday by Sister Fary Agatha of Royalton, who proceeded is side the sanctuary rail attended by the lady superior. After making her pro-fession and taking the wew, she was accepted by the lady superior, and the benediction brought the solemn service to a close,

The names and residences of the novices who were received, with their religious names, are as follows: Miss Annie Ruane, of Rutland, Sister Mary John; Miss Agnes Mc Donald, of Rutland, Sister Mary John Eve agelista; Miss Mary J. Fanning, of Montreal, Sister Mary Boromeo; Miss Lucy MacCormick, of North Adams, Mass., Sister Mary X wier; Miss Christina Fagan, of N.ew York, Sister Gertrude; Miss Ellen Crifly, of New York, Sister Saint

Miss Mary J. Fanning is a daughter of Mr. Ed. ward Fanning, of St. Gabriel ward.

AN IRISH M.P.'S HARSH TREAT-

MENT.
DUPLIN, Dec. 30.—Mr. Shehy, M.P., who
was recently imprisoned under the Crimes act, was forcibly dressed in the prison garb by the wardens, but as soon as they left the of the audience, with a handsome floral rariots in defence of the rights of Capalis in | cell he discarded the clothes.

# VENDETTA;

The Story of One Fergotten.

OHAPTER X .- Centioued.

The next thing to alter was my voice. I had, naturally, a peculiarly soft voice and a rapid, yet clear, enuocation, and it was my habit, as it is the habit of almost every Italian, to accompany my words with the expressive pantomime of ges.ure. I took myself in train-ing as an actor studies for a particular part. I cultivated a harsh accent, and spoke with de-liberation and coldness—occasionally with a sort of sarcastic brusqueric, carefully avoiding the least movement of hands or head during converse. This was exceedingly difficult of attainment to me, and took me an infinite deal of time and trouble; but I had for my model a middle-sged Englishman who was slaying in the sam-hotel as myself, and whose starched stolidisy never relaxed for a single instant. He was a human iceberg—perfeculy respectable, with that air of decent gloom about him which is generally with by all the sons of Britain while sejourning in a foreign clime. I copied his manners as closely as possible;—I kept my in the sons of patterns. his manners as closely as possible;—I kept my mouth that with the same precise air of not-to-be-enlightened obstinary,—I walked with the same upright crili-demanner, and surveyed the same upright crili-demanner, and surveyed the do you want with me, rascal?"

The same upright critical enterpoints of the same upright of the same upright critical enterpoints. It is a same upright of the same upright critical enterpoints and the same upright of scenery with the same superior contempt. I knew I had succeeded at last, for I overheard

insert a paragraph for me in his next issue. This paragraph was worded somewhat as fol-

lows:"The Signore Coste Cesare Oliva, a neb'eman who has been for many years absent from his native country, has, we understand, just rehis native country, has, we unusually turned, passessed of almost fabulous wealth, and is about to arrive in Naples, where he personal is about to arrive in Naples, where he personal for the future. poses making his home for the future. The leaders of society here will no doubt welcome with enthusiasm so distinguished an addition to the billiant circles commanded by their influence.

The editor obeyed my wishes, and inserted what I sent him, word for word as it was written. He sent us the paper containing it with a million compliments," but was discreely silent concerning the fifty france, though I am certain he pocketed them with unaffected joy. Had I sent him double the money, he might have been induced to announce meast the king or emperor in disquise. Editors of the had spoken staggered and seemed The editor obeyed my wishes, and inserted he might have been induced to announce meas the king or emperor in disquise. Editors of newspapers lay claim to be honorable men:—
they may be so in England, but in Italy most of them would do anything for money. Poor them would do anything for money. Poor dayly two can blama them, considering how of them would do anything for money. Poor devils! who can blame them, considering how listle they get by their limited dealings in pen and ink! In fact, have not at all certain but that a few English new-paper editors might be found capable of accepting a bribe, if large enough, and if offered with due delicacy. There are surely one or two magazines, for instance, in London, that would not altogether refuse to insert an in differently, even badly written article, if paid a thousand pounds down for

On the last day but one of my sojou n in Palermo I was reclining in an easy chair at the window of the hotel smoking-room, looking out on the shim wering waters of the Gulf. It was nearly eight o'co'ck, and though the gorosous colou's of the sunset still lingered in the sky, the breaze blew in from the sea some what coldly, giving warning of an appreaching chilly night. The character I had adopted, namely that of a somewhat harsh and cynical man who had seen life and did not like is, had by constant hourly and did not like it, had by constant hourly practice become with me almost second nature,—indeed, I should have had some difficulty in returning to the easy and thoughtless abandon of my former self. I had studied the art of being charlish till I really was churlish;—I had to act the chief character in a drame, and I knew my part thoroughly well I sat quietly pulling at my cigar and all the state of the particular for as far as far

thistog of no hing in particular—for, as far as in hins went, I had done with thought, and energies were strung up to action-when I was the shouting of a large crowd coming on groups talking excitedly of what had occurred, word like an overflowing tide. I leaved out of and scattered here and there, returning to their the window, but could see nothing, and I was wondering what the noise could mean, when an excited waiter threw open the door of the smokingroom and cried breathlesly, "Carmelo Neri, Signor! Carmelo Neri! They have him, poverno! they have him at last!"

Though almost as strongly interested in this news as the waiter himself. I did not permit my interest to become manifest. I never forgot for a second the character I had assumed, and drawing the cigar slowly from my lips I merely

said,
Then they have caught a great raical. I cong atulate the Government! Where is the

"In the great square,' returned the garcon gerly. "If the Signor would walk round be corner he would see Garmelo, bound and eagerly. feltered. The Saints have mercy upon him ! The crowds there are thick as flies round a honeycomb! I must go thither myself,—I would not miss the sight for a thousand francs

And he ran off, as full of the anticipated delight of looking at a brigand, as a child going to its first fair. I put on my hat and strolled leisurely round to the scene of excitement. It was a picturesque sight enough;— the square was black with a sea of eager heads, and restless, gesticulating figures, and the centre of this swaying, muttering crowd was occupied by a compact band of mounted gendarmes, with drawn swords Hashing in the pale evening light-both horses and men nearly as motionless as though cast in brenze. They were stationed opposite the headquarters of the Carabinicri, where the chief of the party had dismounted to make his formal report respecting the details of the capture, before proceeding further. Between these armed and watchful guards, with his legs strapped to a sturdy mule. his arms tied fast behind him, and his hands heavily manacled, was the notorious Neri, as dark and fierce as a mountain thunderstorm. His head was uncovered,-his thick hair, long and unkampt, hung in matted looks upon his shoulders,—his heavy moustaches and beard were so black and bushy that they almost concealed his coarse and forbidding features, -though I could see the tiger-like glitter of his sharp white teeth as he bit and gaawed his under-lip in impotent fury and despair, - and his eyes, like leaping flames, bluzed with a wrathful ferocity from under his chaggy brows. He was a huge, heavy man, broad and muscular; his two great hands clenched, tied and manacled behind him, looked like formidable hammers capable of striking a man down dead at one below; his whole aspect was repulsive and terrible,—there was no redeeming point about him,—for even the apparent fortitude he assumed was mere bravado. meretricious courage, which the first week of the galleys would crush out of him as easily as one crushes the juice out of a ripe grape. He were a nondescript costume of vari-colored linen, arranged in folds that would have been the admiration of an artist. It was gathered about him by means of a brilliant scar-let sash negligeatly tied. His brawny arms were bare to the shoulder—his vost was open, and displayed his strong brown throat and chest and displayed his strong brown throat and cheet heaving with the pentup anger and fear that raged within him. His dark, grim figure was set off by a curious effect of color in the sky-a long wide band of crimion cloud, as though the sunged had thrown down a gobiet of ruby wine and left it to trickle along the smooth blue fairness of his palace floor—a deep efter of w. which burned really on the deep after glow, which burned really on the olive-tinted eager faces of the multitude that were everywhere upturned in wonder and illjudged admiration to the brutal black face of the notoricus murderer and thief, whose name

clash. The brigand laughed hoarsely.
"Corpodi Oristo!" he muttered—"think you a man tied hand and foot can run like a deer? I am trapped, -I know it! But tell him," and he indicated some person in the throng by a nod of his head, "tell him to come hither,—I have a message for him."

The gendarmes looked at one another, and

then at the swaying crowd about them in perplexity,—they did not understand.

Carmelo, without wasting more words upon them, raised himself as uprightly as he could

in his strained and bound position, and called aloud:
"Luigi Biscardi! Capitano! Oh he-you
"Luigi Biscardi! Capitano! Come neaser-I

chattering multitude. There was a sudden stir as the people made way for a young man to pass through their ranks—a slight, tall, rather handsome fellow, with a pale face and cold sneering eyes. He was dressed with fastidious care and nearness in the uniform of the Resembles.

an I nealness in the uniform of the Bersagliere, —and he closwed his way along with the easy aufacity of a privil ned dandy. He came closs up to the brighted and spoke carelessly, with a slightly macking small playing round the cor-

N ri muttered a ferocious ca sa between his

one white bear!"

One offer thing I did. I wrote a courteous note to the editor of the principal newspaper published in Naples—a newspaper that I knew always found its way to the Villa Romani—and enclosing fifty francs, I requested him to insert a paragraph. if you con."
Somethics jeering and withal threatening in

the ruffian's look, evidently startled the young

officer, for he exclaimed hastily—
"What do you mean, wretch? You have
not...my God! you have not killed her?"
Carnelo broke into a loud savage laugh.
"She has killed herself!" he cried exultingly. "Ha, ha! I thought you would wince at that! She snatched my knife and stabbed herself with it! Yes, -rather than see your lying white face again,—rather than feel your accursed touch! Find her—she lies dead and smiling up there in the mountains-and

riggestively—and the brig and resumed his sulling attitude of supplies d wrath, and teigned indifference. But the man to whom evidently received an unexpected shock,—a wound that pierced deeply and would be a long

time healing. I approached the nearest gendarme and slipped a fire-franc piece into his hand.
"May one speak?" I asked carelessly. The
nan hesitated. "For one instant, Signor. But

I addressed the brigand in a low clear tone.

"Have you any message for one Andrea Luziani? I am a frie of of his." be brief.

He looked at me and a dark smile crossed his features. "Andrea is a good soul. Tell him if you will that Teresa is dead. I am worse than dead. He will know that I did not kill Teress. I

could not! She had the knife in her breast be-fore I could prevent her. It is better so."

"She did that rather than become the property of another man?' I queried.

Carmelo Neri nodded in acquiescence. Either my sight deceived me, or else this abundoted villain had tears glittering in the depth of his

wicked eyes.

The gendarme made me a sign, and I with Almost at the same moment the officer in command of the little detachment appeared his spurs clinking with measured metallic music on the hard stones of the pavement, -he sp. ang into his saddle and gave the word—the crowd dispersed to the right and left,—the norses were put to a quick trot, and in a lew moments the whole party with the bulky frowning form of the brigand in their midst had disappeared. The people broke up into little groups talking excitedly of what had occurred, and scattered here and there, returning to their homes and occupations,—and mere swiftly than one could have imagined pressible the great horses were put to a quick trot, and in a few moments the whole party with the bulky one could have imagined possible the great square was left almost empty. I paced up and down for a while thinking deeply; I had be-fore my mind's eye the picture of the slight far. Teresa as described by the Sicilian captain, lying dead in the solitudes of the Montemaggiore with that self-inflicted would in her breast which had set her free of all men's love and persecution. There were some women then who preferred death to infidelity? Strange!-very strange! common women of course they must be,—such as this brigand's mistress; your daintily fed silk-robed duchers would find a daintity-fed sink-roote duchers would find a dagger somewhat a vulgar consoler,—she would rather choose a lover, or better still a score of lovers. It is only brute ignorance that selects a g ave instead of dishoner:—modern education instructs us more wisely, and teaches us not to be over-squeamish about such a triffe as breaking a given word or promise. Blessed age of progress! Age of steady advancement when the apple of vice is so cunmingly disguised and so prettily painted, that we can actually set it on a porcelain dish and hand it about among our friends as a valuable and choice fruit of virtue,—and no one finds out the fraud we are practising, nay, we scarcely perceive it ourselves, it is such an excellent

As I walked to and fro, I found myself continually passing the head office of the Cara-binieri, and, acting on a sulden impulse of curiosity, I a: last entered the building, determined to ask for a few particulars concerning the brigand's capture. I was received by a handsome and intelligent looking man, who glanced at the card with which I presented myself, and saluted me with courteous affa-

bility.
"Oh yes!" he said in answer to my inquiries, "Neri has given us a great deal of brouble. But we had our suspicions that he had left Gacta. where he was for a time in hid-ing. A few stray bits of information gleaned e and there put us on the right track."
Was he cought easily, or did he show

He gave himself up like a lamb, Signor It happened in this way. One of our men followed the woman who lived with Neri, one Teresa, and traced her up to a certain point, the corner of a narrow mountain pass, - where she disappeared. He reported this, and thereup in we sent out an armed party. These crept at midnight two by two, till they were formed in a close ring round the place where Neri was judged to be. With the first beam of morn ing they rushed in upon him and took him prisone. It appears that he showed no surprise,—he merely said, "I expected you! He was found sitting by the dead body of his mistress, she was stabbed and newly bleeding. No doubt he killed her, though he swears the contrary—lies are as easy to him as breathing."
"But where were I is comrades? I thought

he commanded a large band?"
"So he did, Signor; and we caught three of the principa's only a fortnight ago, but of the others no trace can be found. I suppose Carmelo himself dismissed them and sent them far and wide through the country. At any rate they are disbanded, and with these sort of fellows, where there is no

union there is no danger."
"And Neri's sentence?" I asked. "Oh, the galleys for of course, there is no

possible alternative."
I I thanked my informant, and left the office was glad to have learned these few particu-

lare, for the treasure I had discovered in my own family vault was now more mino than ever. There was not the remotest chance of any one of the Neri band venturing the novoricus murderer and thief, whose name had for years been the terror of Sinly. I pressed through the crowd to obtain a nearer view, and as I did so a sudden savage movement of Neri's bound body caused the rend runes. as I did so a sudden savego movement of Neri's would most probably have rejoiced to think bound body caused the gond runes to cos their that his buried weel h was destined to aid me

swords in front of his eyes with a warning in carrying cut so elaborate a plan of venciash. The brigand laughed hoarsely.

"Corpodi Cristo!" he muttered—"think you before me,—obs acles were taken out of my path,—my way was made perfectly clear— each trifling incident was a new finger-post pointing out the direct road that led me to the one desired end. God Himsalf seemed on my side, as He is surely ever on the side of justice Let not the unfaithful think that because they say long prayers or go regularly and devoutly to church with meek faces and piously folded hands, that the Eternal Wisdom is deceived thereby. My wife could pray,—she could kneel like a lovely saint in the dim religiouslight of the sacred altars, her deep syes up-turned to the blameless, infinitely reproachful thought I could not see you! Come nearer—I Christ,—and look you! each word she uttered have a parting word for you."

At the sound of his strong harsh voice, a sillence half of terror, half of awe, fell upon the liars,—it is like falling wilfully on an upright was a maspaciny, the second of the sword defends,—anatched up as the last resource of a coward it kills.

CHAPTER XI.

The third week of September was drawing to its close when I returned to Naples. The weather had grown coller, and favorable reports of the gradual decrease of the cholers began to gain ground with the suffering and terrified population. Business was resumed as usual, pleasure had again her votaries, and society pleasure had again her votaties, and society whirled round once more in its giddy waitz as as though it had never left off dancing. I arrived in the c'ty somewhat early in the day, and had time to make some preliminary arrangements for my plan of action. I secured the most pleasant suit of apartments in the best hotel, impressing the whole establishment with a vast idea of my wealth and importance.

I casually mentioned to the landlord that I

desired to purchase a carriage and horses,— that I reeded a first-class valet, and a few other trifles of the like sort, and added that I relied on his good advice and recommendation as to the places where I should best obtain all that I sought. Needless to say, he became my slave,—never was monarch better served than I,—the very waiters hustled each other in a race to attend upon me, and reports of my princely fortune, generosity, and lavish expenditure, began to flit from mouth to mouth, -which was the result I de-

sired to obtain. And now the evening of my first day in Naples came, and I, the supposed Conte Cesare Oliva, the envied and flattened noble, took the first step towards my vengeance. It was one of the loveliest evenings possible, even in that lovely land,—a soft breeze blew in from the sea,—the sky was pearl-like and pure as an opal, yet bright with delicate shifting clouds of crimson and pale mauve,—small flecoy flecks of radiance, that looked like a shower of bloseoms failen from some far invisible Flower land. The waters of the bay were slightly ruffl d by the wind, and curled into tender little dark blue waves tipped with light fringes of foam. After my dinner I went out and took my way to a well-known and popular cafe which used to be a favourite haunt of mine in the days when I was known as Fabio Romani. Guido Ferrari was a constant habitue of the place, and I felt that I should find him there. The priilinn rose white and gold saloons were crowded, and owing to the present coolness of the air there were hun reds of little tables pushed far out into the street, at which groups of persons were scated, enjoying ices, wind or coffee, and congratu-lating each other on the agreeable news of the steady degreease of the pestilence that had ravaged the city. I glanced covertly yet quick'y round. Yes! I was not mistaken, there was my quordam friend, my trailorous for, sitting at his ease, l-aning comfortably buck in one chair, his feet put up on another. He was smoking, and glancing now and then through the columns of the David Extended the Columns. of the Paris Figure. He was dressed entirely in black—a hypocritical livery, the combre hus of which suited his fine complexion and perfectly handsome features, to admiration. On the little fugor of the shapely hand that every now and then was raised to adjust his cigar, sparkied a diamond that gave out a myriad scintillations as it flished in the evan-

my own property ! So !- a love-gift, Signor, or an in memoriam me indifferently over the top of his newspaper, -but there was nothing specially attractive in the sight a white-haired man wearing smoke-colored speciacles, and he resumed his perusal of the Figure immediately. I rapped the end of my walking cane on the table and summoned a writer from whom I ordered coffee. I then lit a ciyar, and imitating Ferravi's easy posture, smoked also. Some thing in my attitude then appeared to strike him, for he laid down his paper and again looked at me, this time with more interest and some thing of uneasiness. "Ca commence, mon ami!" I thought, but I turned my head slightly aside and feigned to be absorbed in the view. My coffee was brought, — I paid for it and tossed the water an unusually large gratuity,—he naturally found it incumbent upon him to polish my table with extra zeal, and to secure all the newspapers, pictorial or otherwise, that were lying about, for the purpose of obsequiously decositing them is a heap at my right hand. I addressed this amiable parcon in the harsh and deliberate accents of my carefully disguised voice. "By the way, I suppose you know Naples well?"

ing light—it was of exceptional size and brilliancy, and even at a distance I recognized it as

well?"
"Oh, si, Signor!"
"Ebbone, can you tell me the way to the house of one Count Pabio Romani, a wealthy nobleman of this city?"

Ha! a good his this time! Though apparently not looking at him I saw Fercari start as he had been stung, and then compos himself in his seat with an air of attention. The waiter meanwhile, in answer to my question raised his hands, eyes and shoulders all together with a shrug expressive of resigned melancholy.

"Ah gran Dio, emorto!"
"Dead!" I exclaimed with a pretended start of shocked surprise. "So young? Im-"Eh! what will you, Signor? It was la

pesta : there was no remedy. La pesta cares nothing for vouth or age, and spares neither rich nor poor. For a moment I leaned my hard on my hand.

affecting to be overcome by the suddenness of the news. Then looking up. I said regratfully, "Alas! I am too late! I was a friend of his father's. I have been away for many years, and I had a great wish to meet the Romani whom I last saw as a child Are there any relations of his living ?-was he married?"

The waiter, whose countenance had as umed fitting lugubriousness in accordance with what he imagined were my feelings, brightened up immediately as he replied engerly, "Oh, si, Signor! The Contessa Roman

lives up at the Villa, though I believe she receives no one since her husband's death. She is young and beautiful as an angel. There is n little child, too.'

A hasty movement on the part of Fer rari caused me to turn my eyes, or rather my spectacles, in his direction. He leaned forward, and raising his hat with the old courteous grace I knew so well, said po-

litely.

"Pardon me, Signor, for interrupting you!
I knew the late young Count Romani well—
perhaps better than any man in Naples. I shall
be delighted to afford you any information you

may seek concerning bim."

Oh, the old mellow music of his voice!—how it struck on my heart and pierced it like the re-frain of a familiar song loved in the days of our youth. For an instant I could not speak. wrath and sorrow choked my utterance. Fortunately this feeling was but momentary,—slowly I raised my hat in response to his saluta-

tion, and answered stiffly,
"I am your servant, Signor. You will oblige me indeed if you can place me in communica-tion with the relatives of this unfortunate young nobleman. The eder Count Romani was dearer to me than a brother .

have such attachments occasionally. Permit me to introduce myself," and I handed him my visiting-card with a slight formal bow. He accepted it, and as he read the name is bore, he gave me a quick glance of respect mingled with pleased surprise.

"The Conte Cesare Oliva!" he exclaimed,
"I esteem myself most fortunate to have met you! Your arrival has already been notified to us by the avant-courier of the fashionable intelligence, ro that we are well aware, here laughing lightly, "of the distinctive right you have to a hearty welcome in Naples. I am only sorry that any distressing news should have darkened the occasion

of your return here after so long an absence. Permit me to express the hope that it may at least be the only cloud for you on our southern sunskine!' And he extended his hand with that ready

frankness and bonhomic which are always a part of the Italian temperament, and were especially so of his, A cold shudder ran through my veins. God! could I take his hand in mine? I must,—if I would act my part thoroughly,—for should I refuse he would think it attended to the should it attended to the sh think it strange,—even rude,—I should lese the game by one false move. With a forced smile I hesitatingly held out my hand also, it was gloved, yet as he clasped it heartily in his own the warm pressure burnt through the glove like fire. I could have cried out in agony, so excruciating was the mental torture which I endured at that moment. But it passed, the ordeal was over, and, I keew that from henceforth I should be able to the head with the forth I should be able to shake hands with him as often and as indifferently as with any other man. It was only this *first* time that it galled me to the quick. Ferrari noticed nothing of my emotion—he was in excellent spirits, and turning to the waiter, who had lingered to watch us make each other's acquaintance, he explaimed:

excianmed:

"More coffee, garcon, and a couple of glorias."

Then looking towards me, "You do not object to a gloria. Conte? No? That is well. And here is my card," taking one from his pocket and laying it on the table. "Guido Ferrari, at your service, an artist and a very peor one. We shall celebrate our meeting by drinking each other's health!"

I bowed. The waiter vanished to execute his

orders, and Ferrari drew his chair closer to

"I see you smoke," he said gaily. "Can I offer you one of my cigars? They are unusually choice. Permit me," and he proffered me a richly-embossed and emb'azoned silver cigar case, with the Romani arms and corone! and my own initials engraved thereon. It was mine, of course, -I took it with a sensation of grim amusement-I had not seen it since the

grim amusement—I had not seen it since the day I died!

"A fine antique," I remarked arelessly, turning it over and over in my hand, "cu ious and valuable. A gift or an heirloom?"

"It belonged to my late friend, Count Fabio," he answered, puffing a light cloud of smoke in the air as he drew his cigar from his lips to speak. "It was found in his locket by the priest who saw him die. That and other trifles which he wore on his person were delivered to his wife, and . . "

livered to his wife, and . . ."
"She naturally gave you the cigar case as a memento of your friend," I said, interrupting

him.
"Just so. You have guessed it exactly.
Thanks," and he took the case from me as I returned it to him, with a frank smile. Is the Countess Romani young?" I forced myself to inquire.

"Young and beautiful as a mid-ummer morn ing!" replied Ferrari with enthusiasm, "I doubt if sunshine ever fell on a more enchanting w.man! If you were a young man, Conte, I should be silent regarding her charms, -but your white hairs inspire one with confidence. I assure you solemnly, though Fabio was my friend, and an excellent fellow in his way, he was never worthy of the woman he married!

"Indeed!" I said coldly, as this daggerthrust s'ruck home to my heart. "I only knew him when he was quite a boy. He seem d to me then of a warm and loving temperament, generous to a fault, perhaps over-credulous; yet he promised well. His father thought so; I confess I thought so too. Reports have reached me from time to time of the care with which he managed the immense fortune left to that was so short as to be barely decent. him. He gave large sums away in charity, did

cus, ursuspecting, and withal a fool !"

My temper rose dangerously-but I controlled it, and remembering my part in the drama I had constructed, I broke in violent,

harsh laughter.
"Bravo!" I exclaimed. "One can casily see what a first-rate young fellow you are? You have no liking for moral men,—ha ha! excel-lent! I agree with you. I drink your health vish pleasure, Signor Ferrari-you and I must be friends!

For one moment he reemed startled by my audden outburst of mirth, -the next, he langhed heartily himself, and as the waiter appeared with the coffee and cognac, inspired by the occasion, he made an equivocal, elightly indelicate joke concerning the personal charms of a cer tain Antoinetta whom the garcon was supposed to favor with an eye to matrimony. The fellow prinned,—in no wise offended,—and pocketing fresh gratuities from both Perrari and myself departed on new errands for other customer apparently in high good humor with himself. Antoinetta, and the world in general. R sum ing the interrupted conversation I sa d, "And this poor, weak-minded Romani-h's death sudden?"

"Remarkably so," answered Ferrari, leaning back in his chair, and turning his handsome flushed face up to the sky where the stars were begginning to twinkle out one by one, pears from all accounts that he rose early and went out for a walk on one of those insufferably hot August mornings, and at the furthest limit of the Villa grounds he came upon a fruit-seller dying of cholers. Of course, with his quixolic ideas, he must needs stay and talk to the boy, and then run like a madman through the heat juto Naples, to find a dector for him. Instead of a physician he met a priest, and he was taking this priest to the assistance of the fruit-seller (who by the by died in the meantime and was past all caring for) when he himself was struck down by the plague. He was carried then and there to a common inn, where in about five hours he died -all the time shricking curses on any one who should dare to take him alive or dead inside his own house. He showed good sense in that at last; -naturally he was anxious not to bring

"Is the child a boy or a girl?" I asked care lessly.
"A girl. A mere baby,—and uninteresting old-fashioned little thing, very like her

the contagion to his wife and chi'd.

My poor little Stella! Every pulse of my being thrilled with indignation at the indifferently chill way in which he, the man who had fondled her and pretended to love her, now spoke of the child. She was, as far as he knew, fatherless; he, no doubt, had good reason to suspect that her mother cared little for her, and I saw plainly that she was, or soon would be, a slighted and friendless thing in the household. But I made no remark, - I sipped my cognac with an abstracted air for a few seconds, - then

"How was the Count buried? Your parrative interests me greatly."
"Oh, the priest who was with him saw to his burial, and, I believe, was able to administer the last sacraments. At any rate, he had him

laid with all proper respect in his family vault, I muself was present at the funeral."

I started involuntarily, but quickly repressed

myself.
"You were present—you-you" and my voice almost failed me. Ferrari raised his eyebrows with a look of

sary, that I should attend his body to its last and preferred his books. Then naturally she resting-place.

By this time I had recovered himself.
"I see,—I see!" I muttered histily—" Pray

"None in the least. To tell you the truth I am armed against contagious illnesses, by a conviction I have that I am not doomed to die of any disease. A prophecy,"—and here a cloud crossed his features—"an odd prophecy was made about me when I was born, which, whether it come true or not pre-

vents me from panic in days of plague."
"Indeed!" I said, with interest, for this was news to me. prophecy is ?" "And may one ask what this

"Oh certainly. It is to the effect that I shall die a violent death by the hand of a once fami-liar friend. It was always an absurd statement, -a: old nurse's tale, -but it is now more absurd than ever, considering that the only friend of the kind I ever had or am likely to have is dead and buried—namely, Fabio Romani." And he sighed slightly. I raised my head

and looked at him steadily.

CHAPTER XII. The sheltering darkness of the spectacles I wore prevented him from noticing the searching scrutiny of my fixed gaze. His face was shadowed by a faint tinge of melancholy; his eyes were thoughtful and almost sad.

"You loved him well then in spite of his

foolishness?' I said.

He roused himself from the pensive mood into which he had fallen, and smiled.
"Loved him? No! Certainly not,—nothing so strong as that! I liked him fairly,—he bought several pictures of me,—a poor artist has always some sort of regard for the man who

buys his work. Yes, I liked him well enough till he married."

"Ha! I suppose his wife came between you?" He flushed slightly, and drank off the remainder of his cagnaz in haste
"Yes," he replied briefly, "she came between us. A man is never quite the same after marriage. But we have been sitting a long time here-eated we walk?" ere-shall we walk?"

He was evidently anxious to change the sub

ject. I rose slowly as though my joints were stiff with age, and drew out my watch, a finely welled one, to see the time. It was past nice

"Perhaps," I said addressing him, "you will accompany me as far as my ho.el. I am compelle 1 to retire early as a rule,—I suffer much from a chronic complaint of the eyes as you priceive," here touching my spectacles, "and I cannot endure much artificial light, We can cannot endure much are notal light, we can talk further on our way. Will you give me a chance of seeing your pictures? I shall esteem myself happy to be one of your patrops. 'A thousand thanks!" he answered gaily,—

"I will show you my poor attempts with pleasur,—shon!d you find anything among them to gratify your taste, I shall of course be honored. But, thank heaven! I am not so greedy of patronage as I used to be—iv fact I introduced the profession observation in intend resigning the profession altogether in about six months or so."

"Indeed! Are you coming into a fortune? I asked carelessly.
"Well-not exactly," he answered lightly-"I am roing to marry one, - that is almost the

eams thing, is it not ?" "Precisely! I congratulate you?" I said in a though my heart pulsed fiercely with the tor-rent of wrath pens up within it. I understood his meaning well. In six months he purposed marrying my wife. Six months was the shortest possible interval that could be observed according to social etiquette, between the death of one husband and the wedding of another, and even that man so that a so he havely deems. Six months, -yet in that space of time much might happen, - things undreamt of and undesired, slow tortures carefully measured out, punishment sudden and heavy! Wrapped in these s more musings I walked beside him in profound silence. The moon shone brilliantly; groups of ziris danced on the shore with their lovers the sound of a flute and mandoline—far off across the bay the sound of sweet and plaintive singing floated, from some boat in the distance. to our ears—the evening breathed of beauty, peace, and love. But I,—my fingers quivered with restrained longing to be at the throat of the graceful liar who saunted so easily and confidently beside me. All heaven, if he only linew! If he could have realized the truth, would his face have worn quite so careless smile,-would his manner have been quite see free and danntless? Stealthily I glanced a him; he was humming a tune softly under his breath, but feeling instinctively, I suppose, that my eyes were upon him, he interrupted the melody and turned to me, with the question,

"You have travelled far and seen much Conte? "I have."

"And in what country have you found the niost beautiful women?'

"Pordon me, young sir." I answered coldly, from feminine society. I have devoted mysch exclusively to the amassing of wealth, understanding thoroughly that gold is the key to all things, even to woman's love; if I desired that latter commodity, which I do not. fear that I scarcely know a fair face from a plain one,—I never was attracted by women and now at my age, with my settled habits, I am not likely to after my opinions concerning them—and I frankly confess these opinions are the reverse of favorable."

Ferrari laughed. "You remind me of Fabio!" he said. "He used to talk in that

strain before he was married,—though he was young and had none of the experiences which may have made you cruical, Conto! But he altered his ideas very rapidiy—and no won-

"Is his wife so very lovely, then?" I asked.
"Very! Delicately, daintily beautiful. But
no doubt you will see her for yourself;—as a
friend of her late husband's father, you will

call upon her, will you not?"
"Why should 1?" I said gruffly—"I have no wish to meet her! Besides, an inconsolable widow seldom cares to receive visitors;—I shall not intrude upon her sorrows!1

Never was there a better move than this show of utter indifference I affected. The less I appeared to care about seeing the Countes Romani, the more anxious Ferrari was to in-

Romani, the more anxious Ferrari was to introduce me—(introduce me! . . . to my wife! . . .) and he set to work preparing his own doom with assiduous ardor.

"Oh, but you must see her!" he exclaimed eagerly—"She will receive you, I am sure, as a special guest. Your age and your former acquaintance with her late husband's family, will with fear her than the outer court family, will puaintance with her law muscame a many, win from her the utmost courtesy, believe me Besides, she is not really inconsolable... Besides, she is not really inconsolable..." He paused suddenly. We had arrived at the entrance of my hotel. I looked at him stendily. "Not really inconsolable?" I repeated in a tone of inquiry. Ferrari broke into a forced

laugh.
"Why, no!" he said. "What would you light hearted —perfect! She is young and light-hearted,—perfectly lovely and in the fulness of youth and health One cannot expect her to weep long, especially

for a man she did not care for. I ascended the hotel steps. "Pray come in !" I said, with an inviting movement of my hand.
"You must take a glass of wine before you leave. And so . . . she did not care for him, you say?"

Encouraged by my friendly invitation and manner, Ferrari became more at his ease than ever, and hooking his arm through mine as we crossed the broad passage of the hotel together, he replied in a confidential tone,—

"My dear Conte, how can a woman love a

surprised inquiry.

"My dear Conte, how can a woman love a
"Of course! You are astonished at that?
But perhaps you do not understand. I was the
Count's very closest friend, closer than a
brother, I may say. It was natural, even neces beauty of his wife,—he was cold as a stone,

had no love for him!'

By this time we had reached my apartments

"I see,—I see!" I muttered hashly—" Pray excuse ms;—my age renders me nervous of disease in any form, and I should have thought the fear of contagion might have weighed with answer to his last remark. I seed must should be answer to his last remark. I seed must be said must be

you."

"With me!" and he laughed lightly. "I was never ill in my life, and I have no dread whatever of cholera. I suppose I ran some risk, though I never thought about it at the time,—but the priest—one of the Benedictine order,—died the very next day."

"Shocking!" I murmous furniture. In smile,

"And as I told you before, my dear Signor Ferrari, I know nothing what ver about women, and care less than nothing of their loves or hatreds! I have always thought of them more or less as playful kittens, who purr when they are stroked the right way, and foream and scraech when their tails are trodden on. Try this Montepuloisno!"

"None in the least. To tell you the test."

"He accepted the glass I was not in the least."

tasted the wine with the air of a councis

seur.
"Exquisite!" he murmured, sipping it lazily "You are living en prince here, Conte!

envy ton !"
"You need not," I answered. "You have youth and health, and, as you have hinted to me,—love; all these things are better than wealth, so people say. At any rate youth and health are good things,—love I have no belief in. As for me, I am a more luxurious animal, loving comfort and ease beyond anything. I have had many triels.—I now take my rest in

have had many trials,—I now take my rest in my own fashion."

"A very excellent and sensitle fashion!" smiled Ferrari, leaning his head easily back on the satin cushions of the easy chair into which he had thrown himself.

"Do you know, Conte, new I look at you well, I think you must have heen very handsome when you were young! You have a tuperb figure!" perb figure!"
I bowed stiffly. "You flatter, me Signor! I believe I never was specially bidecus,—but leeks in a man always rank second to strength, leeks in a man always rank second to strength.

and of strength I have plenty yet remaining."
"I do not doubt it." he returned, still regardirg me attentively with an expression in which there was the faintest shadow of uneasiness. "It is an odd coincidence, you will say, but

I find a most extraordinary resemblance in height and carriage of your figure to that of my late friend Romani."

late friend Romani."

I pured some wine cut for myself with a steady hand and drank it.

"Really?" I answered. "I am glad that I remind you of him,—if the reminder is agreeable! But all tall men are much atike so far as figure gree, providing they are well made."

Feran's brow was contracted in a musing frown, and he answered not. He still looked at me, and I returned his look without embarrasment. Finally he roused himself, smiled, and finished drinking his glass of Montepulciano. Then he rose to go.

ciano Then he rose to go.
"You will permit me to mention your name to the Countess Romani, I hope?' he said cor-dially. I am certain she will receive you, dially. I am certai

I feigued a sort of vexation, and made an I feigned a sort of vexation, and made an abrupt in verment of impatience.

"The fact is," I said at last, "I very much dislike talking to women. They are always illogical, and their frivolty wearies me. But you have been so friendly that I will give you a message to the Countess,—if you have no objection to deliver it. I should be sorry to trouble you unnecessatily—and you perhaps will not have an opportunity of seeing her for some days?"

some days?"

He colored slightly and moved uneasily.

Then with a kind of effort he replied: "On the contrary, I am going to see her this very evening. I assure you it will be a pleasure to me to convey to her any greeting you may desire to send."

"Oh, it is no greeting," I continued calmly, noting the various signs of embarrassment in his manner with a careful eye. "It is a mere message, which, however, may enable you to understand why I was an example of the careful and the careful eye. xious to see the young man who is dead. In my very early manhood the elder Count Romani did me an inestimable service. I never forgot his kindness,—(my memory is extra-ordinary tenacious of both benefits and in-juries),—and I have always desi ed to repay it juries),—and I have always desi ed to repay it in some suitable manner. I have with me a few jewels of almost priceless value,—I have myself collected them, and I reserved them as a present to the son of my old friend, simply as a trifling souvenir or expression of gratitude for past favors received from his family. His sudden death has deprived me of the pleasure of fulfilling this intention, but as the jewels are quite useless to me. I am perfectly quite useless to me, I am perfectly willing to hand them over to the Countess Romani, should she care to have them. They would have been hers had her husband lived,—they should lived, -- they should be hers now, If you, Signor, will report these facts to her, and learn her wishes with respect to the matter, I shall be much indebted to

Voti "I shall be delighted to obey you," replied Ferrari courteously, rising at the same time to take his leave. "I am proud to be the bearer of to pleasing an errand. Beautiful women love jewels, and who shall blame them? Bright eyes and diamends go well together? A rire-derei, Signor Conte! I trust we shall meet

often."
"I have no doubt we shall," I answered

(To be Continued.) Chronic nesal cutarrh positively cured by Dr.

Sage's Remedy. A CHARITABLE IRISHMAN. HE BEQUEATHS \$600,000 TO EDUCATE CATHOLIC

BOYS.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., Jan. 5 -Tan people of Prince Edward Island are excited over the provisions of the late Owen Connolly's will. He left his widow \$5,000 and a homestead, some minor bequests to other relatives, cut off his nephews, who were regarded as his heirs, without a dollar, attached such conditions to a bequest of \$40,000 to Bishop McIntyre for the erection of a Catholic eathedral that the Bishop refused to accept it, and left the balance of the estate, estimated at \$600,000, to the poor of Char lottetownn and toward the education of Catholic boys, children of poor Catholic parents of Irish birth or descent. Taey are to receive a preliminary education at St Dunstan's College, Charlottetown, and then go to Ireland to graduate at Trinity College. Governor McDonald, Premier Sullivan and Lawyer Petors are the executors.



FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON, and all Fabrics and Fancy Articles. Any one can use them. Anything can be Colored. 32 COLORS-10 CENTS EACH

Remember, these are the only Pure, Harmless and Unadulterated Dyes. Beware of other Dyes, because often Poisonous, Adulterated, Weak and Worthless We warrant these Dyes to color more goods, prokage for package, than any other Dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors.

GOLD, SILVER PAINTS

For gilding Pancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamenta work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10 cts. a package. Also Artist's Black for Ebonizing.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send posts for Sample Card and directions for coloring Pho-tographs and doing fancy work. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

### SHAKE!

THE SCIENCE OF PALMISTRY-WHAT SHAMING HANDS REVEALS.

unpleasant features."

What can you tell by the chake of a man's

hand?"
"A good deal. Why, I can pick out the
proble in a crowd with whom I shake hands,
who have kidney disease, and they don't know

it and it understand you. Do you pretend to say there is anything peculiar in their 'shake'?"
'shake'?"
'shake'?"

to say there is anything peculiar in their 'shake'?"

"No, not in the 'shake,' but in the 'feel' of the kind."

"Please explain what you mean."

"Please explain what you mean."

"A hot dry hand shows inactivity of the skin.

The skin is the third kidney. We sweat out as much water through the skin as we pass off through the kidneys."

"How much is that?"

"The swint hough invised less a constant, though invised less are a great help to the kidneys, and when working healthfully in the summer, the kidneys can and do take a much needed recreation. You can prove this, if you motice that you pass has fluids in summer than in winter, if skin and kidneys alc healthy.

You will be surprised, if you shake hands with a company of people, to see how many

You will be surprised, if you shake hands with a company of people, to see how many bands feel hot and dry. Hadn't you noticed

it? I don't think I have. But what can be done in such cases!" Only one thing can be done, and that is to get

Only one thing can be done, and that is toget the kidneys at work again by a very thorough course of the teatment with Warner's safe cure, and giving yourself a sponge or wet cloth rubbing (with warm or cold waler, whichever is the most agreeable) night and morning. Use only the best soap on the body in such cases. Indeed, soap isn't necessary oftener than once a week. Vigorous rubbing with a well wrung towel, followed by like rubbing with a dry warm towel is recommended. warm towel is recommended.

Palmistry is a modern science that is quite a fad with fishion-ble people now-a-days, but there is a good deal more in it than the professional palm readers have yet found out.

THE COMING VOCAL TYPE WRITING MACHINE. It is a day dram—perhaps idle and fanciful—but still a day dream with many ingenious people that a rocal type-writing machine will some day be given to the world. The elements of success or so radical a departure in labor-saving appliances also de evict in important investigations. ing appliances size dv exist in important inventions. What is needed is a working combination of them in delica e in chanism. "If," as a successful inventor remarks, "some genius can be found to co struct a machine of the proper sensitiveness and directy, the problem of how to dispense with writing and type-setting in given cases will be permanently solved. Success will not in any one since involve the introduction of original discoveries, but only the application in combina ion of principles already practically operated. I have an idea that a machine with winting applicatus to delicately coning appliances alce dy exist in important invenwith winting appreatus so delicately con-structed that the j ring of the human voice would release its no ive power and start the mechaniciam to working is the thing needed." The nearest approach to the vocal type-writer is Mr. Edison's phonograph. This is really a more difficult and comprehensive machine more difficult and comprehensive machine than the one imagined, since it has not only the patience to be talked to but the virtue of talking back. Ten years ago when Mr. Edis in set himself to work on this device he was confronted with the apparent impossibility of reproducing tones with absolute distinctness to that they might be recognized as coming from the person speaking tham. This diffic lty has just been overcome in his "perfect phon graph," according to the assurances he has given a contemporary. The sender of a message now need merely talk into the receiver, a ter setting the machine in motion, in his usual and natural tone of voice, then withdraw the "phonogram" and mail off to his in his usual and hasural tone of voice, then withdraw the "phonogram" and mail off to his friends his verbatim utterances. Each phonogram will cost but little more than ordinary letter paper, and will be made in several sizes, gram will cost but little more than ordinary letter paper, and will be made in several sizes, so set to contain messages varying in length from 860 to 4,000 words. Upon arriving at its destination the message will be placed in the apparatus of the receiver, and will at once speak out its communication with a "distinctness" and clearness equal to that of the human voice, at the same rate of speed as that at which it was dictated. The phonogram does not wear out by constant use; every message therefore may be repeated any number of times, and may, when some with, be filed away ready for reproduction, if necessary, in 100 or 1,000 years. The creation of so marvelous a machine strikes the human understanding as ignossible. Disbelief in it and increduity are strengthened by the contemplation of the wonders it would work in correspondence, in the teaching of languages and in the preservation of records and of the strikes the human chine. But Mr. Edison has never been charged with being an unprofitable visionary; he has usually carried out his published promises to the public and the recentific world; so that, in the absence of abundant proof to the contrary, it might be well to grant that there may be a pessibility of his machine

# working. At the same time it is difficult to do so. The faithful reproduction of all the tones of the human voice from a printed message cannot be regarded as among the things easy of accomplishment.—[The Age of Steel. AROUND THE HOUSE.

to the contrary, it might be well to grant that there may be a pessibility of his machine

To wash doubtful calicoes, put a teaspoonful of sugar of lead in a pailful of cold water, and soak the article one hour before washing.

A good cement for china is ordinary carriage varnish; if put toge her neatly the fracture will he hardly perceptible, and it is not affected E. B. Hulbert, by water.

HOW TO HAVE A SPOTLESS FLOOR.-To remove spots of grease from brards, t ks equal parts of fuller's earth and pearlash, a quarter of a pound each, and boil in a quart of soft water and lay it hot on the grease spots, allowit to remain tea or twelve hours, after which it may be scoured off with sand and water. A may be scoured on with sand and water.

A wife; but why will she wear such loud pletely washed over with this mixture the day before it is scoured. Fuller's earth and ox gall boiled together form a very powerful cleansing mixture for floors or carpets. Stains of ink are

Mesers. Parker and Laird, of Hillsdale. removed by strong vinegar, or salts of lemon will remove them.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—A large wall bag A HOUSEKEEPER'S FRIEND.—A large wall bag to a housekeeper is what a desk full of pigeon holes is to the business man. It is a large piece of strong gray drilling with a dozen (mote or less) pockets sewed on, three rows of four pockets, or three rows of three, according as you have a long or broad wall space on which to hang it. These pockets are from six inches deep to five broad to twelve by ten, according to the stowing room you require; they are stitched on and on each is written in ulain letters with ink the contents. s written in plain letters with ink the contents; for instance buttons, tapes, ribbons, braids, curtain rings, etc.; in short, all the articles that may be too useful to throw away, yet because they are not new or seldom used may not find a place in the work basket. Ribbons a little soiled, just the thing to line or bind or strengthen some article, tapes still strong, or buttons from a garment old fashioned but sure to come in again, odd buttons too, that only encumber the regular button box. All the odds and ends we may think it a sort of duby to keep, if: we have a thrifty soul, yet which are a musance if we mucous has ceased and my voice are constantly come across them, may find appropriate homes in these bags.—Catherine Owen, in Good Housekeeping.

Attorney at Law, Monmouth, Ill.

A FATAL ATTACK.

A fatal attack of croup is a frequent occur-rence among children. Every household should be guarded by keering Hagyard's Pectoral Bulsam at hand. It breaks up

George Francis Train is as loony as a wild cat on many subjects, no doubt. "remarked a physician the other day, "but there is a good deal of method in his madness about one thing."
"What's that!"
"Shaking hands. I don't blame him for disliking promis cuous hand shaking; it has many unpleasant features."

Pectoral Balsam at hand. It breaks up colds, coughs, croup, asthma and bronchitis in a remarkable manner.

WAS AMERICA EVER DISCOVERED At the time when C lumbus started in search of the N-w World, nearly every man, woman and child in Eur. De insisted that there At the time when C. lumbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Eur. Pe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good pe p'e adhered to their story; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtiess insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintain that consumption is incorrable. Dr. Preprete G Iden Medical Discovery has cured thou ands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless, the "Discovery' will cure the case of th cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

## GREATLY EXCITED.

People are upt to get greatly excited in case of sudden accident and injury. It is well to be prepared for such emergencies. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the handlest remedy known for burns, scalds, bruises, lameness, pain and all wounds of the flesh. It is used internally and externally.

The Great Eastern, which originally cost \$3 500,000, and was sold a year ago for \$125,000, has again been sold at auction in Liverpool for \$100,000.

A QUART OF LAUNDRY BLUE FREE to any woman sending her address during January. Diamond Laundry Bluing sells at ten cents a package, each package making one quart of the best bluing. One package, as sample, free to any woman applying this month to Wells, Richardson & Co., Proprietors.

You can't tell an actor by the amount of fur o : his overcost.

PEOPLE WHO READ AND REFLECT, after reading, upon the many published testimonials regarding Northrop & Lyman's Vegatable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, can scarcely fail to perceive that evidence so positive and concurrent could not be adduced in behalf of a remedy of doubtiful efficacy. The facts proven by such evidence are that it roots out impurities of the blod, restores direction, enriches the circulation, and regulates the bowels and liver.

An enrichment ordinance—"Shut the

An early-closing ordinance-" Shut the door.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, of Exeter, in writting about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short the it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetaille Linguistry and Discounties of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetaille Linguistry and Discounties." table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and I was at considerable expense trying to get ralief; but this excellent medicine was the first and only relief I received."

It requires a clever surgeon to dress wounded vanity.—[Life.

MORE CASES OF SICK HEADACHE, biliousness, const pation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less noney, by using Carter's Little Liver Pills, than by any other means. . . .

The oyster opener's duty is on the raw material. - New Orleans Picayune. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

At a hanging the Sheriff and his subject always get in accord. - [Now Haven News.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and sir passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soveness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption

Why go limping and whining about your corns, when a 25 cent bottle of Holloway's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial, and vou will not regret it.

They call the commbial tie a bow knot is Chicago, because it pulls out so easily .-[Life. For constipation, "liver complaint," or bil-

for consulption, where complaint, for on-iousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gen'le laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

A bridal tour-A trip on horseback.-Merchant Traveller.

Thin old man, cramped and cross—This car ought to charge by weight. Stout woman, regarding him contemptuously—If they did, they'd never stop to pick you up.

Holloway's Pills.—Sudden transitions from heat to cold, or from raw inclement weather to ness to cold, or from raw inclement weather to oppressive climates, favor the development of manifold diseases, which may in most instance-be checked and rendered abortive by an early resort to these purifying, regulating, and strengthening Pills. This well-known and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and highly esteemed medicine affords a safe and easy remedy for almost every constitutional wrong which unhealthy climates, rapid changes, or dietetic errors, can engender, and effectually removes any weakness self-iodulgest habits may have induced. In all conditions of the system bordering on disease such as are indicated by apathy, listlessess, Holloway's Pills will prove especially services ble in begetting the vivacity of mind and body appreciated by both sound and sick.

What is it, in truth, to adorn the gospe! but letting the gospel to adorn us; and what is loving God, but letting God love us ?-Dr.

Hacking coughs lacerate the lungs and beget consumption; consumption fills our cometeries. If nipped in the bud with Dr. Thomas' Ec/cctric Oil, the destructive malady is deprived of its power. Psin is also subdued by this benign healing agent—corns, sores, frost-bites, burns, and other troubles.

He-Handsome woman that Major Bolu's

Messrs. Parker and Laird, of Hillsdale, write:—"Our Mr. Laird having occasion to visit Scotland, and knowing the excellent qualities of Dr. Thomas' Eductric Oil, concluded to take some with him, and the result has been very astonishing. We may say that in several instances it has effected cures when ailments had been pronounced incurable by eminent practitioners.

"Why are you so anxious to have Miss Smith's name put on your calling list?" asked Cobwigger. "Because," replied Merritt, "her father is a wine merchant."— [Judge.

I have been afflicted with catarrh for 20 vears. It became chronic and there was a constant dropping of mucous matter. It extended to my throat, causing hoarseness and great difficulty in apeaking, indeed for years I was not able to speak more than thirty minutes, and often this with great difficulty, I also, to a great extent, lost the sense of hearing in the left ear, and of taste. By the use of Ely's Orean Balm all dropping of mucous has ceased and my voice and hearing have greatly improved. Jas. W. Davidson,

# NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY,

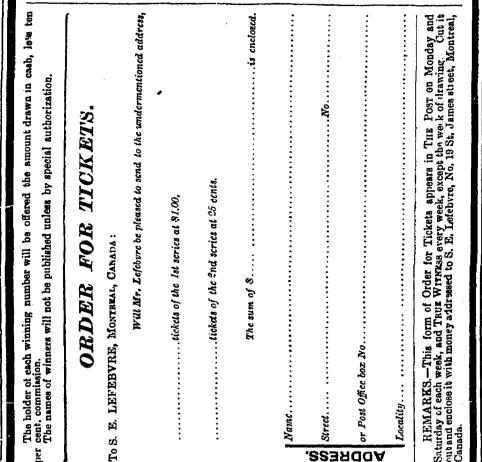
Under the patronage of the Rev. Curé LABELLE. To aid the work of the Dioceaan Colonization Societies of the Province of Quebec. Founded in June, 1884, under authority of the Quebec Act, 32 Vict., Cap. 36.

CLASS D.

THE EIGHTH MONTHLY DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1888, at 2 o'clock P.M. Value of Prizes, \$60,000.

\$1.00 PER TICKET.

25 cents PER TICKET.



### MOTHERS!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regularly lates the bowels, quiets pain, cures distribute and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothes the child and gives it refreshing and namral sleep Castoria is the children's panacea—the mothers' friend. 35 doses, 35 cents.

# HIS OWN STAR.

Man is his own star, and the soul that can Render an honest and a perfect man Commands all light, all influence, all fate, Nothing to him falls early, or too late. Our acts our angels are, or good or ill, Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.

-John Fletcher.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the spiedy and permanent cure of Concumption, Bronchitia, Caterrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its children perpetrate such sacreligious outrages wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper.—W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. (9-1300W)

Do not fill the soup plate. A half ladel ful is generally enough.

# UNLIMITED.

The old or the young may at all times and all seasons of the year take Burdock Blood Bitters with benefit when requiring a blood purifying tonic, or a regulator of the stomach. bowels, liver or kidneys.

SALT FOR SICK HEADACHE.]
Dr. Rabow, of Berlin, finds that half a teaspconful or more of common salt, taken as soon as premonitory symptoms of an attack of sick headache begin to show them-selves, will frequently out it short in about half an hour.

# WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different simple remedy I like to give buby boiled individuals to some extent. A Bilious man molasses with a bit of butter or awert oil or is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, hen's oil in it, or a few tables confuls of alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and farred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constitution may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this, if not effect a cure, try Green's August Flower; it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

"What makes you men always swear off about this time of the year and promise your wives to turn over a new leaf?" asked Mrs. Cobwigger. "I suppose," replied Cobwigger, "it is because they are apt to have such a hig head the day after New Year."— [Judge.

# AFTER THE HOLIDAYS,

when stomachs were overloaded with goodies, Paine's Celery Compound should be used. It will surely cure the indigestion and dyspep. s'a caused by the Christmas dinner, and drive away that out-of-sorts feeling.

"This is a long tramp," said a policeman as he ran in a six-foot vagrant.

The pugilist who strikes out quickly be lieves in the immediate delivery system.

If a man never knew why he married before he will learn it when the linendraper sends in his bill.

time table in a country hotel.

# ARCHBISHOP LYNCH.

HE SPEAKS OF SCHOOLS - WENT TO A PRO TESTANT ONE HIMSELF.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—Archbishop Lynch, in a pastoral letter on the election of Separate School trustees speaking of a non-religious education says:—I was obliged to go to a Protestant school in my youth to study Latin and reck and other higher branches, and I know from experience the dangers to Catholies in such schools. Protestants know this well, as they show themselves so anxious for the attendance of CatLolic children in their schools. In the vicinity of St. Join's Grove we have been snow balled by boys very elegantly dressed. Stones are thrown at our church, noise made, and many little annoyances are practised by nicely dressed children—boys and girls—even very young ones, incited by the older ones. They run into the church and shout and throw sand into the holy water font; they chip the edges of the stone coping; they children perpetrate such sacreligious outrages on the Protestant churches? Do they snow. ball the Protestant bishop and clergy? They are taught better, or, tather, they would not think of doing such things.

BREAK UP BABY'S COLD.

When I find a baby has taken cold, not so feverish and sick as to require packing, which one dreads to do because of the increased removing bearing and ankles with sweet Other titles are that of Lord of Two Continents It just right, channed and thoroughly heating till the skin will abs rb no more oil. Wrapped in fiannel and tucked away in her warm nest for the night, baby often wakes in the morning with but little trace of her cold. If there is hourseness in connection with other symptoms of an oncoming cold, for a hen's oil in it, or a few tables; confuls of onion syrup made of sliced onions and brown sugar, which helps soothe the throat and clear the bowels, carrying away, perhaps, the aggravating source of the cold. -Clarissa Patter, in Good Housekeeping.

HOW A WELCOME CHRISTMAS CAME TO MANY.

The holiday sun shone brightly on Tuesday (always Tuesday) Dec. 13th, in New Octours, La., when the 211th Grand Monthly and the La., when the 211th Grand Monthly and the extraordinary semi-annual drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery took place as usual under the management and supervision entirely of Generals G. T. Beaurezard, of Louisians, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia. Fortune took to its old wing certainly. Over a million dollars fell from the wheel. No. 53,459 drew the First Capital Prize of \$300,000, sold in fractions. No. 8,180 drew the Second Prize in fractions. No. 8,180 drew the Second Prize of \$100,000, also sold in fractions of fwentieths of \$100,000, also sold in fractions of twentieths at \$1 each, sent to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.; one was held by Chas. H. Sheffreen, No. 2 Russell Place, Boston, Mass.; two by James Thompson, 3t and 37 Union street, St. Louis, Mo.; one by C. Fredericks, Norman street, Boston, Mass.; one by Wm. Gassom, St. Andrew, near White streets, New Orleans, La.; one by L. C. Atwood, Benicia, Cal.; one was paid through Merchants National Bank, one to John McDermott, both of Vicksburg, Miss;; one to German Bank, another to Bank of Commerce, both of Memphis, Tenn.; one to Miss.; one to German Bank, another to Bank of Commerce, both of Memphis, Tenn.: one to Peter Thompson, of Biloxi, Miss.; one to Wm. Norris, through Union Nat'l Bank of Kansas City, Mo., where he lived. No. 21,301 drew the Third Capital Prize of \$50,000, also sold in fractions. No. 67,022 drew the Fourth Capital Capital Prize of \$25,000, sold in fractions of one-twentieths, each at \$1.00, sent to M. A. Dauphin. New Orleans, La., who will give any information on application. The next drawing is the 213th Grand Monthly Drawing, on Tues. is the 213th Grand Monthly Drawing, on Tuesday, Feb. 7th.

M. Grevy saw twelve cabinete, with 120 Almost a revolutionary relic. The railway ministers, serve under him while President of France,

WHAT 1 LIVE FOR.

- I live for those who love me, For those I know are true; For the heaven that smiles above me And awaits my spirit too; For all human ties that bind me, For the task of God a signed me, And the good that I can do.
- I live to learn their story,
  Who've battled for my sake;
  The patriots crowned with glory,
  The martyr at the stake;
  Bards, prophets, heroes, sages—
  The noble of all ages.
  Whose deeds crowned history's pages,
  And time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion With all that is divine; To feel that there is a union Twixt Nature's heart and mine To profit by affiction, Reap truth from fields of fiction,

Grow wiser from conviction, And fulfil God's grand design.

I live for those who love me, For those who know me true; For the seven that smiles above me, And awaits my spirit too; For the cause that lacks assistance, For the wrong that needs resistance, For the future in the distance, As the good that I can do.

CAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

ADVICE AS TO WHAT YOU SHOULD NOT DO-VALU ABLE HINTS.

The leading insurance companies of New York have published the following practicable and intelligible cautions against fire:— Don't allow stoves or heaters on your premises which are not securely set on stone, cemented brick or metal, and be sure that all

protected with metal. Don't allow any loose jointed gas brackets on your premises, which could be swung against woodwork, or any gas brackets without wire screens or globss, if hay, straw, light materials

woodwork near the stoves or pipes is carefully

or curtains are near them.

Don't allow the electric light or wires on your premises which are not properly pro

tected.

Don't allow steam pipes to be in contact with wood or inflammable material.

Don't allow any kerceene oil lamps to be filled after dark. Filling lamps near a fire is

dangerous.

Don't forget to keep the lamps filled and wicks in good order. When the oil is low it generates gas, which is liable to explode.

Don't allow benzine, gasoline, naphtha or explosives in your place. Your insurance policy

Don't allow ashes to be put in a wooden box or barrel in your building. Always have an iron ash can.

Don't allow any oily waste or rags to be thrown on the floor, but only in a metal can, with cover, and have them taken out of the building every night; they are self-igniting.
Don's allow any greasy or oily rage or papers
to be mixed up with clean clippings or a larger
amount of clippings to remain in your place

(even if clean and in bales) than is absolutely unavoidable. Don't allow sawdust to be used on floors or in spittoons. It causes many fires, ignited by

cigar stumps or cigarettes.

Don't allow sawdust to be used for catching o'l drippings from machines or elevator gearing. Sand is safe.

Don't allow matches to be kept loose, or in

paper boxes, but only in metal or carthen safes.
Those lighting only on the box are safest.
Don't allow smoking on your premises where any combustible goods or materials are Don't fa'l to have your fire buckets filled,

Don't all w your stairs or hallways to be blocked up or used for storage, or rubbish, hay, straw, etc, to accumulate or remain on your premises.

and test hose and fire appliances from time to

Don't fail to have all the elevators or hallways provided with good trap-doors or hatches, and have these shut at night. Don't forget to close your iron shutters at

night.
Don't forge: that neglect and carelessness are the cause of more fires than all other things, and enforce rules to guard against them

# THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Speaking of the Sultan, Mr. Cox says: "He is middle-sized and of the Turkish type. He wears a full black heard, is of dark complexion, and has very expressive eyes. His forehead is large, indicative of intellectual power. He is very gracious in his manner, though at a manner, and the same seeming a little course. though at t mes seemingly a little embar rassed. His title of Su'tan does not signify danger resulting from any exposure after ward, but a smart cold in its first stages, with red eyes and running nose and stuffed head, I take the little one in my Lap several times through the day and again at bedtime, and, removing be the little and stockings, rab the little feet—soles and ankles—with sweet oil or goose oil, and then heat them long and well before an open fire till the skin with absorb no more oil. Teen I rub the little bared back from neck to hips, especially along the spine, with oil also, shielding baby's back from cold draft and letting the warm rays of fire light heating it instright, chafing and thoroughly heating it instright, chafing and thoroughly heating it. loulah -Hig. King of Kings and Shadow of God; and, to illustrate the theoretic democracy which pervades the civil arder and the Mahometan religion, he also bears the title of 'The Son of a Slave.' He thus combines with the highest human exaltation the lowest lumiliation. It is the law of the Koran. He is the son of a slave mother, and, therefore, should he not be humble? He is the Divine representative of Mahomet, and the father of his people, and, therefore, should be not be exalted? His family line runs back with unbroken links to the middle of the thirteenth century, and though he may not be as great in war and as rugged in manner as Orchan or Sul-iman, or as stat by and tail as his brother, Abdul Aziz, or pechaps as kingly in theatric style as his father, Abdul Menjid, he has a salendid eye and a royal mich, becoming the lineage of Osman. His face is pale, and its general contour and features indicate a man general contour and features indicate a man who is aniable, shrowd, vig lant and able."

> One of the most distinguished cricketers of England, B. Hawke, becomes Lord Hawke on the death of his father.

> f LONDON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Corcoran, printer, of the Cork Examiner, has been arrested for publishing reports of meetings of the National

# OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS "PAIN KILLER," And Get I stant Reser.
BEWARE OF IMITAT ONS. 25 C s. Per Bottle.

OPIUM Morphene Babit Cured in to 20 days. No paysili cure Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon.

# NO MORE PILLS!



MOTHERS LIKE IT! CHILDREN LIKE IT!! Because it is agreeable to take. IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT,

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

SICK HEADACHE CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS PRICE, 250, PEC BOTTY C.

LES hitanirelief, Final cure and never knife, purse, salve or suppository. Liver, kidney and all own trock—superially constitution—cared like magic. Singergravill barn and a turbe remove free, by addressing. J. H. Silk.

/(Palmo-Sulphur Soap.



Is Marvolously Efficient in clearing the Skin of Impurities, and keeping it in a perfect state of health. It beautifies the complexion, while as a Healing agent for Sores or Wounds it passes all passes. There is an Economical Supplies the School of the Recowned Sulphus Springs. Lineas and Woolens washed with the recommendatively reside, and are assistant cred when seems of disease linger in the material. The value of Sulphur as a Cleansing and Parifying agent is everywhere recognized. Ask to Palmo-Sulphur, and refuse all others, and you wont be deceived.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.

DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Montreal.





Bick Headache and re-heve all the combine incident to a bilious state of Sic system, which as Dizziness, Namea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Fain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in one in g

SICK

Headache, yet Carter of attic Liver I have equally valuable in Constitution, caring and preventing this amonging complaint, while the processor of all disorders of the stomach, stimuch the liver and regulate the beavier. Even if the poolly cured HEAD

Is the bane of so many three that he make our great bear. Our prit others do not.

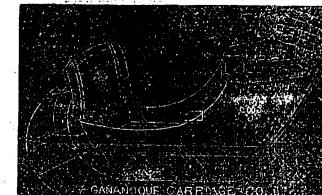
Carter's Little Liver Puls are covery easy to take. Some or two prit for the purity when he seed on the purity when he seed on the control when he had been also content to the following them. In viale at 250 cents; the following the many two contents to the following the many two cents. by druggists everywhere, or sent by made

CARTER MEDICING CO. Mew Your City.

COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. EGc. ant \$1.00 per petile.



For dates, rates, tickets or further into matical apply to Ticket Agents of connecting times, PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass. &Tkt. Agt., Obicago, III.



This is a poor Cut, but we have a large variety of Beautiful, Stylish One and Two Seated Sleighs: SPEEDERS, GLADSTONE, SOLID COMFORT, PORTLAND, BAILEY, and LIGHT BOB-SLEIGHS, at the Very Lowest Prices. & The Best Goods, Fully Warranted. R. J. LATIMER, 92 McGill Street, Montreal.

The verdict of those of our subscribers who have received our Litho. Picture of GLADSTONE, PARNELL, DAVITT and O'BRIEN is that it is a magnificent picture of the HOME RULERS, and well worth the subscription money of the paper. We have received a large number of letters acknowledging receipt of the premium, a few of which we will publish in our next issue of THE TRUE WITNESS.

# All are Pleased and Delighted

We are unable to despatch them as quickly as we would like to, owing to the great demand from all quarters. We will endeavor to satisfy ir patrons and will lose no time in nding the premium. Every paidsubscriber will receive one. Every w subscriber will receive one with st number of his paper.

We have to thank our Agents for e good work they are doing in their spective localities for TRE DAILY )ST and TRUE WITNESS.

We have throughout the Dominion 250 active Agents, as will be seen by our published list, all working assiluously for our publication.

Every subscriber should induce his friends to subscribe at once,

# THE RATES.

The rate of subscription to THE TRUE WITNESS is ONE DOLLAR A YEAR IN ADVANCE. No family should be without it.

THE DAILY POST is \$3.00 per Annum. Special rate to clergymen. Schoolteachers, Postmasters and Hotels ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

tions should be registered and adaressed to

THE POST PRINT. & PUB. CO.,

761 CRAIC STREET, MONTREAL

The Liberal idea of Home Rule, as a

speaker the Esmonde banquet said on Thursday wight, is a free parliament on College Green. The Tory idea is to put Irish members of parliament in jail at Tullamore.

A COMMISSION, nominated by the Pope, is examining a project of His Holiness for founding in Rome, on the occasion of the Jubiler, an extensive philanthropic institution for the benefit of the working classes. Although the project has not been planned in all its details the Pope has destined a sum of £40,000 for its realisation. In this scheme he remains true to his constant policy of propitisting the working classes and gaining greater influence in Rome.

EVERYWHERE he goes in Italy Mr. Gladstone is hailed with enthusiasm by the people, He was honored with a serenade at Florence which augmented into a grand popular demonstration. The ex-promier apapeared at one of the windows of his apartments and responded to the acclamations of the people. Mr. Gladstone afterward received a deputation of citizens, who expressed the admiration of the liberal democrats of Italy for Mr. Gladstone's political achieve. ments. Mr. Gladstone, who responded in Italiac, thanked them for their kind wishes, At Rome the Grand Old Man will, it is said, I idle, the vicious and the wasteful the prohave an interview with the Pope,

THE Barlington, Vt., Free Press gravely discusses the possebilities of war between the United States and Canada, and pays the Dominion the compliment of being better prepared for a campaign than the Republic. Here are its views:

The final result of war with the Dominion of Canada could hardly be doubtful. Canada. or as much of it as the United States cared to occupy, would be taken and held. But this could not be done without hard fighting and great destruction of human life. The enginery war has grown vastly more destruc. tive since our civil war ended; and Canada is

year onlite militie. It has 70,000 stand of arms at good as our government could place in the hands of its trops. A jutant General Powell of the Deminion, said the other day bat Canada could now in forty-eight hour put 25 000 men men in the field, and \$25,000 more, fully equipped, inside of one week. There are, he said, in addition to the 38,000 men of the active militia, one-half of whom put in an annual drill of sixteen days every year, an enrolled force of nearly 500,000 who have at some time or another drilled, now on the reserve list, who would be available in event of trouble. Canada is not to be despised as an antagonist, even if England were not back of her province. We do not fear a war with England on account of Canada or the fisheries. The interests of the two countries and especially the common interests of the United States and Canada, are too intimate and important to permit such a calamity. But if it should ever happen it would be no boys' play.

WE read in the Irish papers that His Exthe Marquis of Lansdowne, through his agent Townsend Trench, has been guilty of an act of forcible appropriation of another man's property, for which he may have to pay very dearly in costs and damages. His lordship, in the course of an eviction which he was carrying out against a Mrs. Byrne, a widow, forcibly seized on the holding of a neighboring blacksmith and expelled the tenant. The case has now been tried in the Court of Exchequer, and the jury has found that the forge did not belong to Lansdowne at all. Mr. Whelehan, the tenant, looks forward to an ample compensation for the gross injury that has been done by the rapacious landsharks-Lansdowne, Trench and Co.

Can we wonder at Nihilish in America when we read in a New York labor paper of women sewing shirts, with their very heart strings for thread, and shivering for want of fuel? Miners in Pennsylvania wanting shirts and standing idle upon unmeasured stores of coal. Families, scores of thousands. roosting in narrow tenement rooms, and vacant lots close by. Men and women struggling cityward in search of work, and tallow fields growing up in thorns and underbrush behind them. An ever increasing swarm of tramps wandering over the country. And a fresh army of five thousand men standing idle in the bitter cold in New York.

In a recent letter from Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Railly, the distinguished writer gives the following personal view of the latest form of English Government persecution, which is so vividly displayed before the eyes of the world:

"Ah, well, if any one can discover in the authentic records of the Inquisition any prison treatment more barbarous than that which they are now inflicting on the heroic William O'Brien, and for what it is, at its worst, a political offence, and what I deem a most noble act of civic virtue, I should feel indebted to my teacher. Do not the worst fices of religious and political fanaticism which burned in the breast of Cromwell and that other Balfour still live in the bosoms of Lord Salisbury and his worthy nephew? But-and thank God for it-England in 1837 is beginning to know and to hate with a thorough hatred the atrocious spirit which governed Ireland in 1637, and which Dublin Castle has so skilfully cherished over since. But, while famished and maddened landlordism is thus resorting to such fatal extremi-All letters containing subscripties, and a well organized and disciplined people are knit together in closer unity and invincible resolution by the cruelties inflicted on their leaders, I find that the great work of national education is being pushed on with an arder that knows of no flagging. Irishmen feel it, for do not the sympathetic voices of Protestant England, Scotland, and Wales tell them so-that Home Rule cannot now be long deferred, and that there will be careers enough and work snough for their trained sons and daughters? So the schools were never so full, nor doing such admirable

> Home Rule, as represented by Sir Thomas Esmonde, obtained a splendid tríagach in Montreal on the 4th inst. In numbers, en thusiasm and financial results, the event was thoroughly satisfactory. Not only were Irishmen present to help the cause. but also Scotchmen, French Canadians and Englishmen, whose elequent and Quite the contrary. We know what judges cheering words had the true ring of that patriotism which would extend the blessings of liberty to all classes and all peoples. The effect of such a meeting and expressions of opinion by leading oitizens of the first Canadian city must have a far - reaching effect not only in giving courage to the Nationalists, but also in adding confusion to their enemies. Even English Tories must see in the earnestness and unity with which their conduct is condemned by the people of Canada a staggering proof of the folly and inutility of a policy which aims at the destruction of the principles of constitutional freedom. From what fell from the several speakers last night we can gather abundant evidence that the Home Rule cause has extended far beyond the mera imits of a question of home politics. It has become, like the rising in France and the revolution in America, a movement of worldwide extent, and the fierceness with for the sordid purpose of making money, which its opposed by the upholders of without proof to sustain the accusation. privilege shows that they recognize its true | There may be a very low class of publications meaning, and calculate its ultimate results in the destruction of a system which gives to the of vice and crime, but there are no such jourceeds of the toil of the industrious. If there is a country in the world where the stupid. disgraceful notion that labor is dishonorable prevails, it is Ireland. This miserable survival of feudal ideas must be crushed out under the heels of those whose manhood is strength. ened by toil and who recognize no man's that Erskine, in defending Thomas Hardy on right to live in sloth on the pretence of trial for high treason, called Lord Coke-the owning the land which God has given to him great Coke-" the infamons prosecutor of only who cultivates it. As Carlyle has said, "labor wide as the earth has its summit in Coke himself once presided, permitted withheaven." The reverse of this applies to idle- out rebuke, ought to have warned judges of ness whose foundations are in the other place. In reality, the Irish question in its essence is labor against theit. That the

politics. The feeling against Baltour, and his outrageous methods is growing stronger every day in Eugland. Hardly a week passes but defections from the Ministerial ranks are reported. The other day Sir Thomas Grove, one of the members for Wiltshire, announced his withdrawal from the coercion party. The London Echo, a pronounced Unionist organ. has turned furiously on the coercionists. In a late issue it asks: "Does anyone for a moment think that the Lord Mayor of Dablin will be in any way comed or lose popularity by suffering two months' imprisonment? He will rather emirgs from his prison a stronger and a more popular man. Should be come to this country, no halis would be big enough to hold the multitudes who would flack to listen to him. Where he would have one to listen to him before his trial and imprisonment, he would have ten to listen to him now. The Government could not have done him and the cause he represents a greater service than by investing him with a martyr's fame. The Government valuely imagine that they have conquered the Lord Mayor of Dublin. He, rather, is conquering the Government. As it is with the Lord Major, so it is with other members of Parliament. The greatest enemy of the Governme t at the present moment is Mr. Balfour. But this suicidal cocroive activity is not only sub craive of the Government, but it is destructive of the Union. Mr. Gladstone nover uttered anything truer than when he said that the Coercion Act was a savage Act savagely administered." To this the Dablin Nation adas: "The coercionist party is fast breaking up. It was possible that if the administration of the Coercion Act fell into the hands of a strong man, who, eyes a despot, would command homage, Englishmen could not have seen the entire odionaness of the coercion policy. But in the hands of a tyrant so mean and con-

THE LIBEL LAW.

on their country and party."

temptible as Arthur Balfour, even the Tories

are ashamed of the discredit which his lies

Judge Jette's decision, that newspapers publishing the proceedings of public trials and reports of case; before the courts, thereby libel the persons tries and the parties engaged in the litigation, has opened a field for practice which a certain class of lawyers are hastening to occupy. Should it be sustained suits will be carried if entered against THE Post, this province will cease to hold the same civil rights as the other provinces of the Dominion where "a free press, the palladium of the people's rights," is guaranteed under individuals, for the leadership of Parnell and British law and British institutions.

But Judge Jetté's decision is in direct conview held in accordance with the recognized principles of British institutions is more on obsolete laws, enacted before the news. The hope of the movement lies in the patient paper press was born, and framed for a state endurance of the people of the acts of reof society which has coased to exist. But if | pression and coercion exercised against them Judge Jetté correctly interprets the law, the sconer the law is amended the better: It is simply an outrage on common sense for any aid which the oppressor would receive at the law to maintain that the proceedings in open court shall be held libellous when honestly could be dealt the cause for which the and correctly reported. A somewhat similar leaders of the people have atruggled and sufdecision was made a few weeks ago by Judge fered, would come from an organization in Papineau, and the reaffirmation thereof by Judge Jetté is only another application of an | tion and separation and disunite the ranks of antiquated gag to which the press of this the National party. country will never submit,

It raises the whole question of newspaper responsibility to the public who look to the knowledge of the proceedings and those who has not established the infallibility of judges. ought to be. We also know what some judges have been.

Newspapers are not "o'liged," said Judge Papineau, on the occasion referred to, "to reproduce the accusations, nor even the sentences against individuals." Certainly not but they do so in pursuit of their legitimate business and are recognized by a place being provided them in the courts to take notes of the proceedings and by being allowed access to the records for the avowed purpose of pub-

Judge Papineau also said, "They (she newspapers) do reproduce and publish them (court reports) for the purpose of making money by developing the morbid curiosity of a certain class of people for 'scandal and sensational news."

We have yet to learn that a judge on the bench has the right to accuse his fellow-citizens of the crime of debauching public morals which make a business of publishing details nals in Canada; none, certainly, in Montreal.

We know that judges are priviledged when on the bench. But we presume it is not necessary to cite authorities to show they should not exceed their privilege. We hold by the old Cloierenian idea of the Sanctissimus Judex. Yet we do not forget Scroggs nor Jeffries, nor Raleigh." This expression in a court where the danger that may attend decisions contrary to the spirit of the times.

Let us remind all who feel even a passing by no means unequipped for fighting. The Do. laborer will win, we cannot doubt without interest in this matter that the purpose for and unblessed attempts which would turn minion Government spends a million dellars doubting the justice of the Almighty. which laws are framed is to protect the rights | away from a people struggling in the agonies |

THE UNIONIST BREAK UP. of the individual and the public. When a Disintegration of the Liberal dissidents as person is indicted, whether the alleged offence party is a great pregnant fact in British is an infraction of the civil or the criminal law, if a conviction follow, he has been legelly adjudged the enemy of society, and it is the duty of every newspaper which professes to guard the community to publish the facts of his case, so that he may no longer occupy a position where he can exercise his pscullar talents to the disadvantage of the commu-

> Lex datur propter regnum, non regnum propter leyem

# A PLEA FOR UNITY.

Dr. Barns' letter to the St. Patrick's Society of this city, published in another column, echoes a sentiment which has frequently found expression during the straggle for Irish freedom. The reverend gentleman said he trusted to see a mixed audience of Catholics and Protestants on the occasion of his address on the celebration of the anniversary of St. Patrick, and declared that his aim is to bring our countrymen to join "We have had too much bitterness and too

Dr. Burns, like the Rev. Mr. Pepper, in Methodist and an eloquent, patriotic gentleman, whose advocacy of justice to Ireland has won for him the unbounded admiration and love of the Irish people at home and abroad. No petty sectarian jealousy of his Catholic fellow-countrymen enters into his devotion to a cause for which the noblest characters in history have suffered, and for which Protestants as well as Catholics are now enduring bitter persecution. The plea passed between Mr. Alexander T. Galt and for unity which he has made is wise and opportune, and is strongly emphasised by the when the former gentleman was offered a and pettifogging vindictiveness have brought | new fact that Englishmen have crossed the | knighthood. Mr. Galt wrote :-Irish sea to unite with the oppressed people of Ireland in support of a cause made sacred through centuries of unparalleled misery. When Englishmen are thus moved, how much more cordial should Irishmen work together, forgetting differences of religious opinion, and inspired by one thought, one purpose.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, the gifted author and correspondent, addressed a letter to Irishmen in all by the court of last resort, whither all such | utmost influence to resist the growth of that sentiment that would countenance the employment of incendiary measures and substitute the secret societies, with their weapons of assassination and dark conspiracios against the guidance of the Irish hierarchy and clergy in the great struggle for liberty now going on tradiction to a decision given by Judge in Ireland. Dr. O'Reilly points out that the Davidson in this city a few months ago. We strength of the Irish National moveare, therefore, inclined to think that the ment is centred in the unbroken union of Irishmen and the compact front presented by the popular masses under likely to be sustained than a dicta founded | the leadership of the Parliamentary party. acts of open resistance. The most effective present time, and the severest blow that Ireland that would unfurl the flag of revolu-

Perhaps at no period in the history of the Irish struggle has there been a greater need for unity and patience, and it is a matter of newspaper for information of what goes on in profound satisfaction to all who desire an the courts, in order the they may have a early and a happy termination to that struggle to find Protestant ministers joining with take part in them. The history of judication | Catholic priests in the generous effort to unite all Irishman in one single body for the ettlement of an unnatural feud. Dr. O'Reilly's noble, impressive words should be taken to heart by all, and maintained unflinchingly as expressing the policy by which Irishmen everywhere are guided. He fulfil the promises of its advocates. To one

As the battle for Home Rule stands at present, the part of Irishmen in Ireland is to maintain a firm array-to allow no discord from within or no amount of pressure from without to create disorder in their ranks. Mombers of Parliament, members of the National League, priests, bishops and archbiebops even, are ready to follow William O'Brien to prison, and to endure and sacrifice everything for their people, provided that these keep firmly together and dishonor the national cause by no violence, no crime, no act which can strengthen the hands of coer cion or bring a blush to the cheek of any man among the hundred millions of freemen who are the friends of Ireland all over the Englishspeaking world.

Thus united and thus unstained by crime, Irishmen at home can bear or forbear, can suffer all that the utmost malice of rampant Torylsm can inflict during the present winter. With the dawn of spring, as sure as it will bring warmth and verdure and gladness to the snow-covered fields of Iowa and Minnesota, so surely will come to Ireland and will be flashed to you in America the tidings that the battle for Ireland has been won,

Toryism-that is, landlordism-gone mad, is rousing into active and intense antagonism the masses of the people in Ergland, Wales and Scotland. There passes not a day with out some large accession to the glorious army which Gladstone leads against land-lordism and Dublin Castle. These are the legions which are doing the active fighting.
Of Irishmen, their allies in the cause, they
only ask that they shall "hold the fort," and by no imprudent sallies give advantage to

Of Irishmen and the friends of Ireland in America I would ask at this critical hour, ble with the fate of the country and the people so dear to us, that they would strengthen the hands of Gladstone and Parnell by discountenancing all violent and revolutionary methods-all secret organizations, all unholy

" public."

prayers of all Christendom. Of my brother clergymen in the United States and Canada I would also ask—as they love the name of suffering Citholic Iceland as they wish to see that land of the saints restored to freedom, to peace, to pro perity—that they use all their influence, all their

endeavors, in counselling the peaceful, constitutional, legal methods recommended to Itlehmen by our venerated Holy Father, sanctioned by the Irish hierarchy, and urged by Mr. Gladstone and the Irish Parliamentary party, as the sure means of triumphing over prejudice and injustice.

League in every city and town throughout the United States to protest openly and energetically against every attempt, no matter by whom made, at the present moment to introduce dissension and disunton into the ranks of Irishmen.

Great difficulties have been placed in the way of Irish patriotism by those who have fostered prejudices against the Irish people. Unfortunately, these enemies have been aided in their work by noisy, indiscreet agitators, who, by advocacy of wild, criminal expedients, have done incalculable mirchief to the cause they professed to serve. But the wiehands for the sake of our common country, dom and influence of the leaders have triumphed over the dangerous obstacle, and the little conciliation; hence we have been I rish people present a front today that is the weak in the presence of our common fos. admiration of the world, while it strikes dicweak in the presence of our common tos. | may into the hearts of the tyrannical Tories. | its operation, and to \$84,070,955, war prices, each other they will not be kept apart; we by Dr. Burns will be amply fulfilled, and that caght to pull together, and we will ere when be comes to Montreal to celebrate the feast of St. Patrick he will meet a hearty welcome from Irishmen of all faiths, as well as from lovers of freedom and justice of every nationality represented in the com-

# LOYALTY AND ANNEXATION.

Commenting on the abuse heaped upon Mr. Ellis, M.P., tor his paper, the St. John Globe, advocating annexation, the Halifax it. So far the question has been only up for Chronicle recalls the correspondence that discussion, and, so far as can be ascertained, Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada,

"I regard the confederation of the British North American provinces as a measure which must uitimately lead to their separation from Great Britain.

"The present connection is undoubtedly an embirras ment to Great Britain in her relations to the United States, and a source of unensiness to the Dominion, owing to the inse-curity which is felt to exist from the possibility of a rupture between the two nations.

"I do not believe the advocacy of these views as time and circumstances may warrant, ought to be offensive to Her Majesty's government, parts of the world, urging them to use their or he regarded as detracting from my duty as a subject of the Queen. But I cannot horarbly accept the proposed distinction while holding opinions which may be regarded unfavorably, and that being known would have prevented the offer being made to me by Earl Granville."

> The letter quoted is dated May 15, 1869. On Juc 25 Mr. Galt received the following reply from the Governo -General:-

> "My Dear Mr ..-I have received a highly satisfactory, wer from Lord Granville, which he has empowe ed me to let you see in confidence. Accordingly, I enclose it, with the

request that you will return it when read. I'ray accept my congratulations. I hope you will wear the distinction in health and comfort will wear the usfor many a year.
Believe me,
Faithfully yours.
John Y

Upon this the Chronicle observes : "There was no howling by the Governor-General or by the Home Government about Mr. Galt violating his oath of office. He was not called upon by any fools to resign his seat. He received his patent of knighthood, and was thereby acquitted of disloyalty because of his advocacy of the separation of Canada from Great Britain, and the establishment of an independent Canadian nationality. Now, will any of our Tory contemporaries draw a distinction between the case of Hon, A. T. Galt, M. P., and Mr. John V. Ellis, M.P. Don't all speak at once."

# A TRUE VIEW OF RECIPROCITY.

A writer in the January number of the Magazine of American History presents a statesmanlike view of the question of unrestricted reciprocity. He justly considers it the most important subject before our people and one of great interest to the United States. The policy by which the present ruling party obtained power has failed to class, we admit, it has proved of vast advantage. It has enriched the manufacturers. system was established as a cure for and prevention of hard times, yet for four years our farmers have had to face learn that there are 3,000,000, communicants constantly declining markets for all they had and members all told, claimed by the various to sell, while all they had to consume was kept at the highest figures, because manufacturers can combine to fix prices to suit themselves under the protection of a tariff which is no protection to the community at large. Nor is there at present any appearance of a change for the better. Hence arises apprehension of still further suffering. The bugbear raised by the Tory press that unrestricted reciprocity would lead to annexation has | Slattery, whose address is given above. no terrors for people who have to face a still more repulsive alternative. But, as the writer alluded to above truly says: "The possibility of even an ultimate political union, however repulsively sketched by to the penitent bench and get him to tell all his 'Tory papers, will hardly alarm this class (Canadian farmers), much harassed by local lesches, and whose ruin is only a question of a brief period with present expenses and prices of products. To such victims loss of homestead and ruin naturally seem more afflicting than closer business "and political connections with the Re-

But what does all this noise about annexa-

of eviction and etarvation the sympathies and | tion amount to? The number of Canadian who have sought homes and employment in the United States is computed at one million two hundred thousand. Does this fact not sustain a blood relationship with our imme. diate neighbors, apart from the common kin. ship which we both slike owe to the mother country, far closer than what exists between us and Great Britain? Every year this re. lationship is gatting closer, while that with Eagland is diminishing. But this is merely a matter of sentiment. The actual trouble rejudice and injustice.

I beseach the members of the National lies in the fact that the farmers of this country, who comprise the bulk of its inhabi. tants, are discontented, dissatisfied and ap. prehensive. What is known under various names as commercial union, unrectricted rereciprocity, and continental free trade; offers the only relief from a situation that is fast becoming intolerable.

The appointment of the Fisheries Com. mission was hailed with delight in this country as affording an opportunity for the negotiation of a reciprocity treaty. Our people do not forget that under the old treaty, between 1854 and 1866, the aggregate trade of Canada and the United States between tiemselves rose from an annual average \$14,230,763 in the eight preceding the treaty to \$50,339,770, in gold, in the third year of in its thirteenth. Of this last volume in 1865-6, \$54,714,383 were exports from British North America. "Is it any wonder," asks the writer before quoted, "the Canadians " should value such a market with its still "greater extent and possibilities at present?" Those who quote Sir John Macdonald's oracular saying that as for commercial union "England does not want if, the United States do not want it, and Canada does not want it," have surely not reflected that none of the three have pronounced upon British opinion is that England would not interfere to prevent it. In the United States there is a distinct advance towards a settlement of all difficulties on commercial lines. In Canada we have the declaration of the conference of Provincial Premiers, the resolutions of some thirty odd Farmers' Institutes, and of the Dominion Grange, the voice of the Liberal and Independent press, and of leading politicians. Thus it is seen that Sir John Macdonald's saying is in direct contradiction to public sentiment in the three countries, so tar as that sentiment has been expressed.

In conclusion let us quote the remarks of the writer in the Magazine of American History, which we are sure will meet the cordial approval of all men who desire to see an era of peace and good will established on this continent.

"The social no less than the business connections of the two nations constantly ex. tending, the present does seem a most favorable occasion for the termination of old disputes, the cultivation of the kindliest feelings on both sides, and the establishment of a system of commercial intercourse embodying the best possible guarantees for the future peace and prosperity of the two great kindred nations, so much alike in origin, experience and prob.ble desting. " Let any changes favor their near approach, "instead of their further separation! " cannot be doubted that the conclusion of a " reciprocity treaty, no more liberal even than the list, would prove an important etep towards results in every way so noble and desirable."

Every paid up subscriber to THE DAILY POST of TRUE WITNESS will receive one of our splendid Litho. Pic tures, grouping Gladstone Parnell, O'Brien and Davitt.

NEGRO CATHOLIC MISSIONS.
Some very interesting facts are disclosed in handsome little pamphlet issued by Rev. John R Sattery, of St. Joseph's Seminary, of Bultimore, an institution established for the training of colored missionaries to go among their African fellow-countrymen in the southern States. From it we learn that there are 7,000,000 negroes in the whole But at whose expense? Undoubtedly at the | United States. 500,000 live in the Northern expanse of the farmers, the workingmen and | and Western States from Maine to Oregon. those engaged in lumbering and fishing. It 1,500,000 live in Delaware, Mary and, West has intensified the evil tendency of the age Virginia, Tennessee, Missonri, Arkansas and which is to build up great cities at the cost | Texas; all formerly alave States. 5 000,000 of rural depopulation. A policy to be truly dwell, between the Polomac and the Gulf, in national would not enrich one class at the Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, experse of other classes, but would be alike | Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and beneficial to all. Our present fiscal Louisiana. In these eight States there are as many negroes as whiter.

Concerning the religion of these people, wo Protestant sects. 100,000, hardly, are Catholics. 3,000,000, and more, consequently, have no professed religion; not, indeed, from any fault of theirs, for they are naturally a religious people; but because there are none to teach them. It will thus be seen that this is a cause which all devout souls ought to assist, if within their power. Those who feel they can do so, may communicate with Father

SIR JOHN MACDONALD is attending Methodiat evival meetings at Ostawa. It will be a good thing if somebody should yank the old sinner experience. What a tale he could unfold!

AND now the meeting of the Federal Par-Hament has been postponed till near the end of February. This is probably owing to the delays arising from the Washington Fisheries negotiations. It would never do for the Government to have the question of settlement discussed in Parliament before the terms had been agreed upon,

will commence its tenth year in January, 1898. The magizine is filled with interesting matter—tules, biography, episodes, in Irish and American history, poetry, etc. Many of the bishops and thousands of the Many of the bishops and thousands of the son Brewoort and one also to the late Mrs. John Clergy have given it their support. It is Jacob Astor, in "Historic and So tol Jotting."

The number also contains its usual departments gotten up, to far as mechanical execution is gotten up, to far as mechanical execution is gotten up, to far as mechanical execution in fine style—good print, oncerned, in fine style—good print, of in-creating mic liany with Book Reviews, some of which are illustrated. This magazine paper, etc. Its grand aim is to as imperative necessity to all readers of intelligence. With its stories of varied information, and its careful editing, its value for pretions. Terms—Two dollars per year, in addition, and its careful editing, its value for pretions. Terms—Two dollars per year, in addition, and its careful editing, its value for pretions. One dollar for six months. Any person getting a new subscriber, and sending \$3, will receive two copies to separate ad-Premium-Every subscriber on sending money in advance (\$2) will receive an excellent life of our Holy Father the Pope. Every Catholic should have a life of the great pontiff. Remittances should be made by post office order or registered letter. Address, Donohoe's Magazine, Boston, Mass.

"THE GARL." This is the first journal published in the interest of the Irish language. It is a sixtern page monthly; one half being Irish and the other English. It gives easy lessons in Irish, translations, poems, historical sketches, and translations are translations. This is the first journal published in the general correspondence in Irish and general correspondence in Irish and English. Our Gaelic friends will be leased to hear this piece of intelligence, for, up to the foundation of one Gael, they had no journal in their old national they had no journal in the representative of the corresponding to the representative of the corresponding to the pleasant introduction to the life and the writings of Virgil. These "Half Hours" are to writings of Virgil. These "Half Hours" are to writings of Virgil. they had no journal in their old national they near no journal in the representative of language. The Gad is the representative of be continued in future numbers. The hints for the movement for the preservation and cultithe mevement for the preservation and culti-girls in Aunt Amanda's "Home and Society vation of the Irish language initiated by the Manners" are so valuable that we hope "Letter vation of the 1813 innequage initiated by the late Arthbishop McHale, the Ray. Ulick J. Boucke and other leading Irishmen. These were again resolutely supported by British and Continental philologists, such as Professor Blackie, of Saotland; Dr. Deventer, Royal College. Silesia. Germany: Dr. Professor Blackie, of Sactiand; Dr. Deventer, Royal College, Silesia, Germany; Dr. Schuchardt, Styria, Austria; Dr. Windisch, Leipsic, Germany, and Dr. Zimmer, Griefswald, Germany, etc., who wished to pre-serve the Garlic language for philological purposes,—Dr. Zimmer visiting the West of Ire-land in '78 in order to obtain a knowledge of its idiomatic construction. The Gael being thus produced-under such auspices, its uniquences and low price-there is no doubt but it will find its way into every Irish American household. It is published at 814 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N.Y., by M. J. Logan, and the subscription price is sixty cents a year in advance.

CADBAGE AND CELERY PLANTS .-- A guide to their successful propagation. A new manual of instruction by Isaac F. Tillinghast, seed and plant grower, and editor and publisher of Seed-Time and Harvest, La Plume, Lack's Co., Ps., 32 pp. Illustrated. Price, 25 cents.

This little volume relates in an interesting manner how two farmer's boys started a vegetable plant trade, on a farm in the country, which developed into a large seed and plant business which now reaches into every corner and section of the Union. It gives first number of his paper. modern plans for constructing low cost hot beds and greenhouses to be heated by fermenting manure, fire flues and hot water. Also, how to successfully grow cablage and celery plants in the open ground, with certain methods of protecting them from destructive insects and diseases, which have not heretofore been given to the public. There are no doubt thousands of locations, in which, with the sid of this little instructor, an active farmer's boy, or established market gardener, might work up a very remunerative plant business with very little expense or trouble.

THE JAMERICAN MAGAZINE.

Cape Breton Island is described by F. M. Endlich in The American Magazine for Jamury. Aside from its quaint inhabitants and primitive scenery, the island is of interest on account of a projected railroad, whereby the ocean trip to Liverpool may be shortened to four days. The new instalment of 'Olivia Delaplaine' contains a death-bed scenery of singular pathos. A precocious child, devoted to gayeties bayond her strength, is stricken down by congestion of the brain, and, sightless and delivious, habbles only the frivulities of the dancing-school. The question of granting further pees'ons to our soldiers is discussed by Col. E. H. Rejes. The debt of our country to its defenders, and their increasing needs are very plainly set forth; as well as some offers 'Eugrestions to Dudes' that may prove of service to men who do not attempt extremes in dress. A homestead in the suburbs of Brooklyn, distinguished by r.volutionary reminisoances, with hints of the suburbs of Brooklyn, distinguished by r.volutionary reminisoances, with hints of the strict, and Teeir Studies," by Wm. H. Rideing, is the suburbs of the described in an illustrated article by F. L. Perine. "Some Bo-ton Artists and Teeir Studies," by Wm. H. Rideing, is the story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, and once the home of Anna a ghost story, THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE. Schools, and demonstrates its need and value. The mocking bird is the American nightingale. Zitella Cocke presents in an entertaining essay many facts about the songs and habits of this marvellous bird, which will be new to most of our readers. The leading poem of this number, "Twilight at Nazareth," is one of the bast that Joaquin Miller has written. It handles with reverent touch and graceful art a subject dear to Christian memory. Verse is also contributed by Margaret H. Lawless, William Carey Sheppard, Bessie Chaudler and Mary Stewart. The short stories are by Lillie Davereox Blake, Laura F. Hicadale, Patience Stapleton and Mary E. Brush. Now books are discussed by Julian Hawttorne; Linen for the Table, under "Household Art," by Jenny June; excellent health hints for by Jenny June; excellent health hints for Jenuary are given by Dr. Hutchinson, and Belle O. Greene contributes another of the Mr. and Mrs. Hannibal Hawkins series to the Port-Address, American Magazine Company,

MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Never more popular and prosperous than today, the Magazine of American History opens
its nineteenth volume with a wonderfully interesting January number. "Thurlow Weed's
Home in New York city," where the great
politician resided during the last seventeen
years of his life, is richly illustrated with exterior and interior views, and an admirable
portrait of Mr. Weed in his better years is the
frontispiece to the number. The graphic and informing description of the house, and its distinguished occupant, is from the ready pen of the
editor of the magazine, who introduces an account of Mr. Weed's marvellous experience in
France at a critical period in our civil war, in
his own exact language. A fac-simile of one
of one of President Lincoln's letters to Mr.
Weed accompanies this valuable paper. The
second contribution to the number, "Canada:
Reciprocity or Commercial Union," by Dr.
Prosper Bender, is calculated to attract
wide popular attention. "Samuel Carpenter, the elder, 1649-1714," by Wharton
Dickinson, touches upon an early period
of Pennsylvania history of unique importance.
"General Andrew Jackson's Account of the
Battle of Horseshoe, in 1814," never before pub
lished, is a most welcome contribution from
Gen. Marcous J. Wright. "The Discovery of MAGAZINE OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Dickinson, touches upon an early period of the Dickinson and this being the pull-sized this being the proposed this being this betain suddence, began to speak in his usual soft strain and distinct voice. He said this was a happy of the house of a pricest was completely wrecked the house of a pricest was completely wrecked. The house of the broad of the house of the broad of the house of the house of the propose, but he would consider his visit here incompted the wild stance of the numerous ladies present and this being diction. Mr. Denis Barry and others, was driven to the numerous ladies present and this being diction. Mr. Denis Barry and others, was driven to the numerous ladies present and this being diction. Mr. Denis Barry and others, was driven to the numerous ladies present and this being diction. Mr. Denis Barry and others, has the contract of the property of the sale and the contract of the contract of

DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE

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DONOHOE'S MAGAZINE

Will commence its tenth year in January, 1898. The magazine is filled with interest of Prof. Hubbard; "The North-Western Country in 1797;" curious data nbout "Ladies, in matter tales, biography, episodes, in High Hata in 1831; and a brief but appressing matter tales, history, poetry, etc. ciative tribute to the late Hono able John Car parent with each succeeding issue. Price 35 a year. 743 Broadway, New York City. "GODRY" FOR JANUARY.

With each issue, under the new man gement, we like Godey better and better. The January we lik? Grace petter and better. The January number is a treasure, as usual Mrs. Cr.ly opens with a practical and sensible article, entitled, "Two Sides to a Question." The question is that of "Woman Suffrage;" and she handles it ably. "The Representative from Raccoon" is the first section of a "to-be-continued" chronicle which will make ary number. A hearly laugh is in abore for those who read about the trap into which Janet Reutz Rees unwittingly fell. "How Lutie Managed It," will scure pleasant words of commendation for May Vivian Clyde.
The "Resume of Progressive Events" is specially good. Samuel Miligan's plan of a \$4,500 gestions, with plenty of illustrations of novel ties in dress which are both seasonable and sensible. Letters from Washington and Paris are full and rich. The shopper, the house-keeper, the cook, and the home decorator will prize this number for the hints and helps they find in it. As for the pictorial illustrations, they are exceedingly tasteful and a tistically executed. The price of Godey's Lady's Book is only \$2 a year, with premiums and other inducements. Write to the Croly Publishing Co.,

# Every new subscriber to THE DAILY POST OF TRUE WITness will receive our premium Litho. Picture with

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The St. Patrick's Society held a meeting last we's, the President, Mr. D. Birry, in the chair. After transacting some routine business, the following communication from the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, was read:-

To John P. O'Hara, Esq., Corresponding Secretary St. Patrick's S. cirty:

DEAR SIR, -I am in receipt of yours giving DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of yours giving the programme of the evening's exercises for March 17th. I trust that we may have a mixed audience—Protestant as well as Catholia. My aim is to bring our countrymen to join hands for the sake of our common country, we have had too much bitterness, and too little conciliation; hence we have been weak in the presence of our common for Ireland united would be victor.

to occur within a few hours or days at most. Quick consumption is the illness that has possession of her frame, and its ravages in the past six weeks have been such that there is no longer hope, and death is expected daily,

COERCION'S VICTIMS.

ANOTHER M P. AND A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER ADDED TO THE LIST.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9 -Mr. Harrington, M.P. was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Notice of an appeal

long conference with Lord Saliebury to-day on the Local Government Bill. The Unionist loader insisted upon the Government adopting numerous amendments to meet the obligations of his party to the bill. Trouble has occurred among the Crofters of the Argash district in Invernesshire, Scotland landless Crofters, to the number of one thousand, drove the sheep off the farms, and offered a determined resistance to the police and troops who were sent to the scene. Numbers were wounded on both sides. Many of the Crofters were arrested.

ORANGEISM RAMPANT.

A PRIEST'S HOUSE WRECKED. Dublin, Dec. 28.-A desperate fight between AT ST. ANN'S.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE PAYS A VISIT TO BROTHER ARNOLD AND HIS PUPILS.

A Red Letter Day for the Boys-Addresses by the Scholars and Reply by Sir Thomas-Off for Ottawa-Sir Thomas Esmande Leaves this Morning for the West, But will Return on Sunday.

Friday was a red-letter day for the pupils of St. Ann's school as the Rev. Principal Brother Arnold and scholars were honored by a Brother Arnold and scholars were honored by a visit from the distinguished Irish Nationalist, Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P. The spacious hall was crowded long before the arrival of the staunch patriot, the fair sex being strongly represented and many prominent persons were noticed. Amongst others present were Messrs. H.J. Cloran, president of the Irish National Lan : League; Dennis Barry, president St. Patrick's Society, J. H. Semple, Dr. Guerin, Dr. Devlin, William Heslan, Stafford, McArin Dr. Devlin, William Heelan, Stafford, McArin McKay, O'Connor and others. Sir Thomas Esmonde on entering the hall was greeted with loud applause and prolonged cheering, which only died away for the moment when the emionly died away for the moment when the emi-nent Irichman was sealed, and the well-trained boys, under the musical direction of Brother Austin, raised their voices and sarg with great effect the old Irish song, "O'De nucll Aboo," for which they received hearty applause. They then descended from the stage, and Master Frank McKenna, one of the pupils, came for-ward and resed the following address: ward and read the followine address :-To Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M.P., from the Pupils of St. Ann's C. B. School:

Dear Honored S.r,-Your visit is unique in

the history of our school, and this is, indeed, a red-letter day at St. Ann's.

Our welcome, coming as it does at this late hour, after you have received the congratulation and plaudits of so many of America's generous and noble sons, may seem inopportune. Our style and expression after you have listened to the iron logic of Senator Sherman and to the melting eloquence of Irga'ls will sound harsh, but we know that the heart in which burns the patriotic fire of Henry Grattan is truly noble and therefore ready to pardon all mishaps in

whose career has been a life-long struggle for religion and freedom, of that country which has nation.

As one of the "Patriotic Eighty-Six," as a "Home Ruler," we welcome you to our midst with a warmth and enthasiasm that could find better and more appropriate vent in thre genuine Irish cheers, than in any words of ours

how eloquent and fluent soever.

We know that your labor is a labor of love,

There is, with all our human frailty, some-thing sicred and infallible in the hope of a nation that has never allowed the longing for freedom to be extinguished. The sacred fire which, for so many ages, sent its pure flaine towards Heaved from St. Bridget's shrine, at Kildare, was extinguished; but the fire that has burned for nearly a thousand years upon the alburned for nearly a thousand years upon the alter of Ireland's nationality, fed with the people's hopes and the people's prayers, that fire has been extinguished, even though torrents of the nation's life-blood were poured out upon it. That fire burns to-day, and that fire will itself again. (Chees.)

Dr. Guerin rose and said he was happy to second the vote of thanks, and in sp. aking said. That both are fashioned to contain a man.

John Albro. it. That firs burns to-day, and that fire will continue to increase in magnitude and sublimity until the English mind, fully enlightened, will return to power "The Grand Old Man," who, in union with Parnell and his noble band, will call every Irish heart from out the grave of the continuate. When he was in Enrops lately he read papers giving accounts of demonstrations held in the institution, and was call every Irish heart from out the grave of the continuate. In referring to the Anti-Correin fund in the near future.

There are individuals who may tell us that our coloring is too bright, and that there should not be such a shade of green in it. But, sir, the blidest, even in England, now see and admitting and the such as a solution of your cause. True, there are solution would be blind," who, dazzled with a bauble, and deaf to everything but the sound of an empty name, continue to cry "conficate," "evict," "coerce." They do not per ceive the tide of political opinion now swoollen to a great height and soon to sweep them and their pretensions into oblivion. their pretensions into oblivion.

Then the sixty millions on Columbia's broad

borom are enthusiastic in your cause. If a certain class in England doubted this fact heretofore, they will readily believe it when the gen-tleman sent out here to barter away our fisher.es

tleman sent out here to barter away our fisher.es returns to her shores.

Pardon us for trespassing a few words more and we have done. To the shallow minds and the bigots who ask what do you expect to make of Ireland? what can she become? we will answer in the words of the greatest Englishman of the day, Cardinal Newman:—

"I look towards a land both old and young—

"I look towards a land both old and young—
eld in its Christianity, young in its promise of
the future, a nation which received grace before
the Saxon came to Britain, and which has never
questioned it, a Church which comprehends in
its history the rise and fall of Canterbury and
York, which Augustine and Palinus found and
Pole and Fisher left behind them. I contemplate a people who have had a long night and
will have an inevitable day. I am tunning my
teres to grards a hundred years to come, and I eyes towards a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the Ireland I am g zing on become

Thy star will shine out when the proudest shall fade.

Thus, Erin, O' Erin ! thy winter is past, And the hope that lived through it shall blos-som at last,

And now, dear sir, trusting that your misson may be crowned with the most complete success; that you may carry home to Ireland pleasant thoughts of Montreat and substantial help; and that you, yourself, may be blessed with all the blessings of time and eternity, we remain, most devotedly, your well-wishers and admirers.

At certain points the reader was interrupted by the loud plaudite of the entirelastic audience, but on the recipient arising to respond the cheering and applause were designing, When it had subsided sufficiently Sir Esmonde, whose graceful manner and pleasing counte-

30 B. S.

from Montreal. (Applause.) He considered St. Ann's School to be a breeding place for staunch Irishmen, he might even say a hor-bed. (Laughter.) The bays could not help being brought up as anything else, when they were under the the intorahip of such an aged yeteran under the the intorship of such an azed veteran as Brother Arnold, who had battled for Ireland's cause in a very appropriate manner though it was many days since he had left the Emerald Isle. (Prolonged applause.) The speaker thanked the pupils saying that though he might speak at great length he could say nothing more eloquent, at least, to the mind of the boys than that Brother Arnold had promised but to allow the property of the property o him to allow them a who's holiday. He would conclude by calling upon all to give three rousing cheers for Brother Arnold and indeed these were given with great guato.

By request of Sir Esmonde, the Rev. Brother Arnold arose to address the au-

Brother Arnold arose to address the audience and received an exceedingly hearty greeting. The rav. speaker stated that all had been greatly honored by a visit from such a distinguished Irish Home Ruler. St. Ann's had already been visited by the great leader, Chas; S. Parnell; secondly, by Justin McCarthy; thirdly, by Michael Davitt; fourthly, by the true-hearted Irishman wto was now confined in Tullamore jail, Mr. O'Brien, and new by Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde. Brother Arnold referred to the nature of Sir Esmonde's visit to this country, and announced that Ireland's cause could be helped with something more than moral support, and that was money. He referred to the energy displayed by the young gentleman present, who was working for the deliverance of his country. The people there were suffering greatly, and something should be done. (Applause.) Mr. O'Brien, who only recently visited the school, was now confined in Tullamore; Rev. Father Sheehy was drawn from his cell to stand his trial, and Lord Mayor Sulliver was submit. and Lord Mayor Sullivan was submit-ting to prison punishment. These men were free and working for Ireland's cause not long ago and who knew that young Sir Esmonds would not be incarcerated on his return to his own native shore. Assistance for all was needed own native shore. Assistance for all was needed and as union made strength, every cent counted and meant something for the poor Irish sufferers. He would therefore propose in order that subscriptions might heap up, that the ladies be afforded an opportunity to lend a hand as he well knew that when they undertook anything they would clear the road before them. He would even go so far as to say if a party of ladies would write a strong letter and send it across the ocean demanding Home Rule for Ireland, that it would be granted (laughter). The and therefore ready to pardon an misnaps in our little efforts to please.

Dear sir, we honor you as the co-patrict of O'Connell and Grattan, of Emmet and Lord Edward, of Moore and Davis, of Red Hugh and Owen Rowe.

We receive you as the envoy of that country whose career has been a life-long struggle for the occasion and Master lames Lane gave a recitation mest creditably. rengion and freedom, of that country which has never been guilty of baseness or willingly submitted to slavery; as the envoy of that country that has sustained a war of centuries without that has sustained a war of centuries without that has never caused to declare herself a present and that has never caused to declare herself a problem of the rendered a song with fine effect after pation. James Lane gave a recitation most creditably which Dr. Devlin came forward and proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Thomas Esmonde, referring to the hotor he did them in visiting St. Ann's. Sir Esmonde was one who had worked hard for the cause of Ireland and should receive the support of every Irish person. The Irish people on this side of the ocean should d, all in their power to visit these on the Emerald Isla and now a good operationity offered itself. He was certain the ladies would that the spirit, which for seven hundred years has stood by the altar of Ireland's nationality, effected itself. He was certain the ladies would burned so fervently and gloriously during the and it one the people here would hear of Ireland to the fore and do something creditable, being from It had to come and the day were not t ourned so fervently and gloriously during the and is time the people here would hear of Ireland separation still burns in the hearts of Ireland's representatives.

There is not be all the people here would be another than the day was not far distant when Ireland would be accounted. its own rules. (App ause.) Under the leader-ship of such eminent men, one of whom was now present, a great change would soon take place, but for this assistance was needed, but moral support alone was not sufficient and something more beneficial to the pror sufferers abroad was required. Money was needed, and

he was certain that all would come forward and donate their mite, the reward for which would

long miserable night of servitude to walk in the full blaze of national freedom and national glory.

Dear sir, you will admit that there is every probability of our words being realized, even in the near future.

In referring to the Anti-Corrcion fund which is being raised, the speaker stated that Brother Arnold would willing act as treasurer, and the ladies could donate whatever they wished. Brother Arnold in the near future.

O, could only the dear and venerated shades of our departed patriots but view the twilight of freedom which is dawning upon their dear isle! The broken heart of Rhoderick O'Connor sleeping in the cloisters of Clonmacnoise would exult with Irish juy in his Irish grave! The eloquent tongues of your immorful ancistors would sgain speak words of the sublinest pathos! Noble Emmett, best loved of all, would say, "Now, my countrymen, my epitaph may be written!"

There are individuals who may tell us that our coloring is too bright, and that there should had always been noted for devoting considerable of his dawnys been noted for devoting considerable of his always been noted for devoting considerable of his power to assist in any matter concerning Ireland or the Irish propie. He consented to act as treasurer for the Mr. O'Brien's fund of the Irish National Land Leagne. He consented to act as treasurer for the Mr. O'Brien's fund of the Irish National Land Leagne. The Irish propie. He consented to act as treasurer for the Mr. O'Brien's fund of the Irish National Land Leagne. The Irish propie. He consented to act as treasurer for the Mr. O'Brien's fund of the Irish National Land Leagne. The Irish propie. The Irish propie. He consented to act as treasurer for the Mr. O'Brien's fund of the Irish Nation have considered his visit incomplete. The people who had the good fortune of being present should be very thankful for the visit, which showed that the emment M.P. was most happy to have the opportunity of meeting the. nappy to have the opportunity of niceting the people of St. Ann's parish and maying a visit to Rev. Brother Arnold and his pupils. Dr. Guerin was loadly cheered, and once me e Sir Thomas Esmonde rose to respond to the vote of thanks. He said he was most grateful for the brilliant reception and would never forget St. Ann's school and the honor done him by the Rev. Brothers and pupils. He made for the Rev. Brothers and pupils. He made a few the Rev. Brothers and public. He made a few remarks regarding the proposed ladical fund, suggested by Brother Arnold, and believed that it would be most successful, as was any undertaking handled by the ladies. He knew from experience that the work of the ladies was most powerful. In his last election in Dublin things were looking bad for him but the ladies of South Dublin held meetings and started canvassing for him, with the result that he carried the day with an immens: majority. The ladies could do a great dia', and he hoped the suggestion offered by the Rev. Brother would be acted upon, and success was certain. He informed those present that there was a b ight day in sight and good news would toon come to them. He ard his party would not be beaten (applause), and one failure amounted to nothing. Encouragement meant a great deal, and the fight would be renewed with greater vigor, and as a result the end for which they were al months' imprisonment. Notice of an appeal was given Mr. Corcorar, publisher of the dimly see the Ireland I am gizing on become tended to two months' imprisonment, without tended to two months' imprisonment, without the road of passes and union between the two tended to two months' imprisonment, without the road of passes, and the control of the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become working would be attained (cheers and appeals the road of passes, and the control of the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become the two themselves, and the control of the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become to the working would be attained (cheers and appeals the road of passes, and the control of the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become the two the working would be attained (cheers and appeals the road of passes, and the control of the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become the two the working would be attained (cheers and appeals working would be attained (cheers and appeals the road of passes, and the control of the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become the two the world. I see the Ireland I am gizing on become the two the world. I see the Ireland I see the Ireland I am gizing on become the two the world. I see the Ireland I see concluding he thanked them all for the reception tendered him, and wished them health and prosperity, especially the Rev. Brother Arnold, to whom he wished many m re years of life, in order that he might hear the good tidings of Ireland's freedom. Loud and prolonged applause followed these remarks. The Rev. Brother Arnold then asked the The Rev. Brother Arnold then asked the audience to give three hearty cheers for Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, which would keep ringing in his ears and give him an idea of the nature of a cheer given by Irish people on this side of the ocean, and one which Sir Esmonde would carry with him to his home and cause him so remember the people of Montreal and the reception tendered him by the pupils of St. Ann's. Three more lusty cheers were never given and after the singing of "God Save Iresand" by the well trained pupils the audience dispersed. Mcantime Sir Esmonde was being introduced to Mantime Sir Esmonde was being introduced to the numerous ladies present and this being finished he, in company with Mr. H. J. Cloran, Mr. Denis Barry and others, was driven to the St. Lawrence Hall. At 8.30 o'clock this morning the above named gentlemen accompanied him to the Bonaventure depot, where a number of other Irish citizens were in waiting to give

# SPHINX ECHOES.

Address correspondence for this Department to E. R. Chadbourn, Lewiston, Maine, U. S.]

> In mythologic 1 to 3 The fabled "God of Shepherds" see. If scant your store Of classic lore, Reverse—" Siesta" this will be. "The highest point" we quickly

Find
When 4, 5, 1 are well combined,
And 6 to 10
Are needed when
"An imitator" is in mind. Now in their rightful order stow These letters ten and you will

Know A curious word A curious word That you have heard, "Pertaining to a wordless show," TRANZA.

# AT GRANDMA'S.

There,s flashing of the burnished steel, And movements all in place, And argies sharp their points reveal Around a vacant space,

And hand to hand a mimic fight Is practiced all the way;
"To catch and bind and drop from sight" The mandate they obey.

For those that fall and drop from sight More come the place to fill;
And those that fall will add their mite,
And serve by helding stell.

So on they go, row after row-Until the whole complete Two lengthen figures plainly ahow, That skip with nimble feet.

37.-HOW WAS IT POSSIBLE. A certain man has a square ten-acre lot, whose bounding is four trees, one atanding in each corner. This lot is surrounded by land owned by B, from whom A wished to purchase ten acres more to add to his farm. And B told

5. Parts of a ship may hear be seen;
9. Fruit of a plant, most always green; 7. The kite, a most rapacious bird; 8. Faithful's the meaning of this word; 9. Find this cutaneous disease;
10. A luscious fruit that grows on trees;

12. These oft are covered o'er with vines. The answer will a poem show. By Tenuyson, it's name you know. Chas. I. Houston.

11. This certain packages defines :

39.-A CHARADE.

am a common noun of letters seven, And naught of earth has yet been nearer heaven;

Of my two syllables, the first in France, Is quite suggestive of the festive dance: The second issues notes of doubtful worth

40.-AN ALPHABETICAL SENTENCE. How can the following sentence, "The quintet of fighting conjurors bound rapidly," be paraphrased so as to contain every one of the alphabet, repeating none of them with the exceptions of I, which is used four times, and E PARTICULARS OF A TERRIBLE COLLISION IN THE ind U, which are used twice each Young One.

41.-WHAT WAS IT?

O, what did pretty Claudic mean— What did she play last night? She to her left looked all serene, And told me, This is sight?

" This is East, and this is West. This is the one I love the best !"

" East "-to the setting sun the looked, "West," to the rising meon;
"She loved"—not me, but Moll the cock,
With put and iron spion.

"This is high, and this is low, This is behind, and this is before !"

"Low"-she above me tried to lower ; At "High," she pointed to the floor;
"Ihis is behind!"—her face alack!
"This is before!" she turned her back!

FOR ANSWERS.

A prize of two dollars is to be presented the reader furnishing the best lot of answers to the "Sphinx Echoes," published before Febuary lst A suitable and very desirable prize will also be given for the best lot of answers to the January nigmas alone, or for the next lot in case the best comes from the winner of the first prize. The solutions should be forwarded weekly, and no reader should withhold his answers on account of their apparent fewness, as it is quite probable that the winning list will not be large. ANSWERS.

28.-A secret. 29.—1. Turkey. 2. Goose. 3. Woodcock. 4. Venison. 5. Spinsge. 6. Sparerib. 7. Bacon. 8. Tengue. 9. Castor. 10. Sa't. 11. Celery. 12. Cauliflower. 13. Asparagus. 14. Potatoes. 15. Oranges. 16, Figs.

30.-Five and four are "uine," which becomes "wine" when V and V or W replace its

31.—H ampde N
A rag O
N orman D
D ryde N
E rizz O
L yel L 32.-Fire-ship. 33,-2 3 4 5 6

34.—The letter U.

IRISH GIRLS WHO WANT CITIZEN. SHIP.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 7 .- In the United States District Court yesterday a young Irlsh widow named Bamill renounced her allegiance to Queen Victoria and was made a citizen of the United States. It is said that this is the beginning of a general movement on the part of the Irish women in America. The idea seems to be that more perfect action can be taken for the liberation of Ireland with all these

FRIENDS OF IRELAND. LIST OF SUBSCRIDERS TO THE AUTI COERCION FUND AT THE QUEEN'S HALL ON WEDNESDAY.

The following is a complete list of the voluntary contributor, to the fund in aid of the "Plan of Campaign" at the close of the "Plan of Campaign" at the close of Sir Thomas Esmondo's address at the Queen's Hall, on Wednerday evening last: P. O'Flynn, \$1; J. G. Kennedy, \$1; W. Wall, \$10; W. Stafford, \$10; H. S. Miord, \$10; H. J. Cloran, \$10; two triand \$1 each; P. M. Groom; \$10; W. Heelan, \$0; F. Fitzgibbon, \$10; M. Delahanty, \$10; M. F. Nolan, \$5; J. Barry, \$10; Leais Barry, \$10; Michael Burke, \$10; Cornelius O'Brien, \$5; M. C. Thomas Styles, \$10; Bernard & V. \$10; Hon. W. W. Lynch, \$5; James Sheridan, \$5; James Sherid James Sheridan, \$5; John Commer, \$1; D. J. O'Connor, \$1; James O'Connor, \$1; Thomas Hefferran, \$1; James McAran, \$1; J. McAran, \$10; J. McAran, \$10; J. McKenca, \$5; J. McKenca, \$5; J. McKenca, \$5; J. McCready, \$25; Martin O'Loughlin, \$5; M. Ferron, \$5; Ed. Murphy, \$25; James Storage \$10. Result January, \$10. James M. Ferron, \$5; Ed. Murphy, \$25; Jam Howley, \$10; Frank Laugan, \$10; James C'Connor, \$10; Dr. Hingst n, \$20; B. Conuaughton, \$10; Friend, \$1; D. Donnelly, \$5; D. MacIntyre, jr., \$5; Ald. P. Kenaedy, \$10; Ald. Tansey, \$10; F. H. McKenca, \$10; James McGarry, \$5; M. J. O'Laughiin, \$5; J. O'Saan bordsy, \$5; John Powtr, \$5; B. Fandy, \$10; Add. Malon, \$15; ——, \$5; James M. A., \$10; P. Reynolde, \$5; F. Saaffer, \$10; M. Hicks, \$10; E. O'Brien, \$5; T. Daane, \$5; J. P. Whelan, \$25; Gec. Grant, \$5; T. Fogarty, \$10; H. J. Kivanach, \$5; A. Kavanach, \$5; M. Kelly, \$5; P. Dayle, \$10; P. Mullin, \$10; J. J. Daffy, \$50; W. Carney, \$10; John Cox, \$5; M. Hickey, \$5; \$10; P. Multin, \$10; J. J. Daffy, \$50; W. Carney, \$10; John Cox, \$5; M. Hickey, \$5; J. Birmingham, \$5; M. Cullon, \$5; John Dwane, \$10; T. Doherty, \$5; P. J. Darcy, \$5; Martin Hart, \$5; F. C. Friand, \$6; L. O. David, M.P.P., \$10; Hon. James McShane, \$25; W. Clendinneng, \$25; C. J. Doherty, \$10; T. Bowes, \$10; Alf, Perry, \$5; J. Gahan, \$5; ex-Mayor Beaugrand, \$10; J. Gahan, \$10; James Kelly, \$10; James Mullailey, \$5; J. D each corner. This lot is surrounded by land owned by B, from whom A wished to purchase ten acres more to add to his farm. And B told him that he would give him ten acres from the adjoining land if he would keep his farm in the form of a square and retain the four trees (in their present position) as a boundary.

R. H. WHITLOCK.

38.—A CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

WORDS OF FIVE LETTERS.

1. This river is in Europe found;
2. Now think of something that is round;
3. An article which ladies wear;
4. A jester may this title bear;
5. Parts of a shup may hear be seen;
9. Fruit of a plant, most always green;

\$1. This river is in Europe found;
1. This river is in Europe found;
2. Now think of something that is round;
3. An article which ladies wear;
4. A jester may this title bear;
5. Parts of a shup may hear be seen;
9. Fruit of a plant, most always green;

\$2. Double Claire, \$2; it MeCoy, \$1;

\$3. Double Claire, \$2; it MeCoy, \$1;

\$4. Double Claire, \$2; it MeCoy, \$1;

\$5. John Claire, \$2; it MeCoy, \$1;

\$6. Devlin, \$10; J. O'Hsilahan, \$10; James Kelly, \$10; J. O'Hsilahan, \$10; James Multalley, \$5; J. D.

Relly, \$10; James Multalley, \$5; M.

Cloral, \$5; M. Hart, \$5; Martin Hanley.

\$5. M. Hart, \$5; M. Hart, \$5; M. Hart, \$5; M. Cloral, \$1; P. Reforty, \$20; Miss B. Rafferty, \$20; Miss B. Rafferty, \$20; Miss B. Rafferty, \$2; J. J.

Mullin, \$1; M. Kenny, \$5; J. Stan an, \$1;

M. J. Ferrits, \$1; W. Foley, \$2; H. Semple, \$1; J. McClanaghan, \$5; O'Keefe, \$1;

Friend, \$5; Mr. Liuham, \$1; J. Dono-hue, \$4; T. Fino, \$5; P. McCory, \$10;

M. O'Connor, 1: Char David (of Aylmer), \$2; John Claire, \$2; it MeCoy, \$1; D. \$5; John Claire, 52; R McCoy, \$1; D. Phelan, \$5; J. Fogarty, \$10; Jan. Lovergen, N.P., \$10; Michael Guerin, \$10; J.
P. Nugent, \$5; C. Ooghim, \$5; Friend,
\$1; A. T. Costigut, \$5; J. R.
Semple, \$25; P. Grace, \$25; J in
Skeby, \$5; E Hogan, \$2; Frient,
\$1.50; Friend, \$1; J. F. Redmand, \$5; H. T. Griffin, \$2; P. Fizqatrick, \$2; Oven Kelly, \$1; Friend, \$1; Frack Her, \$10; Wm. O'Hara, \$10; B. Wall, \$5; John Crowe, \$5; J. W. Moere, \$5; Feareir Delay, \$10; Friends, \$3; M. Len in 19, \$5. Since the meeting in Queen's Hall, additional contributions have been received from Mr E Murphy, University test unart, Note of Dame street, \$2; Misses E Calull, N Contra-Dame street, \$2; Misses F Calall, N Contamers John Croty, James Camera, john McGorn, John Criffin, Thomas Dracett, Patrick Mattle, George Craver, John R. Edg., James Hughes, J P Nugart, M Davin, W J Harper, Thomas Eward, T Marghy, John Herrer, F M Entes, John Murray, John Hefferman, M O'Reilly, F Twoney, F Fanctagas, M Morley, W. Dann, T Farrel, Miko Costello, M Clane and Thomas Kavenagh, \$1 each. each.

WILDS NORTH OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

OTTAWA, Jan. 6.—Two freight trains collided on Wednesday on a trestle eighty for thigh on the Canadian Pacific railway, near Schreiber. The trains and trestle were wrocked and the lives of seven men are reported lost. No trains have come through from the West since and details continue meagre. The accidents cours d at what is known as the Herschee curve, near Red what is known as the Herschee curve, near Red Sucker cave and between the stations of Peninsula and Stevent. Two freight trains, one eastbound and the other west, collided on the trestlework briege. The trestle gave way, and the trains numbled, car after car, into the ravine below, a distance of 80 feet from the track above. The engine drivers and brakesmen, seven in all, were harled down with the cas and instantly killed. The conductors, who occupied yans at the cear The conductors, who occupied vans at the cear end of the trains, are said to have escaped, as well as one brakeman, who managed to jumi safe y into a tree, and was only slightly injured. The engine driver of the west-hound train, Charles Atkinson, of Brockville, is the only one of the sewn killed whose name is as yet known. Mr. H. R. Spencer, assistant Superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was interviewed to-day and said that the accident had taken place and that General Superintendent C. W. Spencer and the general manager, Mr. Van Horne, who at the time of the accident were on their way to Sault Ste. Marie, had visited the scene, but as the accident had not occurred on his division of the road he had not received any instruction except that one man, Charles Atkinson, an engine driver, was killed. The mail son, an engine driver, was killed. The mail by the Winnipeg express due here at 4.50 c'clock yesterday morning, only arrived at noon to-day. It was transferred across the chasm from the Winnipeg express to a special sent up to meet it. Strange to saw not a passenger arrived in the city by this train. The place whee the accident occurred is one of the wildest and most danger arrived to the upus lies between Sudburg and ous parts of the new lies between Sudbury and Winnipeg. The "Horsehot," as it is generally called, is an immense series of treatle to k over a heavy ravine, some three-quarters of a mile ling and about 120 feet high in the outre. ling and about 120 feet high in the centre.
Over this bridge all the trainmasters have orders to run at a very sliw rate of speed. It is said that a heavy train was coming east and should have presed by nnother freight going west at Red Sucker cove, but through some mistake the train going west was not held at Red Sucker cove and as a result both trains met on the treatle, the shock of the collision made the timbers of the bridge give way and the two locomotives crashed down into the traine below and dragged car after car with ravine below and dragged car after car with them. All the cars were filled with freight, them. All the cars were filled with freight, and the scene of the wrock was terrible to witness. Everything was smashed to atom. The company sent on Wednesday afternoon a special train with all the available workmen that could be obtained on the division to the wreck to clear the doris and repair the damage dene to the bridge. The train coming east was laden with Manisoba grain, and there are thousands of bushels of grain lying all ever the ice. The latest despatch received here says the accident was caused by the mistake of the conductor of the train going west. He is said to have been comparatively new to the route and neglected to get his orders made "O.K." at Schreiber. He consequently did not receive the order of the train despatcher to side track his train at Stewart station and all we the east-bound train to pass there.

A young lady writes to ask, "When is the best time to bestow slippers upon a young make?" The editor, who is running the "Inquiry Department" this week, says, "bestow them upon him when he is about five years old and ready for bed."

all .w the east-bound train to pass there.

The stage of the stage of

(Continued from first page.)

Some people, he continued, are under the mpression that the Irish people would be much happier were they to crass agitation and live in quietude, and that we spend the days in attending meetings and the nights in drinking whiskey. But did any one imagine that it was a pleasant thing for them to be perpetually attending meeting after meeting in Ireland, Ezgland, the United States and lead them to commit. Their action had been Canada? They kept up the agitation fully justified by the Government Land Court, simply because they could not help it; who only the other day reduced rents all they were obliged to agitate (applause) ; agitation was only a result, and more would be no agitation were there nogrievances. But so long as there were grievances to long would there be agitation (cheers). Now they had to deal with the eighty-seventh coercion act in Ireland since the union, eighty-seven years ago. The Coercion Act was an arrangewhich the lives very often, and the liberty always of everybody in the country is placed at the mercy of the Government agents. This last Coercion Act, which has

JUDILEE COERCION ACT

(laughter and cheers), because it is the only thing which the Irish people had received to remind them of Her Majesty's Jubilice, was the worst act of all.

The speaker here produced a copy of the act, the constitution of Ireland, as he called it. It does away with trial by jury in certain classes of offences; with the right of public meeting; with the freedom of the ress and liberty of speech. It places the liberty of every man in Ireland absolutely at the mercy of the Lord Lieutenant and every one else he may choose to appoint. The first clause of this act constituted secret tribunals for investigation, known as Courts of Secret Enquiry. Any person can be brought up for examination before these tribunals, and if he refuse to answer he can be sentenced to jail for six months with hard labor. These courts hold their sittings in secret and are presided over by a single police magistrate who acts as judge and jury, lmost as executive. (Cries of shame.) There is a provision in this clause that when a child of less than 12 years of age is to be examined the parent or guardian is permitted to attend. What sort of a system can that be which allows a police magistrate to examine a child of less than 12 as to offences which may possibly have been committed. The second clause provides for the

ABOLITION OF TRIAL BY JURY

in the classes of offenses specified in the act The resident magistrate had absolute jurisdiction. He was generally a retired naval or military officer, and sometimes a barrister who was considered such a shining light that he never acted as counsel (laughter). The only qualifications were that any person who was a friend of the Lord Lieutenant could obtain the position. A brother of the Knight of Kerry was appointed at the latter's request, who stated that the brother, having been crossed in love, he feared he might take to drinking unless he was made a magistrate (loud laughter). Under the Coercion Act no person can have in his possession arms of any kind, unless he has a magistrate's permit, which is always refused to members of the League, Next to his (Esmonde's) estates in Wexford. a small boy who had in his possession part of the stock and a very small bit of the lock of an old pistol which had done duty in '98 (cheers) was sentenced to three months' immagistrate, and by his mere declaration ject. that he believes that the public peace will be endangered by the holding of any meeting, can have the same proclaimed. No meetings, as witness the imprisonment of T. D. Sullivan,

LORD MAYOR OF DUELIN,

for having done so. (Loud cheers.) And why such an act? Why such a constitution for Ireland? Anyone reading the Coercion Act would imagine the Irish were very wicked. The country was to-day freer from crime than England, freer from crime than it itself had been since the beginning of the century. No, the object was to operce the Irish people to overstep the bounds of constitu-tional agitation. The Government knew that if they could attain that object, the national cause would be put back for another generation ; they knew that if the people followed the course now adopted, it was a question of only a thort time for Home Rule to be gained. (Cheers.) But the Irish people knew better, and would not fall into the snare prepared for them. (Renewed cheering.) Sir Esmonde, continuing, said, "Our people know that they will succeed in ousting the ministry and bringing in a Liberal government. It is only a question of time. (Applause) We will hold our manifest whether they be profit of the control of the con we will publish reports of meetings in our papers whether the Government likes it or not, and we will inelst upon enjoying our upon to speak in support of the resolutions constitutional liberties. (Cheers. We be and met with a warm reception. He said lieve that by following out this policy we that, although he had not expected to speak, will succeed in recovering that government which was atolen from us 87 years ago. I am prepared to admit that there are many Englishmen prepara to govern Ire-land as well as they can, but they would not prove satisfactory for this reason, that Englishmen with the very best intentions could not govern as the Irish could, because they could not understand the peculiar | the 65 members of the Local Legislature, necessities and characteristics of the Irish people. (Cheers.) We have the same reason also of refusing to be ruled by the English as history, our own characteristics and spirits, and until our national sentiment is satisfied perfectly prepared to be friends and bury the lain to Canada, who was a man, he said, that hatchet to-morrow if Eugland will listen to did more to teach radicalism to the people hatchet to-morrow if Eugland will listen to reason and do us the justice we ask of her, and she will then do more to make her a powerful nation than any other union could make her. This opinion has already worked itself home to the hearts of the Weish and Scotch and was now being endorsed by the most prominent men of England." (Applause.) The elequent lecturer then referred, amid enthusiastic obeers, to Mr. Gladstone, and said that the Irish party trusted that before long he would get back to office and be able to command a majority, and that when that day came "Home Rule" would be only a question of a few weeks after the opening of the House.

Sir Thomas then proceeded to define the actual position of the Irish party. They knew they had to fight a great battle, but they knew also that they had what the Govsectual position of the Irish party. They knew they had to fight a great battle, but they knew also that they had made it possible for they knew also that they had not, a good cause. The people while Papineau was agitating in '37, as the were united, organized, and welded together as one man, as they had note ixen before as one man, as they had note ixen before. The people while it is in a day, they had note ixen before as one man, as they had note ixen before as one man, as they had note ixen before. The people while it is in a day, they had spont over seven hundred that, if necessary, he would go as one man, as they had note ixen before. The people while it is in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him the conduct of the present to conquer our land down to the present out is down to the present out it is one in the conduct out in the conduct of the cupied by H. J. Cloran, who had on his right day, a struggle which had made it possible for the guest of the evening, while to the right and left were noticed ex-Mayor Beau whereas the Normans had conquered England in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in a day, they had spont over seven hundred him in the conduction of the cupied by H. J. Cloran, who had on his right day, a struggle which had made it possible for the cupied by H. J. Cloran, who had on his right day, a struggle which had made it possible for the guest of the evening, while to the right day, a struggle which had made it possible for the guest of the guest

to reach this end was the

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE,

which has apread all over America and Irement, the leaders of the party had set about devising means whereby they could avert the distress which any one could foresee would overtake the tenant farmers. The harvest at home, bath from distress and from the acts which that distress would inevitably lead them to commit. Their action had been who only the other day reduced rents all round 20, 22, 25 and 14 per cent. (cheers). The plan of campaign was simply this, if a tenant after acraping together all the money he could to pay his rent, could not prevail upon his landlord to accept it, he simply deposited it in a bank, whence the landlore could withdraw it whenever he pleased. But under the law, if the landlord did withdraw it, that was equivalent to granting the tenant a receipt in full (tremendous cheering). On the other hand, when a tenant was evicied, the L ague housed, fed and clothed him and his family, and paid him a weekly allowance until such time as he could obtain re-entry on his farm (renewed cheering.) At the present moment they were thus support-ing some four hundred families. Again they provided for the proper registration of voters names on the electoral lists, a very costly proceeding in Ireland. They had also to retain counsel and defray all the expenses incurred in fighting landlordism in the courts of law.

THE PROTESTANT MINORITY.

Sir Thomas then said: "A very widespread objection to the granting of HomeRule is that we would suppress the Protestant minority. This is an argument perpetually thrown in our teeth. I remember well reading in a Canadian book some time ago that when the Canadians were seeking Home Rule the same cry was raised; but is there any such talk now in Canada of suppressing a sectarian minority ! (Cheers.) Why should a Protestant be not treated the same as a Catholic. The only way to meet these arguments is by a flat denial. We have no intention of following such a course, and we would be the very first to stand up in defence of the Protestants (cheers). What on earth is it our business what a man's creed is or what prayers he says? Our business is to make Ireland prosperous and if any portion of the neonle is oppressed there can be no happiness in the nation (renewed cheering)."

Sir Thomas concluded his very able address by thanking those of other nationality than the Irish for the interest they showed in the struggle for civil liberty in Ireland. He feelingly referred to the fight for constitutional government in Canada in 1837-38, and asked for distributions to the plan of campaigh. He was again and again cheered on resuming his seat and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The chairman then read the following resolutions for adoption by the meeting:

Resolved,—That we, citizens of Montreal, in mass meeting assembled, extend a cordial and hearty greeting to the two distinguished repre-sentatives of the Irish prople in the British Parli ment, who are present here to night, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde and Mr. Arthur O'Conner, and who came to further the constitutional agitation so nobly conducted by the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone and Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell for the institution

an old pistol which had done duty in '98 (cheers) was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The Irish Attorney-General had unlimited facilities for jury packing, and the nobility according to the jury was so well managed that they like it is not justice. It was in the facilities for jury packing, and the policy of the Tory Government of that he had right and justice the jury was so well managed that they liberty, of right, of justice, of freedom of the history of Ireland that the Irish people were liberty, of right, of justice, of freedom of the history of Ireland that the Irish people were liberty, of right, of justice, of freedom of the history of Ireland that the Irish people were Resolved,-That we, as citizens of the Domi-Any policeman can go before a constitutional birthright of every British sub-

Resolved-That as citizens of a free, loyal will be endangered by the holding of any meeting, can have the same proclaimed. No newspaper can publish reports of League meetings, as witness the imprisonment of T every liberty-loving man and woman in this country to that eminent statesman, William Ewart Gladstone, for his brave and manly efforts in behalf of the Irish people, whose cause is the cause of all men, the world over, who love liberty and humanity.

Resolved—That in giving our moral suppose to Home Rule, we express not merely our wish to see the Irish people free from the cruel posi-tion in which they have so long been forced to live, but also our thanks to and sympathy with the English people who have united with also Irish people for the purpose of overthrowing tyranny and oppression, believing as we do, that no part of the empire can enjoy enduring peace and contentment until bad government in Ireland is abolished. We also desire to express our gratification that the cause of Irish tradem is to longer open to the charge of herestory. freedom is it longer open to the charge of being confined to one section of the people, since the Irish Nationalist party includes the most worthy section of Protestant I land. That, worthy section of Protestant Leland. That, with its stone floors. He touched upon finally, in the present condition of the move the arrest of Sheehy, who, he said, ment we see sure indications of the establish had committed no offence in the cy.s. ment we see stire indications of the establishment before long of a true union of peace and good will among all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom.

Resolved—That we pledge our honor to assist

by all legitimate means, and financially aid, to the extent of our ability, the people of Ireland in this, the darkest day of their adversity. Hon. Mr. McShaile Was the first called

he was delighted to be present and listen to the young Irish gentleman who had just delivered so eloquent an address. He hoped that Sir Thomas agen would live a long life and thus be able to do fund. still more of the noble work in which he was so bravely engaged at present. He said he was giad to be able to say that he was one of which, last year, unanimously, Conservative and Liberal, Catholic and Protestant, adopted a resolution in tayor had the patriots of 1837, and our reason is that we constitute a nation distinct from England to England asking der it, and certainly a rule that is a wonder land. (Applause.) We have our own national for self legislation for the Emerald Isle. He to the entire civilized world. He could not conveyed to the lecturer of the evening the sympathics of the Premier of Quebec, as well the English and Irish will always as those of every French Canadian, Englishbe in hostility. I don't mean that
we are hostile to England. We are
He also referred to the visit of Joe Chamber than any other man, but he had made a mistake, and when he went back to England he would find that the Irish people were slowly going hand in-hand to victory and prosperity. (The mention of Obamberlain's name was received with hisses. I In conclusion, he claimed that Ireland should enjoy the same legislation as Canada, and resumed his seat amid applause.

equalled that given to Sir Thomas. After bowing his acknowledgements for some moments, he said that Sir Thomas seemed to it was a case of the oppressed and wonder why there were so many French suffering sgainst the powerful and unjust, Canadians present. He thought he could but there would be a transposition before explain why the French Canadians should go long, and all would soon be well. He then

(Loud cheers.) The principal method adopted. | nell. So was it also with Lafontaice. who had by his side Beldwin, another Irishman, Some of the bravest and most intelligent of our patriots were of Irish and French extraction. Moreover, as men of land. They had also the Plan of Campaign French descent, they could not help but fol-(chesrs). When Mr. Parnell's Tenant Relief low the inspiration given them by France, Act had been rejected by the English Parlia which was ever ready to give a ment, the leaders of the party had set about helping hand to Poland. As French-Canadians, they remembered that the French and Irish fought side by side, but shile respecting the flag over them, and while rememberhad been bad, and the landlords were ing their mother of to-day, they could not exacting. They had to save their people forget their grandmother of yesterday. (Prolonged cheering.) They always cherished the memory of the old country, and never forgot the blood that flowed in their veins. He said he had the honor as Mayor of Montreal to call a public meeting in this city last year to protest against coercion, and he considered it a red letter day that he was able to do so. (A voice : We'll scon have you there again). (Cheers). He had been glad to wel-come Davitt, McCarthy, O'Brien and Dr. Aubrey, and was equally glad to be able to sympathize with Sir Esmonde. In conclusion he said that he held the liberty of the country dear and that as he had said before the present question was not only one privileges it was surely the people on the conof nationality, but one of humanity (cheers). tinent of America. (Applement). They had been been present question was not only one privileges it was surely the people on the conR. McShane, T. Heffernau, J. Power, T.
Bowes, J.P., M Pnelan, E. Halley, F. Donomet together to welcome Sir Emerged van, J. Halley, H. Gallbyher, W. W. Halfew choice remarks referring to what as one of the little band of men pin, J. Kelley, W. E. Durack, M. Kelly, J.

had been accomplished for the Irish struggling for years to obtain that cause by the pluck, energy and which was taken from them over 80 years skilful manœuving of a few energetic men. Everyone knew how difficult it was to intro skilful manageuving of a few energetic men Everyone knew how difficult it was to intro duce anything into the minds of fossilized how they felt and sympathised with that English Torics, and all the Irish people had to do was to stand by their colors. Referring to do was to stand by their colors. Referring to the charge that the Protestant minority would beoppressed Hume Rule were granted with an Irish Parliament long years who had visen in the Rule were granted to the charge the thought a thought to the charge the protestant of a man whose name was connected with an Irish Parliament long years the Rule were granted to the charge the protestant of a man whose name was connected with an Irish Parliament long years and the Rule were granted to the charge the protestant of a man who had visen in the Rule were Rule were granted to the protestant of the large that the protestant of the large that the protestant of the large that the rule were planted to the large that the protestant of the large that the protestan he said that such a theory belonged to the ago; a man who had risen in bigotry of the past, and that if Ulster desired house when scarcely able to do to, to get fair play, they should select such men and who had said that "he desired to protest to represent them as Parnell, Davitt, McCarthy, Dillon, O'Brien, etc. The sooner the English Government would hoist the flag of peace the better for Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. L. O. D. vid was next called upon and after referring to the great work done by the illustrious Henry Grattan he said that to-day we see his patriotic and youthful descendant digging the grave for the great political monster, which his Irish freedom and the grandfather tried to choke in the Cabinet govern themselves." years ago. He also referred to the fight of the patriots of 1837 and how they only had for arms pikes, axes and wooden cannons, but yet they achieved their object. The Irish people were to-day doing the same work in favor of the liberty of their country, and they would be rewarded in the same way. All that he could hope was that the battle would be always legal and constitutional. In all times he said public opinion was stronger than cannons and guns and public opinion to-day was on the side of Ireland and on the side of all those who loved liberty and justice (cheer:) A cause with such etc., was bound to be victorious. There were, he continued, a million of French-Canadians here who sympathized with the Irish people, and when the day of triumph came there would be still a million who would rejoice with them in their good fortune and decorate their houses in honor of the event (prolonged cheers).

Mr. Dennis Barry was the next speaker and met with a warm reception. He said that the Tory Government of England had ever shown itself ready to grant liberty to Bulgaria, Turkey and to humanity in general that were suffering from bad government. But he would ask: Were the Irish people less Christian than those to whom they had already given liberty? When Garibaldi visited England, both the commonalty and the nobility showed themselves in the position of slaves up to the time of Catholic emancipation, and to-day English the laws then were most crushing, and that had it not been for agitation we would be in the same situation to-day. Gladstone had admitted that the Irish people had been treated in the most infamous manner and dozens of other Englishmen had declared themselves similarly. (Applause.) The fact of the matter was that Ireland had only obtained from the English Government what it forced from it by agitation. In conclusion he asked where a man of such rank as Sir Esmonde could be found, forty or fifty years ago, who would come down from his high position to fight for the achievement of the liberty of the Irish people (cheers).

Mr. Ed. Murphy in referring to the arrest

of Lord Mayor Sullivan procested against such an infamous act as the prosecution of a man for publishing a notice of three or four meetings and condemned the action of the government in transferring a man holding such a high position to Kilmsinham prison of God er man, and also to the manner in which he was made to wear the prison garb and then walk through the public streets. He also remarked that the modesty of the distinguished lecturer of the evening prevented him from telling how he himself. though young in years, had been appointed High Sheriff and afterwards evicted for his ratrictism to his country. After referring to the fact that Sir Esmonde's grandfe ner had bren legally murdered in '90, ne called the attention o the aud ence that subscriptions would be agen up immediately for the anti-eviction

Mr. Wm. Clendenning, who was the next speaker said it was remarkable that a man like Sir Esmonde should evince, so early in life, such patriotism and like so much for the emancipation and deliverance of a people, subject to a rule that certainly has not produced a result satisfactory to the der it, and certainly a rule that is a wonder to the entire civilized world. He could not see for the life of him why Irishmen, above all others, should not be allowed to govern themselves for the history of the past century gave the lie positive that they were not capable of governing themselves. The English Government itself had sent Itishmen to India and there they were admired by the whole world; so, too, had they aent them to Canada, and given them high positions elsewhere and they had always acquitted themselves with honor. Even in the States there was the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Daniel Mauning, a Tipperary man, who astonished the United States for his shrewdness and sagacity. He requested Sir Esmonde Ex-Mayor Beaugrand was the next speaker to tell the Irish people from him and from and met with a reception which almost every one present at the meeting that their to tell the Irish people from him and from

humorous character and were thoroughly enjoyed by the audience who applauded him

warmly. Mesers. Loughman and W. T. Costigan were then named together with Mr. Burns to receive subscriptions and Mr. Edward Murphy acted as treasurer. After the collectors had concluded their work and were adding

up their figures, Hon. W. W. Lynch rose to propose a vote of thanks to the lecturer of the evening. He referred to the necessity of contributing financially to the assistance of the evicted Irish tenants, and said that it was by such means that the feelings of a people are practically felt. So for as empty words were concerned, the Irish people had received them long enough, and what they wanted now was that the pulses their fellow-countrymen in America should beat in harmony with them. Some years ago, he continued, it would have been a surprise to have a member of the Irish party speak upon a Montreal platform, but the Irish cause was as well known on this side as on the other. If there were any people who appreciated the importance to be attached to constitutional ago and to tell him how much the Montreal the against the infamous doctrine for the union learned.
of England and Ireland." (Cheers.) Little After did that man think, said the speaker, that 80 years afterward a grandson of his would cone to raise his voice as Sir Esmonde had done. Hon, Mr. Lynch concluded by proposing "that the thanks of this meeting be hereby tendered to Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde, Bart, M.P., for having come to Montreal to talk to us of Irish freedom and the right of the Irish to

Mr. J. H. Semple seconded the motion in a brief but eloquent speech, and upon the chairman putting the motion to the meeting it was carried amid loud cheers, the entire audience rising to their feet and waving their hats and hand-kerchiefs. The chairman announced that the amount of subscriptions already handed in was \$1,091 50, but this rigure was raised to 1,100 before the meeting dispersed.

Sir Thomas Esmonde, in returning thanks, said that he had come to Montreal simply in the performance of his duty, and that he and justice (cheer:) A cause with such champions as Gladstone, Parnell, Davitt, done to assist the Irish cause. The etc., was bound to be victorious. There cause to assist the Irish cause. The etc., was bound to be victorious. There is people of Montreal had never given went their money to a more worthy object It would bring warmth, happiness and security to many a hearth, and protection and shelter to many a poor family. After again assuring his audience that they could not calculate the amount of good such meetings did the Irish cause, he resumed his seat amid vociferous applaute.

Mr. Fred. Perry was then loudly called for and made a few remarks in favor of the Home Rule movement. Brother Arnold's pupils then sang "God Save Ireland in an ex-quisite style, and after cheers for Gladstone, Parnell, Esmonde and the Chairman, the meeting, which was a most successful one,

WELCOME. Old Montreal, fair Montreal,

Thy name must honored be, Since men of worth from distant lands Still turn their steps to thee.
Beneath thy towers of world-wide fame In lowly crouch at tyrants' feet. Nor right of speech denies.

The generous sons of noble France, With Hibernia's sons unite, A Fontency we see again In Montreal to night. They join again, as oft before,

These long tried faithful friends, To welcome here with brother's love, The men old Ireland sends.

She sends us men of gifted minds, With ancient honored name, To show the world how just the right Her scattered children claim. In one we see the native Celt, With all the Celtic fire : The other holds a titled name. The portion of his sire.

O'Connor, thy name on history's page, In golden letters stand,
The first, the best, the noblest,
That graced our native land.
In Ulster's ancient, royal halls,
Thy name was once enthron'd, These halls now trod by ruthless feet, By Eugland's vultures own'd.

But see the changes time has wrought, Invaders turn'd to friends,
Before the shrine of Erin's rights, A Norman conqueror bends. In Esmonde's veins, the Norman blood With pride and power runs. Yet he is one amongst the many Of Erin's matchless sons.

Put in him we see the honor'd shade Of one, whose cherished name Mak-s Irish blood with raptures thrill, And throb for deeds of fame. Immortal Grattan, thy memory lives
In every Irish heart,
But in this, thy noble grandson's,
Thy spirit holds a part.

Then who can doubt a cause to win, With men like those to fight: Their foes of crime, oppression, wrong, With justice, truth and right. On College Green they soon shall meet, Their native laws to frame, When the world shall gaze and praise their

worth. And tyrants sink in shame. MARGT. SCULLION.

# THE BANQUET.

The banquet in honor of the visit of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, Bart., M.P., at the St. Lawrence Hall, Thursday, under the a telegram from Mr. J. B. Murphy, Kingsauspices of the Montreal Branch of the Irish ton. National League was a brilliant success. The dining hall was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Fine pictures of Parnell, Davitt, the illustrious Home Rulers of the present day, and of historic Irishmen of the past, among them Henry Grattan, grandsire ness and sagacity. He requested Sir Esmonde of the guest of the evening, were distotell the Irish people from him and from played in prominent places about the every one present at the mesting that their hall. Three tables extending the entire hearts were with the suffering people in length of the room with a cross table for the gnests were spread, and when the banquet sion, (Aprianse). It was this hope that began there were over 200 persons seated at had animated all the great men who had the tables. The menu fully sustained the reputation of the Hall, and the dinner was served in the best style. The chair was oc-

Coyle, Carrol Ryan, B. Tansey, ar., and J. Coyle, Carrol Ryan, B. Tansey, ar., and d. Fogarty, while the vice-chairs were filled by Messrs. M. J. F. Quinn, C. J. that had sent the men of 98 and the young Doherty and J. H. Semple. Among others present were noticed Messrs. H. J. Kavandagh, D. Macmanamay or interrorocke), W. oalm reliance that the yleft behind them true present were noticed Messrs. H. J. Kavanagh, D. Macmanamay or snerorookel, W. T. Costigan, P. J. Darcy, W. Stafford, O. Hart, J. Barry, T. Davis, E. Murphy, A. Jones, B. Connaughton, D. McClanaghan, J. P. Nugent, E. P. Ronayse, J. G. Kennedy, F. Gormley, G. J. Murphy, J. J. Milloy, J. Cahill, A. T. Keegan, John A. Rafter, Wm. J. O'Hara, F. Harte, T. F. Fogarty, R. J. Anderson, J. D. O'Nell, J. Coffey, J. T. Lyons, E. Eiliott, T. Doherty, J. Dwane, M. Elliott, William Rawley, Patrick Kehoe, John O'M'lley, James McCready, J. P. Clarke, M. P. Flynn, Dr. Ward, F. Stafford, P. E. Gannon, M. Dr. Ward, F. Stafford, P. E. Gannon, Foran, E Ryan, P. O'Reilly, F. Kingball, F. Langau, C. Egan, E. J. Wade, J. Birming-there was none surroug them so old that he ham, E. Coote, R. Lemieux, E. Mercier, could remember the day when he felt it not. T. McCormack, J. G. McConville, M. H. O'Connor, T. Collins, J. Sheridan M. O'Loughlin, Wm. Wall, M. J. O'Flaherty, Cox, G. Biry, W. Kavanagh, J. How-ley, jr., D. Martin, B. Wall, P. H. Herbert, W. J. E. Wall, P. Riley, Ald. R. Turner, J. O Brien, B. Flannery, J. Cloran, sr., F. S. Rafter, Jos. Rafter, and numerous others whose names could not be

After the excellent meal was thoroughly discussed.

Mr. S. J. Cloran proposed the toast of our guest in an eloquent address, in the course of which he said : After the grand demonstration witnessed in the Queen's Hall on the previous night they must agree that Montreal fully maintained freedom of speech in the fullest sense. When Wm. O'Brien came to Canada (cheers) Montreal had sustained her reputation in this respect. To-night he was pleased to say that they had seated with them at the table one of whom the Irish race throughout the world had good reason to be proud. (Hear, hear, and tremendous cheering.) Sir Grattan Esmonde was a patriot in occasion should require he would be willing to lay down his life on the scaffold, as did Robert Emmet, (Mr. Perry, dare not try that now,") dare not try that now,") but still Sir Thomas was only one of the four million of brave Irish hearts in Ireland who were willing to do the same (sensation and renewed cheering). He was sure that it was not necessary to assure their guest that every true son of Canada was heart and hand with the cause of suffering Ireland. Their guest had braved the lion in his den, he had counted no costs, he had for feited honors and was ready and willing to suffer imprisonment, nay, if necessary, to forfeit his life in the cause of his suffering and oppressed country. He had, therefore, great pleasure in proposing the health of their guest, the toast of Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde.

The toast was drunk amid enthusiastic cheers.

the waving of napkins. In the course of an eloquent address he said that he fancied that agitation than the other side of the Atlantic. cheers, and bisses for Balfour.) It was well that no power in Canada attempted to suppress free speech or gag the press of C:nada. (Cheers.) In the country from which he came they were determined to be free people. people of America and Canada they hoped not as sacred in Ireland as it was in Montreal, but they might take it it would be as vigorous in the future as in the past. They saw that the National League in Ireland was to be suppressed in Dublin and Meath be-cause the Lord Lieutemant was not permitted to pursue the wild fox as he wished. If the Government wanted to suppress the League in Dublin and Meath they would find it a more difficult task than they borgained for. If some of their people were sent to jail they would find that there were thousands of others to take their place. (Lond cheers). There was only one thing incongruous in his presence at this magnificent bauquet, and that was that so many of his friends in Ireland were threatened with imprisonment. "It I get back to Ireland," said Sir Thomas,
"I can promise Mr. Baltour that I will give him : plenty of opportunities to put me in (Loud cheers.) Sir Thomas then referred to the presence of many French-Canadiens at the banquet. France and Ireland had a bond of sympathy, Irishmen had died in the cause of France, and beautiful France had done much-perhaps she could have done more—tor the cause of Ire-land. He believed that those two sections of a great race had a great future before them in this country. This union of French and Irish and other nationalities was symbolical of the future unity of the Irish nation. (Cheers.) He cordially thanked the people of Montreal for their great hospitality, which, in his illness, so consoled him that he had been retarded in the progress of his tour among such a patriotic and warmhearted people. When he returned to Ireland he would remember his reception in Montreal among the most genial of his American tour.

Loud cheers.)
Letters of regret at inability to attend were then read from Messrs. Edward Murphy, Dr. Hingston, French Vice-Consul Schwob, and German Consul Munderloh and

The toast of "Ireland a Nation" was proposed amid cheers coupled with the names of Mr. C. J. Doherty, Q.O., and Ex-Mayor Beaugrand.

Mr. Doherty, Q.C., on rising to respond, was received with enthusiastic applause. He said that "Ireland, a Nation" embodied the dearest hope of the Irish race—a hope cherished by them, and which had nerved them from generation to generation through a struggle of centuries with the direct oppresfought in the cause of Ireland from the time when the Norman kings of England under-took to conquer our land down to the present

W. Parent, James Stewart, Alfred Perry, W. H. Haipin, Donis Barry, W. Bowes, J. D. Parthe, illustrious granters of their discoul, J. P. Wheian, Alderman Malone, P. J. a time at least, successful fight to make them on a hope hevery one of them had cherished from arliest days, a hope that could remember the day when he felt it not, none so young that it had not made him yearn to do something for old Ireland, made him pray with Thos. Davis, the poet patriot of young Ireland, that to him it might be given to do something to make the old land "a nation once sgain." Not one of his hearers but could say with that distinguished son of Erin that from his earliest days "Through weal and was,

That hope had shore a far light Nor could lave's beightest summer glow Outshine that quiet starl ght. It seemed to watch above my head In forum, field ac fane, Its angel voice sang around my bed A nation once again."

(Cheers.) "Ireland a nation" was what had sent them-he spoke for the younger men to make their apprenticescip of patriotism in the ranks of the Land League, and that kept them standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks of the National League. If they had drunk to that toast with hearts elate with hope in darker days throughout all the vicissitudes of Ireland's fight, how much more inbilantly should they now greet it in these days when Ireland stands on the threshold of nationhood. When the tide of Irlsh national feeling that had broken so long against the rocks of alien domination was rising with a last irresistible rush that would bear down all obstacles till it had swept away every remnant of the regime of landlordism every vestige of Castle rule in Ire-land. (Applause) Their hopes were justly high to-day, and he felt it was hardly a rash prophecy to predict that within every sense of the word, and he felt sure if the lifetime of the oldest of his hearers the distinguished guest of the evening would be enabled to rise in the place of his great ancestor in the old Irish Parliament, on College Green, and to repeat with a slight alteration the glorious apostrophe of that great orator: "Spirit of Swift, spirit of Molyneux, spirit of Grettan, your genius is triumphant. Ireland is again a nation. In that proud character I had her, and bowing to her august presence, I say esto perpetua Loud checra

Mr. Beaugrand, who met with a very warm reception, said that if he were a citizen of Ireland he would probably be, as Fred. Perry said last night, in ja I long ago. But they were free in Canada and, as a journalist and an ex-mayor of Montroal, like T. D. Sullivan, of Dublin, he would like to see the Canadian Government that would put him in jail for reporting in his paper the reports of suppressed branchos of the eague or any other patriotic organization. Sir Thomas Esmonde, upon rising to respond, was received with great applause and the waving of napkins. In the course of an grand then referred to the bonds of sympathy eloquent address he said that he fancied that eloquent address he said that he fancied that between the Irish and French people, this was rather a better place for an Irish quoting Sir Jac. Macintosh on the ability and genius and private virtues of Henry It seemed strange to him that he found Gratten, the great grandfather of their himself, in a portion of the Empire under the British flag, free from the fear land a nation" he would say that the leading of Mr. Balfour's writ of imprisonment men of the nation of the carth were Irishman by birth or descent, and the people of the old for the people of Canada that a representative of the people was free from imprisonment in (cheers) tree Canadians in Parliament in Montreal for expressing the views of his people. (Cheers.) He fancied it was well unanimously sent to Ireland a message of peace and good will and a hope for Ireland's nationhood. (Cheers) Among the men sit-ting around this table, if the same injustice was dene to them as was done to and on the sympathy and support of the the Irish people, there would be a revolution in Canada, and semething more much to succeed in their endeavor. (Cheers.) than words flying around to-night. (Cheers.) In Ireland they found themselves often put If in Canada they had not been coerced so to considerable inconvenience to say what much as in Ireland it was because there was they meant. The right of free speech was such a place near Canada as Boston bay, and there were a few barrels of tea thrown overboard one time (Cheers and laughter). He was loyal to the English flag (cheers) but the British flag did not wave cheerfully over the injustice done to Ireland by a portion of the people of England. (Cheers). "Gladstone and Parnell" was the next

toast proposed and was received with great

cheering.

Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, responding, thanked them for the opportunity of expressing in public the gratification he felt at being present at such a magnificent demonstration and extended to the guest of the evening the cacd mille failthe which filled his heart in common with those of all the Irishmen and all their sympathizers in the Queen City of Canada. Having done this, perhaps it would be well for him to resume his seat, but the association of the two names of Gladstone and Parnell aroused sentiments it would be impossible to suppress. Many people look upon the conversion of Mr. Gladstone as more the result of political exigency than mental conviction. Was it marcextracrdinary that the Prime Minister who carried the Coercion Act of 1881 should be the Home Ruler of 1887 than that the author of "The State in its Relations with the Church"should be the father of the bill of Discetablishment of the Iruh Church? (Cheers ) But how should he speak in fitting terms of the experienced general who has led the Irish forces victorious through so many hard-fought battles— Charles Stewart Parnell? (Immense applause.) And when he spoke of the Irish victories he did so with due deliberation, for although many of their patriotic leaders— even the Lord Mayor of Dublin—had been cast into prison as common malefactors, this fact alone was evidence of the victories which had been achieved by them. (Cheers.) They were oriminals to-day, but to-morrow thry would walk forth from that prison, not with the stain of crime upon their characters, but with a halo of glory that would make their names illustrious when the history of the Irish nation would have been written, (Applause.) He then referred to the chief acts of Mr. Parnell's leadership, and concluded with the hope that the handful of Irish patriots, like the Spartan heroes, of Thermopyle, alded by the English democracy, under the leadership of Gladstone, and supported by the free born citizens of America, would hold the pass until a blood-less victory would be achieved, unequalled by any of the bleody victories of history.

The next tonst was "William O'Brien and the Irish patriots in jail in Ireland," and

elicited happy replies from Messrs. D. Barry and Alfred Perry. Mr. Beaugrand then proposed "the Irish Ladies," coupling with it the name of the lamented Miss Fanny Parnell.
"The Press" was fittingly responded to by

# MY COUMN'S STORY.

" Cousin John, this is my eldest daughter, "Causin John, this is my eldest daughter, Ostherine," my 'ather said, and the strange sad-looking gentleman ar mo, walked across the room, and took been my hands in his; than, looking me sharing in the face and putting his hand upon my bend, he kissed me as if I had heen a little thild, and, turning to my father, renewed the conversation that I had interrupted by my entrance. y my entrance, I was nineteen then; filled with curiosity

and pique, I went to find my mother.

"Who is he?" I said.

"Your cosin John," she enswered, as if that

But it did not; gradually I found that my ttled the matter. But it did not, grantitely I found that my mother knew but little more concerning him than myself. A destant cousin of my father's whom he has not seen for over twenty years, living in Misouri, where he had made a forliving in Miscouri, where he and made a for-tune in iron mines and long since retired from business; a backelor, with no near kin—none nearer than my father, that was all. Why he was in D——, where he was going, and how was in D ——, where he was going, and how long he was likely to stay, no one knew but him-

I went back into the parlor, and under the I went back into the parlor, and under the presence of realing a novel took a good long processes of realing a novel took a good long processes of realing a novel took a good long processes of the present of the second of the shoulders; his face a picture of stony sadness; deep grey eyes; long, faultle's stony sadness; deep grey eyes; long, faultle's stony, and a mouth that seemed to guard more hitter thoughts then any I have ever seen. A strange-looking man! that was my conclusion. Finishing the inspection, I dropped my eyes upon the book and was soon absorbed in its contents; so much so, indeed, that when my father arose and excused himself for a few moments, I knew nothing of it.

knew nothing of it.

How long it was after his absence before I become conscious of it, I cannot teil. I only know that, pausing for a moment to turn the next page, I raised my eyes and found Cousin John steadily regerding me. I thought that he had the most unwavering eyes I ever saw, When I looked up he left his seat and took another near me, making at the same time some casual remark. His voice was deep, and he talked slowly, but all the time as if his thoughts were absent from his fougue. We talked of matters in general and I was very much interested—more perhaps in him than in the conversation.

sation.

My father came to the door, but reeing us so well occupied, did not enter. While we were talking night came on, and Cousin John, saying that he had some unpacking to do, arose to go to his room. I offered my service, if they could be of any use to him, and somewhat to my surprise he said:

could be of any use to mire, and somewhat to my surprise he said: "Thank you. Catherine; girls are good hands at unpacking; I should like to have your help." So I went with him into his room, and then, unlocking a big trunk, he deliberately sat down by the fire and asked me to partially unpack it.
Of course, I fell to work. I had taken out a few articles and laid them on the floor around me; articles and laid them on the floor around me; then, coming to a small block box, marked on the top "Strictly private," I turned to ask him what should be done with it; but, seeing a faraway look in his eyes as they gazed upon the are, I would not disturb him. The box, however, was in my way, and so I took it out carefully and attempted to place it on the table near me; but in rights, I are need upon my dissa, and n.e but, in rising, I she pped upon my dress, and after a vain effort to regain my balance came ambling to the floor. The box flew from my band, and striking the wall opposite broke completely open, scattering the contents in all

He started up hurriedly at the fall, and after He started up hurriedly at the fall, and after raising me from the filter, looked to see what was injured. When he saw the broken box a look of vexation swept over his face, and he commenced to take up carefully the broken pieces. The contents of the box were letters and yellow-looking papers; he put them all upon the table, then commenced searching for something that was widently vertice to make something that was evidently wanting to make up the original centents.

I was still frightened, but I crapt nearer and began to search, too. Almost hidden under the rug, I discovered a small murocco case that I rug, 1 discovered a small morocco case that I knew at once was meant for a rirg. I placed it in his hand without a word. He took it, stood for a moment with every trace of anger vanished from his face, then began to walk nervously up and down the room.

I stood wonderingly by the

I stood wonderingly by the fire, not knowing what else to do. At last he ceased walking as suddenly as he had begun, and asked in a voice that startled me by its intensity:
"Do you know what that is?"

I shook my head. He touched a spring, the

I shook my head. He touched a spring, the lid flew open, and the firelight glittired on a solitaire diamond ring—nothing else.

I raised my cyes to his in mute enquiry, and for an answer he drew another chair to the fire, and motioning me to it said:

"I will tell you why the sight of that ring stings me like a serpent's bite. All my life, Catherine, I have been a lonely man, having no kith nor kin nearer than your father, and making but few friends are and me in the world. There was but one human being for whom I

making but few friends around me in the world. There was but one human being for whom I cared more than for myself, and that was Robert Strafford. Therefore, when he, with his young wife, died of yellow fever in Memphis and left their only child, a boy of ten, homeless, with the dying prayer that I would take him to my ears, I accepted the trust thankfully, and took the orphan child, clothed with the memory and likeness of his dead father, to my desoory and likeness of his dead father, to my desoate home. "Henry Strafford and myself lived together

as lather and son. He learned to love me, and my every hope lay in him. Years strengthened my every hope lay in him. Years strengthen the mutual affection, and brought Henry to manhood, myself to the age of forty, a silent manhood, myself to him—morcse man. I was and—except to him—morce man. I was wealthy by that time; my business had been my only care, and had prospered accordingly.

I was looked upon by virtue of my wealth as a prominent mau.

One day I was called upon by the cashier of the bank of which I was a director. He told me that his accounts were in a fearful contold me that his accounts were in a fearful condition; he had used the bank money to speculate with, and ill success had involved him to a large extent. Why the man should have come to me for help I cannot, rever could, understand. At any rate, convinced that he had been unfortunate rather than intentionally fraudulent, I made the deficit good myself. He was grateful—I thought at first troublesomely grateful. He insisted that I should meet his family, the family, as he expressed it, that I had family, the family, as he expressed it, that I had saved from absolute ruin.

"Talford, the cashier, was a man of social prominence, so, more for the sake of my adopted son-for I called him that, although he had son—for I called film that, although he had never taken my name—than for myself, I accepted the invitation, and met his daughter, May Talford. How the name still seems music to my ear! And so it should seem, for I loved her. Yes, until then I had never dreamed of other happiness than to live and die in comfort other happiness than to live and die in comfort. But from that night I commenced to grow

young.
"I called again and again at Talford's house until I began to think-fool, blind fool that I was !-that May loved me but little less than I loved her. She received every advance kindly, she spoke to me always with regard. I never thought until afterwards that she could not do onoughs until alterwards that she could not do
otherwise to the man who had preserved her
father's good name. Neither did I think that
Henry went quite so often as I to see 'Miss
Talford,' as he always called her in my pre-

When I asked Talford for his daughter's hand, his delight would scarcely allow him to give me an intelligent answer; and when forti-tied with that answer, I went to May for hers, and received, as I remembered when it was too late, a cool but ready assent, I thought I was the happiest men alive

the happiest man alive. "The next day I went to St. Louis, and while ostensibly on business, spent the whole day at the jeweller's. Then it was I bought that ring, and had engraved upon the inside, as you see here, my initials and hers. With this accomplished, I returned home immediately when the state of sight. When I reached there it was late at night

and the rain poured down in torrents; but little I minded that.

"I had to pass by Talford's, and my heart beat high with exultation as I neared the home of my luture bride. I took the ring from my pocket and stopped under the street lamp, to water. 

see if it was safely in its case. I was childish in

my love; men at that age often are
"While standing under the lamp just across
the street from Taiford's the front door of his
house was thrown open. I raised my eyes, and
there was may herself. The gaslight from the
hall shot a broad band of light into the street

hall shot a broad band of light into the street and framed her form in gold.

"Oh, how she held possession of my heart at that moment! She was showing a caller down the steps, and triumphantly I stood and watched him linger, as if loth to leave. I felt a kind of condescending pity for the poor fellow, supposing that he was some old lover.

""What, not gone yet! Still standing there! Poor fellow! I thought.

"Then I felt my heart leap wildly and stand still, the blood freezing in my yeins. I saw

atill, the blood freezing in my veins. I saw May Talford in another man's arms—saw him rain kiss after k ss upon her upturned face, and then I cou'd see that she had fainted.

"He bore her gently into the house, and then came out. As the door opened I saw his face; it was white as marble, and it was the face of Henry Strafford.

"He passed on down the street, and I stood there in the pouring rain, stunned and almost beneft of my senses. I reeled against the wall, and a passing policeman took me by the shoul-der, supposing me to be intoricated; but I turned on bim and laughed in his face with such a jarring fearful laugh that he retreated over the kerbstone, and went on his way, mut-tering of madhouses and dangerous lunatics.

"Presently the atunned sensation left me, and then my blocd leaped fiercely to my heart, my passion turned to a wild desire for revenge, and I started almost at a run down the screet in the

direction that Henry had taken.
"Henry Strafford! My path crossed by him!
Every feeling of love that I had entertained for him only made me hate him more.
"I tore into the place I had called home and

went directly to his room. I found him sitting at his table, with his head buried between his nt his table, with his head buried between his hands. He arcse to meet me, but seeing the lick upon my face, stopped short. I raved at him: I raised my hand to strike him; but his white calm face daunted me; he spoke no word. I raved on. Then little by little he learned the truth, and when, exhausted, I stopped for beath, he advanced one step toward me, and, almost without opening his mouth said. mouth, said:

Your eyes did not deceive you, it was I. "Glaring at him, I stord before the appealing face, crusning compassion down in my anger, and pointing with my to ger to the door,

He stood with his hand upon the mautel, and wlen I said that word I saw the fingers grasp it sparmodically; he quivered from head to foot. Slowly he moved back step by step, and I followed him; the mute appeal in his eyes was useless; on, on, until he reached the door: then, turning mechanically to undo the fasten-ing, he wont out into the night without another look, out into the pitiless rain, and I was cold

"I watched him walk slowly off into the darkness. I strained my eyes to catch the last glimpie, and when the gloom enveloped him, I fainted.

"How long I lay there I do not know. When I came to my senses the rain had ceased, and the stars were shining calmly. A distant church

the stars were shining calmiy. A distantehurch clock began to strike the hour, and I counted the strokes—one, two, three.

"All night long I sat in my chamber. I did not move, I did not think. I felt as if a hot iron had seared my heert and brain. The grey morning broke and found me sisting there. The sun rese and danced upon my nerveless fingers, but I moved them not. To have looked at me, one would have thought that I was dead.

"At last I staggered to my feet, and, passing out into the now husy street, walked mechanic-

out into the now busy street, walked mechanically, without the exercise of any reasoning faculty, toward the residence of Talford. I asked for May, and was shown into the parior. was so unobservant of sound or sight that I did not know she was in the room until, touching me on the arm, the asked me in a strange cold voice what the matter was. I started at the sight of her face; it was haggard as that of

a ghost.
"'May,' I managed to say, 'last night-" May, I manager of the But she stopped me.
" Last night, Mr. Hardin! You need not tell me; I know it al!."
" You!"

"' Yes, she answered, 'I! I, May Talford, know it all. And liaten to me, John Hardin. Her eyes gleamed wildly, and I, who had come to speak, remained to hear. 'Listen to me, John Hardin,' she repeated. 'I love Henry Strafford—he loves me.' Even at that I did not Strafford—he loves me. move. She continued, 'Last night he came to bid me farewell for ever.'

bid me farewell for ever.

"For ever!"

"Wait! Yes, forever! He could not help loving me, nor I him; but we could do our duty, and if you had not been passing last night that farewell would have sealed the marriage that you told him last night I tell you no to the weak of the own you much, and if the debt has not ten you are you much, and if the debt has not you have yourself to blame. Once more. paid, you have yourself to blame. Once, more,

my last word to you is—go!"

"E h: came to me with that wild gleam in her face, and tefore her, slowly retreating, I passed out at the door. I have never seen her since.

out at the door. I have never seen her since.

"I knew then how much these two had intended sacrificing for me. I felt how I had repaid their devotion; and sadly, with bowed head, unheedful of the crowd, I went to my lonely home, more lonely now than ever.

"Since that day my remore has driven me from one place to another in the search for Henry Strafford. Vain search! And my heart is ashes, my brain is ice! I have never seen nor heard of him since that night when I watched him pass away, laden with my curse, pass away for ever from my sight with that appealing look upon his face. A bitter, bitter world, my dear, when remorseful memories world, my dear, when remorseful memories haunt the vacant chambers of the heart!"

The fire had burned low; Cousin John eat with head bowed down upon his breast, and the diamond in his hand, clutched tightly, shone like the eye of a basilisk. The shadows danced fantastically on the wall. I bent down quietly to stir the waning fire, and that done I rose to go; but something in the attitude of the recumgo; but something in the attitude of the redumbert figure cause me to pause. I crept reverently up to him and touched his arm; no movement. A wild fear leaped to my heart; I raised his head, but the grey eyes opened not; he slept, but it was the sleep of death. The story of the diamond ring was ended; my cousin was dead!

A REMARKABLE CASE. Frederick Wieze, of Minden, Oat., auffered with running sores on both legs which the best of physicians failed to cure. Two bottles of Bardock Blood Bitters cured him completely. Scrofula, always due to bad blood, is curable when timely treated with

"Come now, Herr Muller, what m.kes you so enraged with Herr Fischer?" "Well, haven't I every reason to be? Eight years ago the fellow was engaged to be married to my wife and

Don't laugh at and deride your children's hobbies. Remember how much brighter life has seemed to you when you could realize some cherished dream, and treat them accord-

OF GREAT UTILITY. There is no other medicine of such general usefulness in the household as Hagyard's Yellow Oil for the cure of rheumatism, neuraigia, sore threat and all internal and external pains and injuries.

Don't be impatient with your children when they doubt your estimate to the world's allure-ments. Remember it is you who have tested these things, not they.

ALWAYS AVOID HARSH PURGATIVE PILLS, They first make you sick and then leave you consti-pated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the powels and make you well. Dose, one pill. ..

William Barrel

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

I recommend it as superior to any prescription 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication.

"Casteria is so well adapted to children that recommend it as superior to any prescription sown to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,

Casteria cures Colic, Constipation,
Sour Stomach, Diarrhese, Eructation,
Kills Werms, gives aleep, and promotes digestion.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, N. Y.

### TRUE HEROISM.

Let others write of battles fought, Of bloody, ghastly fields, Where honor greets the man who wins, And ceath the man who yields; But I will write of him who fighte,

And ranquishes his sins, Who struggles on through weary years
Against himself, and wins.

He is a hero stautch and brave. Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beceath his feet,
His passions base and low;
Who stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed—
The bravest man who drew a sword
In foray, or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn, Or muscle to o'ercome.

An enemy who marcheth not With banner, plume and drum-A foe forever lurking nigh, With silent, stea!thy treal; Forever near your board by day,

At night beside your bed. All honor, then, to that brave heart! Though poor or rich he be, Who struggles with his better pact-

Who conquers and is free. He may not wear a hero's crown, Nor till a hero's grave, But truth will place his name among The bravest of the brave.

CLANRICARDE'S CAMPAIGN.

War to the Knife Against His Tenants.

Que Hundred and Pifty Eviction Warrants to be Asked For-Intense Anxlety Throughent Great Britain Over the Trial of Wilfrid Blunt.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—The hearing of Wilfred Biunt's appeal begins to morrow at Portums. Already the little town is occupied as if it were a centre of operations during a war. An immense force of police and military is in possession, and every available room in every inn has been bespoken for several days. An influential body of English friends, including Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Postmaster-General in Mr. Gladatone's Government; Mr. Evelyn, M P., and Mr. Pollen, Lord Ripon's private secretary, have gone over to Ireland with Mr. Blunt and Lady Arne Blunt to be present at the trial. Altogether it promises to be a celrbrated case. It will be a constitational test case, testing the right of the police to interfere with a lawful public meeting and the right of the public to resist such interference.

Mr. Balfour has been summoned as a witness, but I doubt if he will obey the summone, and I doubt if the County Court Judge will issue a warrant to compel his attendance. The temper of the people runs fearfully high, Lord Clauricarde is making preparations for a wholesale eviction campaign in revenge for the castigation he got at the recent libel suit. To-morrow he is to apply for 150 writs of eviction. His new agent is swaggering about declaring there is to be war to the knife this time. The millienaire is detarmined to put his purse sgainst the purse of his tenants and their friends and has begun by lodging £20,000 in cash to his agent's credit at the bank. It is to be a war of purses as well as of house levelling and house defending, for if of house levelling and house defending, for if the tenants be cast out of their homes it will become a question whether their resources or Clanricarde's will hold ous the longer. If the Government lend Clanricarde their troops to pursue this atrocious resolve I much fear

there will be bid work.

The strain has already become almost too great for the people of this much harassed district to bear. The pick of their local leaders and the flower of their young men are in jail. So is their leader-in-chief, William O'Brien, and everybody who dares to open his mouth in their behalf—even Englishmen like
Mr. Blunt—is batoned or prosecuted. If
in face of the Lord Chief Baron's charge
at the recent libel suit holding up
Clauricarde to universal execution, and in
Clauricarde to universal execution, and in mouth in their behalf- even Englishmen like face of theachedule of the Land Commissioners reducing even judicial rents while Clanricarde refuses to reduce his old rack rents, the Government aid and abet this man in wantonly devastating a vast tract of country and plunging it into suffering and crime, it will be one of the greatest scandals of the century. One good thing is certain, howeverall that takes place will be appraised to its true value by the English people. They are watching the case of Mr. Blunt and all that surrounds it with the most intense interest, and they regard him with pride as their pledge and hostige to the Irish people, guar

anteeing the earnestness of their sympathy. I had the pleasure of going to Kidder minister last Thursday with Mr. Blunt to take part in a banquet celebrating Mr. Gladstone's birthday. I was deeply impressed with the enthusiasm with which he was received and with the cries of "You are our champion, God bless you. Stand by our Irish brethren," with which he was sped on his ourney in Ireland next morning. Lady Anne Blunt tells me that the messages they receive from all directions are a wonderful revelation of the depth to which the heart of the Eng lish people is being moved by the truth about Ireland, to which it has only for the past year and a half been opened for the first time,

T. P. GILL, M. P.

HAVE YOU NOTICED IT: The weary, "all gone" feeling, with gnawing at the pit of the stomach, or a choking from undigested food so common to the weak dyspeptic. This trouble is seen remedied by Burdock Blood Bitters, which is a positive cure for the worst form of Dyspepsia.

Stale bread may be freshened over bolling state.

"What fresh air you have out here. It's so much fresher than in Boston." Farmer—"Jest much fresh air you have out here. It's so much fresher than in Boston." Farmer—"Jest much fresh air you have out here. It's so much fresher than in Boston." Farmer—"Jest much fresh air you have out here. It's so much fresher than in Boston." Farmer—"Jest much fresh air you have out here. It's so much fresher than in Boston." Farmer—"Jest much fresh air you have out here. It's so much fresher than in Boston." Farmer—"Jest much fresher than in Bo

GRAND PAPAL CELEBRATION.

ROME, Jan. 5 - The Pope said Mass at St. Peter's to-day to the benefit of pilgrims remaining in the city. Thirty-four cardinals and 189 archlishers and bishops were present, while the congregation numbered twenty thousand percors. The Duchess of Tuscany occupied the place of honor. The Pops locked well, but at the conclusion of the Mass appraised much fatigued. After the service the P. pe removed his vestments and accending the sedia gestatoria was carried round the church amid cries of " Long live the Pope King." The Pope was deeply moved by the enthusiasm.



| 5 Pounds grined in Three Weeks Messrs, Craddeck & Co., 1032 Race St.,

Philadelphia, Ps, GENTLEMEN: -Please send me twelve bottles of Dr. H. James' Cannabis Indica, one each of Pills and Ointment, for a friend of mine who is not expected to live; and as your medicines cured me of Consumption some three years ago, I want him to try them. I gained filteen pounds while taking the first three nottles, and I know it is just the thing for him.

Respectfully, J. V. HULL, Lawrenceburg, Anderson Co., Ky.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

BREAKFAST.

" By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws

PROVING B OF QUEBBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTHEAL—No. 1220.—In the Superior Court.—Dame Ceaarine Masson, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Athanase Papineau, carriage maker, of the same place, duly authorized a seler of patice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Athanase Papineau, Defendant.

An action on expansion of biens has, this day, been instituted in this cause.

JUDAH, BRANCHAUDA BAUSET,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 20th September, 1887.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a demend shall be made by the Canadian Rubber Courpany of Montreal to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at its next Montreal, 3rd December, 1887.

# HEALTH FOR ALL HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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Both Pills and Cintment are rold at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 533 Oxford street, London, in boxes and pots, at is, 11d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s. and 33s. each, and by all medi cine vendor throughout the civilized world.

N.B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily between theh ours of and14, or hy letter \$5 to 88 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses feet. Writ Baswarar's Saverr Raiss Holder Co. Holly Mich 118-Q.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangs-ments for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in pre-son manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the some are conducted with honesty, fairness and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with far-similes of our signatures attached, in its adverticements."

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drau in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented a: our counters.

J. U. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisio 22 Nat'i Rank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bank. CARL KOUN, Pres. Union National Bank.

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Capital Prize, \$150,000. Malves, \$5; Fifths, \$2; Tenths, \$1.



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REMEMBER that the payment of all Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are signed by the President of an Insitution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of





WILL GURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, GILIOUSNESS, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEAR? IAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, THE STOMACH DRYNESS

HEARTBURN,

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









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# United States Mails. 1887---Winter Arrangements---1888

This Company's Lines are composed of the following double-engined, Clyde-built Iron STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strengthl speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made the fastest time or:

Commanders

Tonnage.

V C88C43.	Tonnage.	Commanders
Acadian	931	Capt. F. McGrath.
Assyrian	3.970	" W. S. Main.
Austrian	2,458	" John Bentley,
Buenos Ayr	ean . 4 CO5	" James Scott.
Canadian	2.906	" John Kerr.
Carthaginia	n 4.214	" A. Maonicol.
Caspian	2,728	" Alex. McDougall.
Circassian,	3.724	Lt. R. Barret, R.N.R.
Corean	3,488	Capt. C. J. Menzies.
Grecian	3.613	" C. E. LeGallais
Hibernian .	2,997	" John Brown.
Lucerne	1.925	" Nunan,
Manitoban.	2,975	" Dunlop.
Monte Vide	ea <b>n3.590</b>	Building.
Nestorian .	2.689	" John France.
Newfoundle	and 919	" C. J. Mylins,
Norwegian	3,523	" R. Carruthera
Nova Sceti	au3,305	" H. H. Hughes.
Parieian	5,359	Lt. W. H. Smith, RNR.
Peruvian	3,038	Capt. J. G. Stephenson
Phœnician.	2,425	" D. McKillop,
Polynesian	3,983	" Hugh Wylio.
Pomeranian	o4,364	W. Dalziel.
Prussian	3,030	James Ambury
Rosarian	3,500	Building,
Sardinian	4,376	Capt. J. Ritchie.
Sarmatian .	3,647	" W. Richardson,
Scandinavi	ап3.068	" John Park

Vessels.

b. J. G. Stephenson D. McKillop, Hugh Wylio. W. Dalziel. James Ambury : lding. t. J. Ritchie. W. Richardson. John Park. Siberian ...... 3,904 Waldensian ..... 2,256 R. P. Moore. " D. J. James.

The Steamers of the Liverpool Mail Line sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, from Portland on THURSDAYS, and from Hallfax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched from Hallfax: Parisian. Saturday, Dec. 1
Polynesian. Baturday, Dec. 3
Sarmatian. Baturday, Jan. 14
Circassian. Raturday, Jan. 24
Polynesian. Baturday, Feb. 11
At TWO O'clo 'k p.m., or on the arrival of the
Intercolonial Railway train from the West.

From Portland to Liverpool, via Balifax : From Baltim-re to Liverpoet, via Halifax:
Sarmatian. Jan. 10
Circassian. Jan. 24
Polynesian. Fcb. 4

Rates of passage from Montreal via Halifax:—Cabin \$58.75, \$78.75 and \$58.75 (according to accommodation). Intermediate, \$35.50. Eteerage, \$25.50. Rates of passage from Montreal vta Perland:—Cabin, \$57.50, \$72.50 and \$82.50 (according to accommodation); Intermediate, \$35.50; Steerage, \$25.50.

Rates of passage from Baltimore to Liverpool :- Cabin, \$60, \$65 and \$75. Internociate, \$30. Etecrafe,

NEWFOUNDLAND LINE, The Steamers of the Hallfax Mail Line from Hallfax to Liverpoot, via St. John's, N.P., are intended to be despatched 

GLASGOW LINE.

During the season of Winter Navigation steamers with be despatched regularly from Glasgow for Roston (via Halifax when occasion requires), and regularly from Boston to Glasgow direct, as follows:

Carthaginian About Dec. 12
Siberian About Dec. 26
Scandinavian Alout Jau. 9

The Steamers of the Glasgow, Londonderry and Philis-delphia Service are intended to be despatched from Philadelphia for Glasgow:— Hibernian. About Dec. 28
Norwegian. About Jan. 6

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING. Granted to Liverpool and Glasgow, and at al Continental Ports, to all points in the United States and Canada, and from all Stations in Canada and the United States to Liverpool and

Glasgow, Vin Boston, Portland and Halifex. Connections by the Intercolonial and Grand

Trunk Railways, via Halifax; and by the Central Vermont and Grand Trunk Railways. (National Despatch), and by the Boston an Albany, New York Central and Grant Wester Railways (Merchants' Despatch), vin Boston and by Grand Trunk Railway Company.

Through Rates and Through Bills of Ladingfor East bound traffic can be obtained from any of the Agents of the above-named Railways. of the Agents of the above-name a Railways.

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Quebec; Allan & Co., 112 LaSalle street, Chicago; H. Bourlier, Twonto; Thos. Cook & Son 261 Broadway, New York, or to G. W. Robinson, 1361 St. James street, opposite St. Law H. & A. ALLAN,

4 India street, Portland. 80 State street Bos'on, and 25 Common street, Montrea Nov. 18, 1867.

rence Hall.

# HAVA

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# EDUCATION.

The Brain the Moterial Organ by Which the Meatal Faculties are Marifested.

[By W. McK.]

To the Editor of The Post and Thue Witness:

Sin, - Every part of the human system has undenbie fly been created for the performance of rome action; as the best for the circulation of the blood, the eye for seeing, the ear for heading, the nerves for sensation, the bones to sust in, and the muscles to move the body.

That action which nature intended a certain

orgin to perform, cannot be executed by an-eaner organ; the ear cannot supply the place

of the eye, or the nerves perform the duties assigned to the mu-cles. The particular action or duty assigned to the several organs of the hody we know by the evidence of our siness. We can see and fiel the heart beat and the musting pratrict. But as regards the action or function so other organs, we have not the same We do not see the action by liver secretes the bile, nor evidence, which the that by which the eye conveys to us a know-ledge of outward things and of their different colors, etc. We do not know, from the evidence of our senses, that any action at all is excited in these organs to produce such results; still, we are confident that the liver does produce the bil , and that the eye sees. So as regards mental action, we do not, to be sure, witness it. We never see the mind at work. So far as we can discover by our senses, the most profound his father's residence, Zone township. Kent his of the windows have the most profound to the windows have the windows discover by our senses, the most profound his father's residence, Zone township, then his of the philosopher or the finest concentry, on Sacreday evening, December 31st. centing of the post produce no action of the bosts. The mental operation which determined the incidence of the finance, found not be perceived to increase or change the action of the braint yet such facts do not force us to believe that the mind acts independently of that organ. We do not doubt that the stomach is in action, when it separates from the numerous articles which compose an epicure's dinner, or from the Nortes and significant of the Esquirment them. water eventures an epicure's dinner, or from the coarse and consolations. He have his liness with a resignation truly exemplary, and, as conscious particles and these only which are nutricles, and appropriates them to the support of the body, although this action cannot be perceived by us. Neither do we doubt the formation of hile from the blood by the litery as has been hinted nor the socious. by the liver, as has been hinted, nor the action of num-rous other organs of the body, though

show that nature designed it to answer very important purposes; and unless it is the organ by which mental operations are performed, there is but little for it to do, and that little comparatively trifling. That it is, however, the "material organ of all the material faculties scarcely, at this period of science, requires to be proved." (See Parry's Elements of Pathology.) To "discipline the mind," means, therefore, to call into regular and repeated action certain portions of the btain, and to enable them to manifest exity and and to enable them to manifest exity and powerfully certain mental operations. This process is like that of exercising other organs of the body, thus giving them increased facility in

the body, thus giving them increased facility in he performance of their respective function.

There is much proof that the brain consists of a congeries of organs, each of which, in a healthy state, manifests a particular faculty of the mind, and that the power of each faculty chiefly depends on the size of its appropriate organ. I alluded to these facts, however, only for the purpose of directing the inquiries of others to them. My present aim is simply to show that the brain, considered as a whole, is show that the brain, considered as a whole, is the instrument by which the mind operates; and I hope to impress this fact deeply up in the minds of all those who are engaged in the edu-

ation of youth.

As a first proof, I will refer to that belief in the dependence of the mind upon a sound state of the body, which is forced upon us by almost daily occurrences. We see that severe blows upon the head are followed by an entire deprivation of intellect: sensation and volition are upon the head are followed by an entire deprivation of intellect; sensation and volition are destroyed, at the same time no part of the system is injured but the brain, and the action of other organs goes on as usual. When a purson is thus, by a blow or by a fall deprived of his reason, the by-tanders, by an instructive impulse, look to the head to find the injury. No one ever supposes that an injury of the hand or fort will affect the mind and determine its operations; but all uniformly expect or the mand or 1000 will infect the finda and de-range its operations; but all uniformly expect such a result when the brain is wounded, and this general expectation is founded upon ob-

served facts.
Insanity furnishes further evidence that the brain is the organ by which the mind acts; for this not a disease of the immaterial mind itself, this not a disease of the immaterial mind itself, but of the brain, and after resulting from some injury. Such a cheesal state of the organ of the mind, of the very is rument of thought, or some part of it, denanges the intelectual faculties just as a diseased state of the at much deranges digestion. The immortal and immaterial mind is, in itself, certainly incan ble of disease, of decay and ce mig in me; but to certainly in a decay and de mig in ac; but see guil of to a

material organ, upon which it is entirely dependent for its manifestations upon earth, these manifestati ns are suspended or disordered when

this organ is diseased.

If the mind could be deranged, independentcapable of disease and decay must cie. Besides, it would be natural to expect that more mental derangement might be cured by reasoning and by appeals to the understanding. But attempts to restore the mind in this manner generally prove useless, and are often injurious; for insone persons feel that their understandings are insulted whenever opposition is made to their own hallucinations and to the evidence of their sensor. It is fortunate for them that the true nature of It is fortunate for them that the true nature of mental derangement has been acknowledged in pathology, and that, in all attempts to benefit and cure this unfortunate class of beings, they have been assigned to the physician and treat-

for such derang ment is only a symptom of desaye in the next, and is not the primary affection. It is that moral and mental causes may produce in anity, but they produce ganic disme of the train. On examining the heads of those who die insure, some disease of the train or its a periodages as generally found. Yet many motives writers state that they have coins heas of the insure of organic disages. But they have coins heas of the insure of organic disages and the end of the insure. But they have coins here of organic disages and selective many in trace of organic disages and selective made friely at 50; to 60c per brace. In eggs, husiness is quiet and the market theady at 170 to 20c, but fresh were casier at 180 to 230 per dexentable. The showing of vegetables is good, especially organic described by there is of potatoes and turnips, and they sell readily it by first occasioning with r functional or orlocked. From the cases described by these of potatoes and toxings, and they sell readily expenses, these was undoubtedly functional in small lots. There is no change in the disease inappreciable by the senses; just as general condition of the flour market, but the there is often great deorders of the stomach tone, with quotations taking a wide range. there is eften great dependers of the stomach and derangement of digestion which cannot be discovered by discretion. There are, in fact, no diseases which are independent of affected organs, although the affection may not always although the affection may not always. "In the dolouteur, tetanus, paralysis, and

o her nervous affections, dissection," (Dr. JineNish siys,) "often throws no light what ever up note classes, and for any information many of the allers were on the auxious seat, which we are complete of divining from this which we are capable of deriving from this and rather than held over, some choice saurce, we may, with perfect safety, deny the timothy soid as low as \$10, although they existence of disease altogether. Yet, what man would take more. Oats are firm, but purof same in ind would do so? We are perfectly as chasers do not anticipate higher prices, hence of same mind would do so? We are perfectly assured by the evidence of our reason, that in such affections the nerves are not in a healthy or natural state. They are subjected to the influence of some marbid change, which affects the integrity of the functions, and whether we butter and cheese there is nothing new that

despatch alleging to come from Harrington MONTREAL STOCK YARDS.
which stated that American contributions For the following complete report we are since 1885 have been very small. Mr. Sutton indebted to H. O. Telfer, Esq., superintendly of any bodily disease, such a possibility would tend to destroy the hope of its immortality which we gain from reason; for that which is capable of disease and decay must cie. Besides, it would be natural to expect that more marking to united to united that the Irish in America is would be natural to expect that more marking. refused to believe that Harrington was the

# MONTREAL MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1888.

All the markets this morning presented an ed for corporeal disease.

The phrase, derangement of the mind, experts attended since the holidays. The display of the trial dy say, conveys an erroneous idea; beef is remarkably good and there were some for such derang ment is only a symptom of heavy porkers on sale which met with a ready demand and prices were the highest of the season. This being the last day of grace for venison what little there was left tone, with quotations taking a wide range. much cheaper.

# Children Grv for Pitcher's Castoria.

om trace this change or not by physical signs, obvious to the senses, we are not the less certain of its existence. So it is with the brain. If the great principle can be established that the brain is the material organ of the mind, it follows, inevitably, that in all demands as no chipments are being made. Cheese makes closely, the cold weather evidently actions and contract of the fault lies. whether we can trace morbid change of structure

Of isondered states of mental act on the fault lies with the viscus, and that it must be diseased, whether we can trace morbid change of structure

Western 15 17

or not."

Although mental d-rangement may, perhaps, sometimes occur in individuals who after death exhibit no trace of organic disease, medical mea maintain such cases more rare than was supposed a half century since. Dr. Haslam says that insunity is always connected with organic alterwions of the brain. Dr. Greding has noticed thickening of the skull in one aunded and sixty-seven cases on; of the hundred and sixteen, besides other organic disease. Spurzheim says he always found changes of structure in the heads of insane people. M. Georget dissected a great number of brains, and his experience is conformable to that of the authors above named. (Quoted in Medico-Chirurgical Review, 1827).

Dr. Davidson, house surgeon to the Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum, examined with great care the heads of two hundred putients who died in the asylum, and he sourcely met with a single in tance in which traces of cisease in the single in-time in which traces of closuse in the brain or its membranes were not evident, even when lanacy was recent, and a patient died of a different disease. (See Observations on Mental Derangement, by Andrew Combe, M.D.) MONTREAL, Jan 3, 1888.

# OBITUARY.

Deceased was aged thirty years and five days. He was a man beloved for his kindness of heart plas the Rubicon, or Napoleon the and highly appreciated by all with whom he

# JUBILEE GIFTS TO THE POPE.

of num-rous other organs of the body, though we can derive no knowledge concerning their operations through the senses; they are just as mysterious to us as the manner in which the brain modifies thought by action.

The brain is one of the largest organs in the body; it is better supplied with blood than any other, and is batter protected. These facts show that nature designed it to answer very inverted the property and unless in the being built for the 90,000 bottles of wine presents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Casteria,

SECRETARY SUTTON ON O'CONNOR

POWER. LINCOLN, Jan. 10 .- John P. Sutton, Secretary of the Irish National League, in America, has expressed in vigorous language his opinion of O'Connor Power, who stated on landing in America a few days ago that there was no difference between himself and the Irish nationalists Socretary Sutton says the coming of O'Connor Power to America has no connection whatever with the Irish National League, nor would they in any shape or for any purpose accept aid or countenance from him. He states that the Irlah of America know () Connor Power and his treachery; that they know him to be a traiter not alone to his political porty but to his country and to those who look him from obscurity and made it possible for him to exercise his ability in treachery. He will not be given another chance to sell his country. He is dead and buried in so far as Irish politics are concerned and will not be resurrected by Irishmen in America by any such plausible state. ments as he has made to the eastern press

aince landing in this country.

Mr. Sutton also commented upon the cable

Children Cryfor Pitcher's Castoria.

	Western	Ł
	CHEESE.	l
	Fine Colored 1020 @ 121	١
1	Common S 9	1
ł	Common	L
1	WOOD.	Ł
	Soft, per cord \$4 75 @ \$5 50	1
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I	Oats, per bushel 32 lbs \$0 36 @ \$0 40	١.
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1	Veal008 010	
ı	A CHEFF STATE STAT	!

Roast beet
Beef corned 0 06 0 08
Mutton and lamb, per lb 0 07 0 10
Veal 0 08 0 10
fish.
Haddock
Halibut
Halibut 15c 18c Salmon, salt 200 00c 08c
Mackerel
Fresh Cod
PORK.
Dressed ings, per 100 lbs\$ 7 00 @8 7 25
Porksteak, per lb 0 08 0 13
Hams
Smoked Regon U.S. U.S.
Lard, per lb
17 75

.8	Lard, per lb
h	Pork, per hel
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В	FLOUR.
y	Patent \$4 35 @ 4 65
	Choice superior extra 4 10 — 4 25
	Ottorion dispersion distribution
1	Fancy 3 65 - 3 75
	Spring extra 3 50 — 3 60
S	Strong bakers' 4 15 — 4 35
ŀ	Fine 3 20 - 3 30
<b>1-</b>	Ontario bags—
a, 1	Medium 1 75 — 1 85
d I-	Spring extra 1 70 — 1 80
ŀ	Superfine 1 50 — 1 65
is i	Middlings 1 20 - 1 30
a- ]	Oity strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.)
:B (	per 196 lbs 4 50 — 4 60
	=
•	HIDES AND SKINS
	Hides, No. 1, per lb
	Hides, No. 2
	Wool 21 24
o	Calfskins, green, lb 61 7
n	Calfskins, dry 8 93
e	She-pakins 40 60
n	Tallow, lb
	OYSTKES, LOBSTERS.
	Oveters select cal

Oity strong bakers' (140 lb. sks.)	
per 196 lbs 4 50 — 4	60
HIDES AND SKINS	
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OYSTERS, LOBSTERS.	٠.
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" common, "	in.
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SUGAR.	, 1 _
Cat loaf 75c @ 7	10
Crushed	
Granu'ated G72?	
'Coffee "A" standard 63c 6	
White extra "C" $5\frac{1}{2}$ c $6$	
Yellow 44c 6	dc
EGGS.	

 Fresh laid
 24c
 @ 26c

 By case
 19c
 21c

 Limed
 17c
 20c

 Plover, per dozen..... 2.50 .. 3.00 

 Colery, per doz
 25
 50

 Clery, per doz
 25
 50

 Cranberries, per peck
 50
 60

 Turnips, per bush
 40
 50

 Carrots, per bush
 40
 60

 Onions, per bush
 85
 1.15

 Beets, per bush
 30
 50

 White cabbages, per doz
 40
 60

 Apples, choice
 2 50
 3 50

 Annes common
 1 25
 2 00

ent of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles :-

The receipts at the above yards for the past two weeks have been 576 oattle, 420 sheep and 11 calves. Out of these there were 63 cattle and 320 sheep shipped to Portland for export ex-steamship Toronto , the balance for home consumption.

Trade last week was fair, as the Xmes supply had pretty well run out. This week there was a falling off from 10 to 10 per lb. in prices, owing to the market being overstocked, and prices closed very unevenly.

There was a fair demand for good sheep and lambs, but the supply was limited. Lumbs very scarce. There was quite a number of cattle left over.

Export cattle, good fat steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs., 4c to 4½ per lb.; export cattle, medium, 3½ to 42 per lb.; export cattle, fair and fat cows, 3½ per lb.; butchers cattle, good, averaging 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., 3½ to 3¾ per lb.; butchers cattle, medium, 800 to 1,000 lbs., 3; to 3½.; butchers cattle, culls, 2; to 3c per lb.; sheep, good quality, from 3: to 3ho per lb.; calves, from \$5 to \$10 per head.

THE HORSE MARKET. The receipes at the Montreal Horso Exchange, Point St. Charles, for the past two weeks have been 197 horses received and 171 shipped out; the insjority of these were for the American market, the balance for lumbering purposes. Masses. Hutchison & Renaud, of Chicago, were here during the past few days and purchased II fine imported French stallions which were shipped out Friday evening. Mr. Hatchison intends coming back next month to purchase more, and those who have any for sale it would be well for them to send word at once to the above stables. Six other sales during the past week of good workers and drivers brought from \$130 to \$150 per head. We are advised by Mesers. Clime, Kidd & H.y, of Listowel, Ont., that they are shipping a lead of extra fine horses to be here Monday, four other loads are also expected. There are three or four buyers here at the Exchange Hotel and all appearace bids to make trade more active next weck.

# COMMERCIAL NOTES.

Hemlock bark is quoted at \$4 to \$4 40 a cord at Magog, the latter figure for extra. Labrador herring in Boston are quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.85, with Nova Scotia ditto at

\$6 75 to \$7. Mr. Leary, the big raft men, says he is willing to undertake another such venture if the Government will give him a subsidy. Great South! we think the "if" is greater than the raft.

The reports to Bradstreet's of business failures number 293 in the United States this week, against 246 lest week and 291 in this week last year. Canada has 15 this week, against 43 last week.

The value of imports at Amheret in 1887 was \$112 375, on which \$31,544 dary was collected. There was an increase of \$25 000 in the value of imports and of \$5,000 in duties collected. The value of exports was \$178,760

Lake fish are scarce; no pickled white to be had; trout have been selling at \$4, but \$4.25 is now a ked; the loss of 500 packages in Owen Sound tends to make the market very firm. Fresh trout and white are selling readily; bolders are fraczing all they can to carry them over the close season. Columbia salmon are in good demand at 15 to 160 per lb.

At the London, Out., market there are no changes of any note except in oats and corn, Oats have advanced from 20 to 30, and closed firm. The demand for corn is very keen, and prices advanced 50 to 80 per 100 lbs : deliveries small. Dressed hogs are in good demand, and prices advanced 202 per 100 lbs. l, and closed steady at the advance. Mr. B. Blackwell, Clandeboyne, has \$5,000 worth of eggs in storage there at present, which we suppose will be fresh at all time. Tho egg market here during the present week shows a fairly active demand, and a good amount of business has been done at 1710 to

to 20c, and new laid at 25c per dozen. Fresh

stock is very scarce.

Mesers. Gale & Son, at Waterville, have nearly completed a new factory 55 feet by 80 feet, built of brick, five storeys in height, with ell to contain boiler, engine and drying room 28 to 48 feet, all wood work, being covered with iron. Last year they shipped about 8,000 wire mattresses to Great Britain, breides making large shipments to Bermuda and Alaska.

# SOMETHING OF A FARM. Dr. W. Seward Webb, who was fortunate

enough to marry the daughter of the late Van-derbitt of New York and thereby secure an income of not less than two thousand a day, now has a farm in the town of Shelburne, Vermont, on the shore of Lake Champlain, of some two thousand acres of the finest land in New England, a brief description of which may be of interest to the reads a of the Post. The doctor has always taken an interest in and had an admiration for fine blooded stock and it is to gratify his testes that he has secured such a magnificent farm, and it is his ambition to make it one of the finest farms in the country. The work of the past season there includes the building of a large reservoir and pumping station, the laying of three and a half miles of pipe, making new roads, putting in a sewerage system, digging c llars for the large new house and barn, and creeting several large new house and barn, and erecting several large ice houses, a fine boat house, and quarters for the captain and crew of the yacht, a hen house 100 fest long with boiler house, all clatorately fitted up, a greenhouse 200x25 feet, a Swiss cottage for the gardener, a laundry, a gardener's louse, and now in progress a large new residence and harn 200x65 feet with two winzs 120 feet each, 30 feet posts and 12 feet has ment. The doing of this work required the besoment. The doing of this work required the employment for a large part of the season of

a week.

One of the most important things done the past season was the putting in of a complete system of water works. The water is taken from Lake Champlain and pumped to a large reservoir, 275 feet above the lake and capable of holding 18,000 gallons.

Work is now heirs done on an elegant new

some 250 men and an aggregate outlay of \$2,500

Work is now being done on an elegant new residence, barn and other buildings, located quite near the lake and will be ready for occupancy in April. The house is to be a spacious two-story structure, imposing in appearance and quite picturesque. It is 123 feet long and about 80 feet wide including piazzas. The cellar was dug out of the solid rock. The interior of the house is bing finished in part in quartered oak and mahogany in the lower story and whitewood and pine natural finish above, and even this beautiful residence is, we under stand, only a temporary one, as the doctor intends to build in a few years a magnificent, permanent residence near the lake.

This great farm will be remarkable not only

White cabbages, per doz. 40 00 Apples, choice. 250 350 Mapples, choice. 250 350 Mapples, common 125 200 SALT.

Liverpool, per bag, Elevens. SO 40 680 50 Twalves. 040 045 Market Scale Mark

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

# FULL WEIGHT PURE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, MARCELINEDEMERS, of the City of Montreal, Tlaintiff, EDOUARD CONSTANT FUNTON, painter, of the same place. Defendant
The Platuist has the day insiliated an action for separation de biens against the said Defendant.

Montreal, 7th January, 1883. AUGE & LAFORTUNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff,



A marker to amplied into each nostral and is sgreeable.
Principle to coate a conspilate; by mail, registered, 80 ots.
ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

collection has already been planted, including more than 40,000 trees, plants and shrubs. The collection will include an arboretum containing a Estagical collection of two of all kinds of trees, plants and chrubs indigenous to that

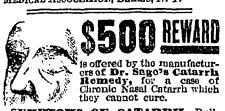
section. Of course it is not the province of all "ruralby inclined "to morry a Vandsrbils and take up land and start housekeeping in this manner, but then some may, while they have glanced ever the above, be of the opinion still: A little land well telled and a little wife well willed—



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

Bilious Headache,
Bilious Headache,
Bilious Headache,
Billious Constipatime Indigostion,
Histore Attacks, and all
definitional blowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the uso of Dr.
Picree's Picasant Purgative Poliets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a vericty of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue
escaping their sanativo influence. Sold by
druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the
Chemical Imboratory of World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.



chronic chast carrin which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the masal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and aerid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed: there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scales from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taxte are impaired; there is a lensation of dizziness, with mental depression a backing cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cuses annually, without manifesting in the offension, and end in the grave. No disease is 50 common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physicians. By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, 'cold in the head,'' Coryza, and Catarrhn Headache.

Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, of Ilhaca. N. Y., writes: "Some ten yeurs ago I suffered untold a lony from chronic masal entarrh. My fami," physician gave me up as incurable, and said i must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hearse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting," "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."
Thomas J. Rushing, Esq., 2002 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from entarth for three years. At times I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils. I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sago's Catarth
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarth now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

# Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runjan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent oure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

# CARSLEY'S COLUMN

In the House Furnishing Department of S. Caraley's the annual January cheap sale is bound to be a sure success from the sweeping reduction made in all classes of goods; the table containing remnants of curtain goods and furniture covering is a thing close buyers should not overlook. not overlook.

THE EFFECT OF A CHEAP SALE. - To see the rushing business in S. Carsley's dress department during the week one would think that Christmas and New Year were not over yet.

ATTEND S. Carsley's annual dress goods sale. The bargains offered there are beneficial to all. "Every piece of goods is a bargain,"

# POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

Until further notice we will pre-pay the post-age on Kid Gloves to any part of the Dominion.

Good Four Button K'd Gloves, 55c. Good Four Clasp Red Gloves, 75c. Superior Four Button Kid 6! oves. \$1.10. Superior Four Stud Kid Gloves, \$1.15. Superior Four stud, Embroidered Backs,

Best Four Clasp Kid G eves, \$1.40.

Enclose money with orders, state size and color and the Gloves will be sent by return mail. The cheepest Kid Gloves in Canada.

## FREIGHT PRE-PAID.

Until further notice we will pre-pay the ex-Until further notice we will pre-pay the express charges on all orders amounting to live Dollars and over, to any railway station between Toronto and River du Loup or anywhere with n 300 miles from Montreal, where either the Canadian or Dominion Express Companies deliver

S. CARSLEY.

# INSTRUCTIONS.

Best to send the money with your order, because if the parcel is sent to collect endelivery the purchaser has to pay the Express Company to carry the money to Montreal. Always state what each article is for, it assists us in selecting. Give all particulars you can. The more min-utely each article is described, the better your order will be filled.

S. CARSLEY.

Some families that reside at a distance have purchased their dry goods from us by letter orders for many years, but have never teen in Montre.L

S. CARSLEY.

The best interests of distant customers is losely studied. As a matter of honer the very best value and newest goods are always at letted to fill letter a crs. In many cases country customers has better than if they were making their ja mees personally. S. CARSLEY.

NOTE AGAIN.

# IMPORTANT NOTE.

The fact that our order trade keeps increasing Year after year, and that now we require to o assis ants to fill country orders orch morning is, we ornsider, proof positive that our goods are cheap and give general satisfaction.

S. CARSLEY.

# CARSLEY'S JANUARY SALE

SOMETHING EXTRAORDINARY. Over two thousand pieces of Silks and Salins, Job lot," must be cleared out during our cheap sale. The prices at which they are going to be sold are astonishing.

# S. CARSLEY, SILKS AND SATIKS.

Washing Silks, from 200 yd. Brocaded Pongee, from 20c yd. Satin in every color, from 230 yd. Will be shown in that "Job lot" during the

S. CARSLEY. "Is this the right train?" a lady asked of a guard the other day,
"Where are you going, ma'am?" replied the

guard. "None of your business sir," retorte 1 the lady, "I shall report you to the superintendent for impudence." And she actually did.—Tid Bits.

# SILKS AND SATINS.

That lot comprising Glace, Gros Grair, Brocaded, Striped, and Moire Silks, Twill Satin, Satin de Lyon, Satin Broche, Satin Sublime, &c., &c., S. CARSLEY.

# SILKS AND SATINS.

Ladies who intend to buy a Silk or Satin Dress, no matter if it is to wear later on, should see the bargains offered at S. CARSLEY'S.

Old gentleman to boy, on twelfth birthday I hope you will improve in wisdom, know Boy, politely returning the compliment, to-tally unconscious of savcasm—"The same to you, sir. i — Tid-Bits.

MANTLES:	MANTLES:
Plush	Manties Reduced
Velvet	Mantles Reduced
Brocade	Mantles Reduced
Boucle	Mantles Reduced
Astrachau	Maniles Reduced
Magonat	Mantles Reduced
Olioman	Mantles Reduced
Camel's Hair	M-ntles Reduced
SUK	Mantles Reduced
Cut Dlast	Muntles Peduced

Large assortment of Fur-lined Garments all greatly reduced in price. The above Goods are not to be seen elsewhere at such low figures.

S. CARSLEY.

REDUCED:	REDUCED:
Jackets s	2.00 JACKETS
Jackets 8	2.75 JACKETS
JACKETS \$	3.75 JACKETS
Jackets 8	5.00 JACKETS
Jackets \$	5.50 JACKETS
Jackets s	6.75 JACKETS
Jackets s	7.50 JACKETS
JACKETS 8	9 00 JACKETS
JACKETS \$1	0.00 JACKETS
Jackets \$1	1.25 JACKETS

Jackets of every description are greatly reduced in price for the Annual Clearing Sale. Prices from \$2.00 to \$30.00.

S. CARSLEY.

Mr. Proctor says the earth shrinks two inches every year. This is why some persons are so anxious to buy part of it while it is a decent size.—Tid-Bits.

MONTREAL, 11th January, 1888.

APPLEVE DOLUUM,