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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 24.

#### MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY. JANUARY 23, 1884.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

#### THE FRANCHISE QUESTION.

BOROUGH AND COUNTY CON-STITUENCIES COMPARED.

#### THE BADICAL PROGRAMME.

Progress of the English Democ-

HENRY GEORGE AND THE ENGLISH LAND REFORM UNION.

Special Correspondence to THE POST and TRUE

Dunam, January 6th, 1884. As the time approaches for the opening of Parliament the indications of the coming fight over the franchise become stronger and stronger. The rumbling of the artillery may be heard on every side. The heavy guns of the Tories are being unlimbered on innumerable public platforms, from which the pasition of the Liberals is to be shelled and the extension of household suffrage riddied with Conservative cries of slarm and predictions of red revolution. The authors of
on all able-bodied sdults—say one penny per

THE REPRESENTATION OF the coming bill are busying themselves in week. With the exception of this tax, taxaproviding more serviceable ammunition— tion would only commence where the refacts and figures, and we were yesterday presented with a perfect mitrailieuse battery of The cost of government would in the main there in the form of an official return of the be met by a progressive income tax and a population, number of inhabited houses and progressive legacy duty.

voters in each constituency in Great Britain "There is nothing," adds Mr. Labouchere and Irelend. I will give your readers a brief in conclusion, "so far as I can perceive, comspective electorate:

#### England and Wales.

The area of the county constituencies in England and Wales is 55,118 equare miles, snate from a prominent member of the the population in 1881 was 13,688,902, the British House of Commons it would still be a number of inhabited houses 2,733,043, and remarkable index to the change which is the electors in 1883 numbered 966,271. The gradually working its way in the English area of the borough constituencies is 3,142 mind towards republican reform. square miles, population (1881) 12,285 537. Mr. Labouchere proposes very little inhabited houses 2,098,476, and number of electore, 1,651,732. The number of members representing England and Wales is 484, or 187 tention of embodying in legislation when for the counties and 297 for the boroughs. "the coming Prime Minister" of England is The total number of electors at present on the register is 2.618,453, which will be increased speaks for the Radical party of England. by the Household Suffrage bill to 4.831,518 That party is now sufficiently powerful with for England and Wales.

#### Scotland.

The county constituencies of Scotland comprise 29,704 square miles; the population in 1881 was 2,082,834; the number of inhabited houses 409,675, and the number of electors in 1882 was 99,652. The borough constituencies cover 114 square miles; population 1,645,290; inhabited houses 429,328; electors 210,789. Scotland has but 58 representativer, 32 for her countles and 26 for the burghs. Her present electoral strength is 310,441 voters, which will be increased by the household suffrage bill to 839,003. Scotland will probable be given 10 additional representatives when the bill of Redistribution of

#### Seats is introduced. ireland.

The area of Irish county constituencies is 32,238 square miles; population in 1881 was 4,263 814; inhabited houses 784,271, and the total number of electors on the register for 1882 was 165 997. The Irish beroughs cover an area of 303 square miles; population (1881) 911,022; inhabited houses 129,837, and the number of voters in 1882 was 58,021. Ireland has 103 representatives; 64 for the counties, 37 for the boroughs and 2 for Trinity College, Dablin. The total Irish electorate is 224,018, which will be increased to over 900,000 by household suffrage-when we get

It will be seen from this brief analysis of the electorate of England, Scotland and Ireland, that one person in every nine is entitled to vote in England; one in eight and a fraction in Scotland, while but one in every twenty-three of the inhabitants of Ireland has

#### an equal constitutional right. The Radical Programme.

"Obristmas," writes Mr. Labouchere, M.P., are learning every day that the for Northampton, "is regarded as the most genial season of the year. Let us, therefore, has produced this social movement by which celebrate it by remembering the Badical pro- they are to benefit, is due almost gramme. It is a message of peace and good entirely to the Irish Land Leegue agitation. will to many millions of suffering and tolling | English testimony bears witness to this fact.

human beings." I will transcribe this programme for your readers as its principles are totally antagon- than the rapid effect of the Irish agrarian agilatto to the existing order of things in Eng. tation upon England, and the form which it fired after them; a clay bank intervened; I land and indicate the rapid progress of that has taken. It was, of course, impossible that could not recognize the men with the guns; English democratio movement of which I such a movement should arise and come to a before the Orange Society came up I heard have so often spoken in these letters, and head scross St. George's channel, and that it about which is bound to exercise extraordinary in- should form for a time almost the exclusive fluence upon the future of Ireland. Whether subject of discussion in Parliament and the aristocracy of Great Britain will look up- in the press, without leading to on the following scheme of reform as "a mes- a stir smong the people of Great a stir smong the people of Great sage of good will" is subject to considerable Britain.

Electoral Reform .- In the ensuing session had not the slightest idea that the Irish the Radicals will accept all that they can get prasantry were really fighting their battle as an instalment. We shall not rest satisfied about the land. Their feeling was all against until we have manhood suffrage, electoral the men who were waging a class war for

districts, and payment of members.

The House of Lords .- We propose to abolish the House of Lords.

locally regards her. County Government .- In every county there

will be to transfer all local government from

land will have fixity of tenure at a fair ground rent. Either they or the State will benefit by the unearned increment. The occupier, on the other hand, will be required to provide cottages with an acre or two attached to them for those whom he employs. No entail or settlement of estates will be allowed. A landlord who does not cultivate or cause to be cultivated any portion of his estats will lose his right to that portion. Our aim will be to break up and destroy all great territorial domains. In cities, we shall allow every per son who pleases to buy the freehold of his house of the landlord at its actual, and not at it; prospective, value; and we shall throw the burden of taxation mainly upon those persons who own property which they do not Oucupy.

The Established Church -This will be disetablished and disendowed.

Education -We shall not only have free primary, but free secondary and technical Boboola.

Expenditure. - Our national expenditure might be reduced by at least twenty millions. At the same time we should freely make use of the ability of the State to procure money at low interest. We should borrow this money and expend it on remunerative works.

quirements to live in decent comfort and.

summary of each country's present and pro- munistic or socialistic in these reforms. We have lagged terribly behind the spirit of modern democracy, and we have much leaway to make up."

Did such a sweeping programme only em Rnt more than what general belief oredits Mr. Chamberlain and his party with the inin power. The member for Northampton Mr. Gladstone's government to force forward for the coming session of Parliament the bill for household suffrage, and one result of the passage of this measure will be the adding of more than 2,000,000 Radical votes to the parliamentary electorate of Great Britain.

With programmes like this of Mr. Labouchere's before public opinion, and such a revolution in the right of voting about to be immediately effected, the position of Iroland is a most hopeful one indeed. To be her own mistress "in everything which locally regards her," is to be as independent of London control as Canada or Australia; and it this is possible within our own time-in this present generation-may we not say that we are nearing the end of our struggle, that we are sighting the promised land of self-govern-

#### Another encouraging sign

of the political times is the bringing over of Henry George from New York to England. The English Land Reform Union for which I lectured recently in London, has engaged the services of the author of " Progress and Poverty" in the work of propagating land nationalization in England and Scotland. War is to be declared upon British landlordism throughout Great Britain. "Exproprintion without compensation" is to be the cry of this campaign, and the Eoglish political moralists who denounced comparatively mild the dcctrines of the Land Longue, in which an equitable regard for just landlord claims was always recognized, will so be called upon to defend a bitter class of landlords than ours from the preaching of open confiscation. I repeat that this prospect for English and Scotch landlordism is a hopeful sign for Ireland. The mass of the people of Great Britain A writer in the current number of To-Doy says: "Nothing has been more remarkable Britain. At first, indeed, it is quite certain that the English and Scotch masses

economical and national freedom. Their

000 per annum as a maximum upon Boyalty. sccepted every invention of the landlord Land Lesgue atrocktier, press about he House of Lords.

Quite regardless of the far worse land.—We are not prepared to assent to landlord outrages on the other side. separation. But we admit the right of Ireland "But during the last eighteen months a to be her own mistress in everything which "great change has come over the people, in great change has come over the people, in the cities at least. Nationalization of the " land has developed into a demand which is must be an assembly elected by all persons " making itself heard, for the time being, over residing within its limits, and who have a "every other." This change of English vote for the election of members to the Imperial Parliament. The unpaid magistracy will be relieved of their functions. Our object British masses, may not beget a feeling of gratitude towards us ; but it will at least an-Long—we shall legislate to reduce the of English popular prejudice against Ireland andlords so the position of ground landlords. The occupiers of agricultural pathy which has so long maked to reduce the of English popular prejudice against Ireland and deprive the Irish landlords of that symland will have fixity of formers of agricultural pathy which has so long upheld them in their social and political ascendency over us. These obstacles removed the road to victory

### MICHAEL DAVITT.

A SURRENDER TO IRISH DEMANDS. TORY OPPOBITION -- SPENCER'S UNPCTULARITY.

Irish Affairs.

over Irish landfordism and Dublin Castle is

clear and straight.

(By Special Cable from Irish News Agency.) London, Jan. 19 .- The English surrender to the Irish claim for the extension of the franchise is completed by the advocacy of the Whig Edinburgh Review and the Tory Quar-terly Review. The first declares that Ireland must be included because otherwise the bill could not pass, and the second cays that a refusal of the same reform to Ireland as to England is no longer defensible.

It is certain, however, that the Tories will bitterly oppose the bill while it is passing through the House of Commons, and that the Lords will reject it.

Spencer's complete submission to the Orange landlords has much damaged him, and he is denounced bitterly by the English Radical organs. The chances of Trevelyan's

#### THE EMPRESENTATION OF COPK.

Nothing has as yet been decided about Cork. A vacancy cannot arise until the meeting of Parliament. There is a strong idea that Mr. Justin McCarthy ought to resign Longford and contest his native city.

Mr. Richard Lalor, in the Queen's County, is about to resign his seat on account of ill health, making with Meath, three Parlia-

mentary vacancies.

DURLIS, Jan. 18.—A number of farmers with one hundred and sixty ploughs and 320 horses ploughed 50 acres of Mr. Parneil's estate yesterday.

LOUGHBEA, Jan. 21 .- Notwithstanding the probibition by the Government and the presence of 200 police, a meeting of Nationalists was held in the yard of the C Three priests denounced the action of the Government in suppressing the meetings. They advised their hearers to join the Irish League.

The Orangemen under the lead of grandmaster Col. Stuart-Knox, are making preparations to oppose the meeting of Nationalists announced to be held at Dungannon. Special trains have been engaged to convey members of the various Orange societies to that piace.

# HARBOR GRACE RIOTS.

Sr. Jonn's, Nfid., Jan. 16.—The Crown The ledges on which the City of Colappears to hasten the case for the prosecution. Four fresh witnesses were examined one of the most dangerous points on the Sr. Joun's, Nfid., Jan. 16.-The Crown to-day. Constable John McKay deposed :-- I was getting off the railroad track on to Harvey street when I heard guns fired; was then twenty yards from the advanced fronts of both parties; the shots came from the River Head party; six shots were fired; I was knocked down by a heavy blow from behind; I was facing the Orange party; don't recognise my assaliant; while down one mar, whom I recognized as Nicholas Shannou, exclaimed

#### " DON'T KILL HIM,

he is an old constable;" when rising from the ground I heard Doyle call to me; I went to him; he was bleeding from the head; Doyle had no weapon; there was no platol ehot before the gous were fired; saw several men with guns in their hands; cannot identily them. Andrew Fahey, police constable, sworn, deposed:—I just got on the scene when the two parties came in collision; I went between them; the Orange Society had no weapons; I heard six or seven guns discharged; I then saw several men lying around me on the ground; I don't know from what direction the firing came; I seized a gun and smashed it;

#### THE PARTIES WERE NOW MIXED UP;

after breaking the gun I drew my sword Doyle, seeing me excited, placed his hand on my chest; he was cool and had no wespon; I never said I was a Fenian.

William Hull, a bystander, deposed-1 was leaning on my fence; I saw the procession come up; I saw the River Read mon move down towards them almost immediately; I heard two guns go off, then three wore; I saw the Society retreating and heard guns

#### TWENTY GUNG BLOWN OFF

from the crowd at the head of Permeter's lane. Joshua Umber, sworn, said :- I saw several men with gurs in the Biver Head crowd before the procession came up ; I recognized M. Coady; a man named Mackay tried to induce him to go back, Coady, with a green flag flying, exclaimed, "No, we'll wave this; we won't go back this day; I'm bound to die; let any one that is cowardly go back; I will kill or be killed;' a few minutes before the shots The Throne.—We think that the Crown attitude of indifference during the passage of and the Crown's family cost too much. We the Coercion Acts showed that, as well as the not prepared to expend more than £50, simplicity with which the majority of them were fired I ran towards the society; I did Home, and 33 seamen, names unknown.

#### WRECK OF THE 88. "CITY OF COLUMBUS."

#### CATASTROPHE ON THE COAST OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Over Ous Hundred Browned-Many Women and Children Carried Away-Gallantry of the Officers-List of the Passengers Lost and Saved.

BOSTON, Jan. 18 .- F W Nickerson & Son. agents of the Savannah line of steamers, received from New Budford, Mass, the following despatch this afternoon:—"The steamer Olty of Columbus is ashore on Devil's Bridge, Grayhead, and is fast breaking up. About one hundred lives lost. Will leave on an Dexter. (Signed) S E Wilght, maste. "
The Olty of Columbus left Boston yesterday afternoon.

#### THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

New Bent RD. Mass., Jan. 18 .- The following is Captain Wright's statement regarding the loss of the steemer City of Columbus :-The City of Columbus left Buston at 3 p.m. on Thurst y, carrying 80 passengers and a crew of 45. At 2.45 a.m. on Friday, Grayhead light to aring south half east, the vessel struck on the outside of Devil's Bridge buoy. The wind was owing a gale west by north. The vessel immediately filled and keeled over, the water breaking in and flooding the port side saloon. All the passengers, excepting a few women and children, came on deck, nearly all wearing life preservers. All of the boats were cleared away, but were immediately swamped. The m jority of the

#### DARCHEVO GEHRAW SERW SEEDMERSARD.

Seven passengers left the vessel on a life raft and about forty wore took to the rigging. At 10.30 a .m. the Grayhead lifeboat put off and took seven persons. Another lifeboat put off between twelve and one o'clock. The revenue cutter Dexter came along at about 12.30 and sent off two boats. Twenty-one persons, one of whom was dead. were placed on board the Dexter, and after all the persons were taken from the vessel the Dexter proceeded to New Bedford. Three persons died after going on board the Dexter.

#### THE NAMES OF THE PAVED are: - Horace Waterhouse, of Bath, Me; John

White, Prince Edward Island; F W Fuir-banks, Gorham, Me; Thomas O'Leary, tire-

man; E T Briggs, Furber Hanson, S E Wright, captain, all of Boston; A A Pittman, Brooklyp, steward : G D Whitcomb, Hudao; Mass; H W Farnsworth, Townsend, Mass; J L Coon, Portland, Me; G W Farneworth. Townsend, Mass; H Wiedman, Lawrence, Mass: E McGarry alias McCarthy, Somerville, Mass; H A Phillips, first assistant engineer; John Madden, Churlottetown, P E 1; T' R Hammond, Goldsboro, Me. Four dead bodies were brought to the city on the Dexter. They are all men. One is not identified. Two are identified as H. Brooks, of Northboro, Mass.; G. Fred. Chandler, of Hyde Park. The other is supposed to be a member of the firm of Richardson & Co., of Clinton Market, Boston. One of the passengers lost was A. J. Norton, lately connected with the Boston Globe, who was going South for the benefit of his health. coast. They consist of a fornation of submerged rocks, constituting a double ledge, the outer strata of which is called the Devil's Back, both ledges being called the Devil's Bridge. They are abreast Gaybead Light. The City of Columbus had 80 first-class and 22 steerage passengers, about one-third of whom were ladies and children, and a crew of forty five. The total number of persons

#### ONE HUNDRED AND NINETREN SOULS ARE UNAC-COUNTED FOR.

saved is twenty-three. Five dead bodies

have been recovered, and

The toilowing is a list of those lost:--Wm W Wright and wife, Boston; ES Rand and wife, Roxbury; T K Hale, Boston; Levi Lawrence, Geo H Keliog, Dr'H C Bartlette and wife, Mrs S Kesne, residences unknown; Mrs Dr Small, Southampton, Mass; Miss Beach, Mrs Giban, residences unknown; Occar Jasigi, Turkish Consul-General, Boston; A J Morton, Boston Globs; H Brooks, steamer Speedwell in a lite-boat several miles Northboro, Mass; Mr and Mrs O A from where the steamer sank, and was thought Band and son, Boston; Mrs Henry to be dead, but was resuscitated, and may reside, Cheisea; R B Belves, wite cover.

and two children, Mrs J Atkinsos, Mrs A CORRECTED LIST L Davis, Mrs H J Kellogg, C Hichardson and wife, ET Hutchinson and wife, S Vance, residenoes unknown: Henry L Bachelder and wife, Dorchester; James A. Merrili, Boston: Henry L Daniels and wife, C A James, real. is a possibility of these figures being altered dences unknown; Mrs James Beal and Miss by the discovery of additional survivors. Baal, Mrs Wilcomb, D W Mitchell, J T Tibbitts, T A Day, M Sargent, A Commings, D Eaton, G Chase and wife, H Durland, residences unknown; Mrs B J Pinkam of Lynn; W Lapham, G B Hammond, U D Ball, C Frost, residences unknown; Joel Nourse, Boston. Steerage-The resi dences of none of the following are known -Annie Kelly, Susie Smith, G E Goddard, T McCarthy, G Hines, C Griffin, T & Giddings, W E Wright, August Pearson, R Heber, J G Whitcomb, C G Willett, Brown, Walker, Fassett. The last three applied for tickets just before the hour of starting and their full names were not obtained. Officers—first boatswain Phillip Clark, of Boaton; quarter master McDonald, engineer Archibald Morrison, of Boston; 3rd engineer Collins, purser W 8 Spaulding, of Boston; 2nd steward

himself. It was very cold. Everything was working well. He went below for a short time, and soon after I heard the second mate in the pilot-house with the mate, sing our, "Port the helm." I jumped out of my room, thinking we had come across a vessel bound down the Bound. I then cried our, "Hard a Interview with His Grace of port," and in the moonlight saw the buoy on the Devil's Bridge in the port about two points forward of the beam and about 300

#### SHE IMMEDIATELY STRUCK.

vards distant.

I ordered the engine to be reversed, and she backed about twice her length. The steamer immediately stopped, and I endeavored to head her to the north, but she filled forward and listed over to port, so that the plankshire was about four test under water. I went aft and told the passengers to keep cool and get life-preservers. I next told the officers to get the boats ready. The steamer settled down aft and righted. It was blowing very hard and a heavy sea running. We launched a boat, which was immediately caprized. The sen was breaking over the steamer's deck, and the stern being entirely under water, we were forced to go up on top of the houses. I stald there a minute, but we were quickly

#### OBLIGED TO TAKE TO THE BIGGING

The mate, second mate, chief engineer and fourth engineer took to the rait. I think the steemer struck on Lone Rock. The captain is positive that he atruck outside the tuoy, and in tacking drifted incide. The officers of the cutter Dexter say that the wind was blowing a gale and a terrible sea was running as they approached the vossel. She eank in about four fathoms of water. The railings on the bow are the only portion of the hull visible. It was impossible to row over the rigging as the bows would have been pounded to pieces. Men in the rigging were forced to jump into the sea and we caught them as they arose to the surface and pulled them into the hosts. Some of the men could not swim but nearly every one in the rigging was saved. Eugene McGarry jumped from the rigging. Lieut. Bhodes sprang for him, but the boat was lifted fifteen feet on a crest, and it was necessary to starboard to avoid being capsized. Capt. Wright was among the last to leave the ship. Two men trozen so stiff as to be unable to relinquish their hold on the rigging were at length the only persons remaining on the steamer, excepting the captain. Lt. Rhodes asked him to jump, but he shouted

#### "BAVE THOSE MEN FIRST, they are freezen." There was no answer. The osptain then jumped, although he could not swim a stroke, and was resourd. Licut. Bb des, at the peril of bis life, rescued the bis pocket.

#### THE VESIEL.

Boston, Jan. 19 .- The City of Columbus was one of the finest vessels on the coast. Sue was built in 1878 by John Roach & Son, built of iron and thoroughly equipped. She was rated A 1, valued at \$300,000 and insured for \$250,000.

Boston, Jan. 19 .- A corrected list shows that the lost City of Columbus had 59 firstclass and 22 steerage passengers, and a crew of 45. Of these 55 first-class and 15 steerage passengers and 34 of the officers and crew were lost. An additional list of those saved includes, besides the sixteen taken in the cutter Dexter, Roderick McDonald and Thomas Battler, fireman, and a seaman named Leary.

#### THE WRICK

lies a mile and a half from shore, off New Bedford. The bow is out of water in about four fathoms, with the upper works gone. If the weather - oderates it may be possible to save part of the vessel. If wreckers mission for meals till eight or nine in the were sent at once she might possibly be evening. The Holy Father's audiences are raised.

#### THE MORE SAVED.

New Benscap, Mass., Jan. 20 .- Ten more persons have been found at Gayhead Light, the high seas having prevented communication hitherto. They are Wm. Spaulding, of Boston, purser; Henry Coilins, Taunton, second assistant engineer; John Hines, Boston, fireman ; Thomas Butler, Prince Edward Island, fireman; Wm. N. MoDonald, Boston, quartermaster; Thomas O'Leary, seaman Michael Kennedy and Edward O'Brien, St. John's Nfil, waiters; Jas Brown and J. Tib-

## bitts, passengers. THE LIST OF SAVED

foots up to 29. To those found at Gayhead is to be added Captain S. Vance, of North Truro, N.S., who was ploked up by the steamer Speedwell in a lite-boat several miles

of those on the vessel foots up 81 passengers and 45 officers, seamen and waiters. Of this number 12 passengers and 17 of the crew are saved. The total death list is 97. There

#### CANADIAN VIOTING.

Woodstook, N.B .- W. B. Bellyen received despatch from Boston this morning that Mr. and Mrs. S. Bellyes, their daughters, Mrs. Atkinson, and two grandchildren were passengers on the steamer City of Columbus and all are supposed to be lost.

#### THE IRISH NATIONALIST PARTY.

New York, Jan 20 .- The World's London letter says :- A committee of the Irish parlia. mentary party, in reporting to Mr. Parnell mate Edward Fuller, of Barnstable; 2nd upon election prospects in Ireland, report mate Alien Eldridge, of Chatham, Mass; that eighty Nationalist members will be returned at the next election, which number will be increased to ninety if the franchise qualifications are lowered. Parnell's followers will meet in the City Hail, Dublin, the day before Parliament opens, and are prepar-Oupt. Wright said in addition that about ing a fleroe ouslaught on Lord Spenom's ten.

# ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS

Baltimore in Rome.

The Holy Father's Devotion to Buty-Love of the Pope for Ireiand - A French Cardinal's Opinion on the Republic of the United States-Diderence between France and America.

Rous, Jan. 12 .- The N. Y. Herold correspondent called upon the Archbishop of Baltimore the day before he left Rome to bid farewell and to ascertain what impression his stay in the Eternal City had made upon him. It was late for ecclesissical Rome, past nine o'clock, and the archbishop was preparing to retire for the night. Despite this, he very considerately gave the correspondent the desired interview, and chatted pleasantly about men and things in Italy, France and America

for about twenty minutes.

His Grace is young to bear the dignities and responsibilisies which weigh upon him. His pale, worn features tell of thought and study. In his mild grey eyes you read kindness and sympathy with human nature. He has not a little of the ascetic look of Cardinal Manning, but his manner is soft and less cold. Like nearly all Catholic ecclesiastics of mark he has a distinctive Roman stamp about his face. You cannot, however, speak to him, even for a few minutes, without seeing that he is a thoroughly patriotic American, and eminently fitted therefore to preside over the labors of the coming national congress at Baltimore,

#### " WE START TO-MORROW,"

said the Archbishop, "and we shall travel home in a leisurery fashion by way of Trent. a town I am very anxious to see, and Venice. We shall not be sorry to have a little rest, for our labours here have been fatiguing. though, thank God, they have been brought to a most satisfactory conclusion. This has been my third visit to Bome. I sat in the Ecumentcal Council fourteen years ago. I was, indeed, the youngest bishop in it. Yes, I have noticed many changes to Rome since I first came here. New and fine streets have been built and the city is much improved, though the old residents here regret the de-struction of many of the ploturesque and winding streets which gave it such a charm. last two men in the rigging. One was Mr. I must say that the people here seem very Richardson, who died belore reaching the kind and polite to the Reman authorities. I outter. About \$400 was found in a wallet in believe they will retain a good impression of

Correspondent-Did it ever strike you that the Holy Father was perfectly alive to the wants of American Catholics?

Archbishop Gibbone-Well, perhaps not quite so as to details, but since our arrival, as some of us have had three and even four audiences with him, he can hardly have failed to. learn a great deal. The Huly Father is a man of rare and high intelligence, grand and wide-reaching views, and great literary attainments. He himself is the writer of all thoses admirable encyclicals which have been issued of late years. For the rest you may judge of

#### CHARACTER OF THE HOLY FATHER

from a remark he once made to me. " I am desirous," said he, " of appealing in all things to the good sense and reason of the public. He is a hard worker. Too often he begins to give audiences at eight o'clock in the morning, and continues with scarcely any internever perfunctory; he does everything thoroughly, and gives Catholics and non-Oatholics alike attention. Perhaps he is even a little more constants to Protestants than to Catholics. No: I never had occasion to discuss the Roman question with him. In. our conversation he naturally confined himself closely to American subjects. Your correspondent here approached the

subject of the recent congress, but the Archbishop at once grew reserved, and explained that it would be improper, indeed impossible, for him to say anything, the schemata having not yet been shown to the bishops in America. His Grace's reticence, however, matters: little, as the pith of the schemata has already been published. The only points of interest not already cabled to you relate to the emigrant question and the details of higher ecolesissical education. The Holy Father, if your correspondent is correctly informed, is anxious that special attention should be paid to physicial science, with a view to confounding such men as Tyndall, Huxley, and Herbert Spencer whenever their teachings.

#### are in conflict with revelation. THE POPP'S LOVE FOR IBELAND.

Your correspondent next asked Archbishep Gibbons, "Have you ever detected any anti-Irish feeling in the Holy Father's converse-

tion t" Archbishop Gibbons-Never; he loves Ireas land, and, indeed, ought to love her, for no. nation is more true to the Church.

After this no more was said about Bome. The Archbishop taited some minutes longer; about his personal experiences. "I dired the other day," said be, among other things, "with a French cardinal, and we happened to discuss Republicanism. The cardinal exact proceed the belief that the American Republie would not tast long. 'It must break up," said he, and go to pieces.' I teld him he was greatly mistaken. I said that the Amerioan Republic was very different from the thirg of the same name in France, where one party had license and the other only oppression. In America there was equal liberty

for all." Boon after your of rrespondent rose and the Archbishop escorted him to the door, shook, hands heartily and withdraw.

# CURE

# SICK

# HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but formately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills value. able in so many ways that they will not be wil to do without them. But after all sick head

# ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and preventy to the

very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly regetable and do not gripe or purps, but by their gentle action please all who are them. In vials at 25 cents; ave for \$1 Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by meil.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.



Price, 25. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Eadles DO TOUR OWN STANFING FOR EMBROID-ERY, with our STANFING PATTERNS for Kensington, Arasene, Ontline, Braid West, &c. Basily transferred to any table or material and the used a hundred times over. 10 full sized working Passars including Flowers, Corners, Borders, Scollops, Passo Strips, outline Egures, and your own initial letters for Bandkerchiefs, hat bends, &c. with Powder, Pad and Sections for working, allier 60 cents, postpaid. Don't of 100 designative Tumbroidery, Braiding &c. 25c. Fook. "Manual of Noodlowerk," is a complete fur-tion Kensington, Arasene and all other branches of Marchellery, Knitting Tattin, Cresheling Lace Making, Scenis; Four for \$1,00. All the above for \$1,00.

## An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

" Culvert. Texas.

May 3, 1882. "I wish to express my apple ation of the valuable qualities of

#### Aver's Cherry rectoral

as a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a sevore cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVEE's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by rac, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung J. W. WHITLEY.

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

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

Sold by all Druggists.

THE AMERICAN PRELATES AND THE POPE.

Bonn, Jan. 16-Cardinal Simeo: iin an in. terview yesterday, praised the American prelates for their piety and patrictism. Each bishop, he said, received secret printed instructions as the result of the conference with the Pope, to be conveyed to the pienary council at Baltimore. The iestructions will then be debated and perbaps amended. When adopted by the council they will be returned to Rome and the Holy Bee will confirm them as the canon law for the United States. They provide, among other things, a broader study of physical sciences as demanded by the exgencies of the times, and also a broader Biblical exeguels throu bonk coolesissucal history and canon law of the catablishment of ecoleries was courts to try cases of discipline, to repeat on abuses arising from pic-nics, fairs and other entertainments; to improve and maintain Obristian echoois and to report the best method of preserving shurch property.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be coniounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their 8 tis

Texas is listening to a boy preacher named . G. Pearson.

Ayer's Pills cure constipation, improve the appetite, promote digestion, restore healthy notion, and regulate every function. They are pleasant to take gentle in their operation, yet thorough, searching, and powerful in subduing disease.

A Philadelphia man has patented an Ella Wheeler furnace.

OCLOBLESS AND COLD .- A young girl deeply regretted that she was so colorless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood did not cirsulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitters had been taken she was the rostest and healthlest girl in the town, with a vivacity and caser-

fulness of mind gratifying to her iriends. Joe Howard says that William H. Vanderbilt would give \$10,000,000 for a new nose and \$10,000,000 more to have the curl taken out of his fat line.

#### THE QUEEN'S SECRET all-kiance to the See of Rome."

OHAPTER XXXIX. - (Continued.)

Hardly had he leaned against the wall and begun to look about, when he observed a figure rising up, as if through one of the tombstones, and quickly approach him. The figure was that of the Counters of Harring-

ton.
"Whom awaitest thou here, at this hour?" she sald.

" A lady, by appointment." "Then, my lord," replied the counters, recognizing his voice, and pointing to the spot she had just quitted, "away, and delay not, for there is dauger. I shall romain here till

thou has terminated the interview." The queen had scated herself between two low moss-covered monuments, that completely concealed her person, so that the earl had almost trod upon her dress before he percelved her. She was wrapped in a night cloak, with a mesk under her hood, and was resting against a headstone of one of

the graves. The earl uncovered, knelt down, and kiesed her hand reverently.
"Well, my lord," she began, in a half whisper, "we have but little time to waste in useless words. Let us suppose that our bear-

did not find thee entirely unprepared for the surprise it seemed to give." S Please your majesty, I have had timely instruction on that score from Bir Thomas Plimpton," he replied courteously.

ing towards thee, in the council room to-day,

" Ab, good and well." "Yet, methinks. under your grace's favor, that your majesty might have spared me much of the humilistion I underwent before the foreign ambassadors, and, in especial, before the reverend De Fors, and the young Melville."

"Paugh," replied Elizabeth, "thou wert there but a Calvinist; and, moreover, it suited us not, under such weighty suspicions, to accord thee a better reception."

"True," esid the earl, bowing low, as if in submission to her supreme will, "but I began to fear that hereafter, throughout the intercourse with which your grace might please to bono: your poor servant, your majesty may have made too high an estimate of my future patience under suos severe trials."

The queen tit her lip, and answered that she trusted so prudent a man as the Earl of Murray would hardly sgain put her in so delicate a position, before the court, as to compel her either to reinse him an audience, or avow her hestility to the Queen of Scotland.

"Nag I had solicited a private interview. as your majesty will please to remember and by a right secret and trusty messenger, pleaded Murray.

· Verily, ay, and obtained it too; but unluckily thou hadet shown thyself publicly in our pelice, and thus compelled us to refuse thy request. Well, enough of this. And now, my lord, what are thy future designs touching Scotland?'

"I am here to receive your majesty's commands thereon," replied the east cantionaly. Ah! thou'rt becoming somewhat reserved, eh?"

"Nay, but important affairs require to be well thought on, and delicately managed, please your majesty."

" Fair and true." "And weighty bargains demand much care and caution.'

" Bargains?" "Ay, varily; your majesty would bargain for the dethronoment of Mary Stuari, and I, as an equivalent, for your majesty's recognition or my title, as s pretector of Scotland."

Elizabeth hardly anticipated so explicit declaration, and it somewhat startled her. "The dead tell no tales, my liege," said Murray, seeing the offect his words produced; and there is not sufficient light here by which to read each other's countenance. Therefore, let us haritate not to speak our thoughts roundly. Mary Stuart is married to the most powerful Catholic peer in Britain, and likely to have issue, which, in default of your majesty's, will be helr apparent to the two

CIOWD8.4 ". Doubtless." The child will be educated a Catholic under the eye of France, and your majesty's personal influence in the state will diminish in the exact ratio as its years increase. I need not tell your grace that men worship

the rising, not the setting sun." "Ay, truly, and with fair reason." "Is your majesty then prepared tarsely to submit to this coming cvil, and resign thyself to the chances of time and fate to decide for or against you; or if not, bath your majesty

yet discovered a remedy?" " Nay, I cannot bethink me of aught, save another trial of strength between the Pone and the Congregation."

"Ab, that battle might be fought and won two years hence, please your majesty, if Mary had not married, and John Knox were taught to love bloodshed less, and forbearance more, and the people been reasoned with by sensible and Godfearing men, rather than driven by brainless demagognes and mad enthusiasts into a reckless bostility to Rome. Then, the battle for the succession might have been easy tought and won without further ald from your majesty; but, mishappily, Lenox is now king consort, and will exert all his infia. ence, (the which is very great) to counteract every jurther effort of the kirk, and to crush the hopes of the Calvinist party. Moreover, I doubt not a price is already set on the heads of Bouthe, Kircaldy, Buthven, and the rest who have taken part in this Biggar afinir; and so, for the present, there's but little

chance of a second rising. \*
Elizabeth paneed for a moment to reflect after the cari had done speaking, and then, cantionaly feeling her ground, ventured to make a suggestion "Is there, then, no alternative," she said, pressing her finger to her ilp, and looking thoughtful; "and must the nation look forward to a Catholic success

sion?' "Nay," observed the carl, perceiving tha Eliza bith spoke with some healtation, " I pray your majesty to be less rese ved with one whose life has been dedicated to the welfare of Scotland; and whe, experience may have taught your majorty, can be safely trusted with state secrets. So speak, my liege, for, an I mistake not, your grace bath

already hit on some plan for our deliverance. "Verily, no," she said, raising her head over the tombetone, and looking about, lest some one might be lurking around. I can think of nothing that promiseth success. A thought occurred to me, but-tut-hem !--"

The queen besitated. "Speak, please your majesty; I am listen-

ing.' "O, it was nothing to deserve a moment's consideration-a mere !dea." "Ay, but great events sometimes grow out

of mera ideas." "True, when confided to cautions and ex-

perionesd hands." " And, moreover, what is called orime some-

times gives birth to great blessings." "Jalled crimel what meanest thou by that?" " From the passions of Henry VIII., which men have called oriminal, sprung the first act

of the great reformation, please your majesty, namely, the king's renunciation of spiritual

E izabeth saw from the language and tone of the earl that he had suspected her of forming seme dark plot, and was well disposed to approve it, though he knew not at the moment exactly what it was.

"Your grace was about to speak of some idea," said he. "O, 'twas merely of the duke; he is very

young, is he not? " The duke ?"

"Ay, Darnley, the king consort."

"Truly, yes; young, passionate, and vain."
Somewhat given to loose habits, if we remember rightly. " A very libertine, though still a mere boy.

"Rather inclined to joalousy." " Bo report hath it." "Ab, well, the thought just touched me that he might become jealous of the Italian

Rizzio, whom the queen seemeth to regard with such favor." " So, so; ah! and then-

"Such things oft breed troubles." "Ay, troubles for the husband and wife.

"And sometimes for the state" " Nay, I see not how that my be."

" Marry, my lord, thou must be short-sight ed; think again." " Rizzio might be dismissed in disgrace."

"Ab, he is the nomingo of Bome and the Cardinal of Lorraine; to dismiss him would

be difficult. " Nay, it the king have cause for jealousy, **Le** ---"Jause for jealousy!" interrupted Eliza-

"Ay, didst not mean so, your majesty?" "Well, be it so, as theu wilt; have cause, or made to have cause-or be induced or tempted to have canse-the realit would be

the same; eh?' and as the queen uttered the words, she sunk her voice to the lowest whisper, and again looked caudously round the graveyard. A long interval of dead silence followed this last observation of Elizabeth, during

which both were busy reflecting on the new idea. The earl, however, raised his head a last, and muttered, half to himself, ' If I but my conscience." thought ---"

"What, my lord?" quickly demanded the "That she merited such a suspicion.

" Well, and then?" "Then she cight it soffer the conse-

anences." "Hs, ha! think'st thou she's blameless?"

"I ever thought so." "What pure? unsullied l

" Ay, as a very angel "

"Bdeath! man, thou'ct but a chi'd; nay, a very simpleton in such matters. He, ha!" she ejaculated low and stealthily; "hast lived so long about the Louvre, and know so little of woman ?" "Ab, madam, Mary Stuart was never unco

while in France, the coled of a thought against honesty," replied the earl, and in such a tone as made it impossible for Elizabeth to doubt his sincerity.
"Suspected! well, be it so. But dost think,

my lord, a woman like her, young, and a widow, could so long keep up a familiarily so secret as report speaketh of toween Rizzlo and the Queen of Boots, without danger to her virtue?"

"Nay, I had not yet learned to form so true an estimate of woman," he responded, tartly. Again the queen felt humbled and rebuked.

but she had a point to gain, and she would gain it, even at the risk of losing the earl's good opinion.

"Ah, because thou bast kept thyself aloof from their society," she cald jokingly. " Mayhap so, your grace." "Thou hast seen Randolph at He groud?"

" The envoy?" "Ay; he hath observed much of her intercourse with the Italian and confirms the eral report."

"Ab!" "Nay, he hath even known them sup alone and at late hours.'

"Alcne! humph!" "Yen, truly; and when he lay ill two

months gone, she seldom left his bed chamber." "Ab, but please your majesty, she hat done the same good office to Melville-bath

tended him even like a sleter." "Well, well," muttered Elizabeth, "she may be innocent-it's very possible; and I speak so far but from hearday, Remaiolph, and the thousand other believers in her guilt, may be mistagen, and most heartily do I hope so for she ic thy slater, my lord, and my very good cousin. Ab, grieved would I be to think poor Mary had lost her honor-that without which women is nothing. And so, as

with this Rizzlo, I shall say nothing; they may also be calumniss." "Secret proofs!" repeated the earl; "come they from eye-witnesses?"

to any secret proofs of her guilty intercourse

"Nay, my lord; I dare not." "Speak, please your majesty. I am ur so bound up in the daughter of Mary of Lo. raine, albeit she is the daughter of my own father, that I shall shrink from the revelation, The more she is guilty, the less scruples as to our future course. So I pray your majesty to

"Hush! my lord; not for the world would I reveal what I know of her."

"Know of her?-and from a reliable

source ?" " No more, my lord, no more. Think as well of Mary as thou back ever thought, for mayhap she still deserves thy good opinion. For my own part I am grieved to think I have said aught to make thee doubt of her bonor thou'lt find us more stern and coninnocence; nor, verily, would I have offered | temptuous than we appeared this morning in a syllable, hadet thou not relyoked me with thy toolish speeches of angelic innocence, and

other such silly prejudices. "Then your majesty thinketh her guilty," persisted the carl.

"Nay, my lord; my thoughts are my own." letting his head fall, and leaning his folded arms on his knees.

In the silence which both now maintained before them, and in a coarse voice comter a time, the one swalting the effect of the manded them to halt. The words seemed poison she had infused, and the other beginning to feel the new sensations it created, something was heard to fall, and ring sharply on the flags at the early feet.

" He stooped to pick it up. "Give it to me," said the queen quickly; it's but a miniature."

"Whose miniature, ch? my Lord Lei cester's?" said the earl, unconscious of the indelicacy of the question; for the previous conversation had so excited him that he knew not well what he said.

"Nay, Sir Earl; thou art over bold to speak thus," Pardon me, gracious madam. I humbly crave your grace's paidon; verily I spoke

without a thought.' "Doubtless, my lord; but why should the idea of a miniature in our possession call up so suddenly the thought of the Earl of Leicester ?" " Public report, maybap, bath associated

these two great personages in my mind." " Report of what, sir ?" "Nay, please your majesty, it iil becometh your servant to repeat in your more dreadful than Holoternes. Ay, when grace's hearing what slauderous tongues thou shouldst have called around thee and say of my Lord Leicester. Therefore let taken counsel with the Chabrises and Carmises me again crave your mejesty's pardon;" and for the deliverance of God's people. But I

"Look at it," said the queen; "there's light enough at least to see it's not the portrait of bring the whole court about us."

the Earl of Loicester." "Nay, nay," replied Murray, declining the favor; "I must not presume so far." "Examine it, my lord," repeated Elizabeth

iwe command thee now that we can no longer conceal it without prejudice to our own honor. Verily, when we saw it for the first time this morning, we little thought it high places, to serve unto his people as should slip so easily from our fingers. And lamps to guide their steps to the sanctuleast of all did we suspect it would so soon ary of his presence, but who have befall into a brother's hands, and a brother, too, who had so exalted an opinion of her purity but the designs of Heaven are inscentable." The earl examined it closely, but failed to and upon thy heart, and upon thy thoughts recognize the features in the faint light.

"Keep it ther," she said, pushing it back as he handed it over ; "keep it till the daylight He ven shall overtake thee, and wither comes and thou'lt be better able to distinguish thee up, if thou dost not repent of thy between the portraits of the Earl of Leicester and of David Bizzio."

"Of David Bizzio! what may that mean undar your grace's favor ?"

"The portrait itself meaneth but little," responded the queen; "but being found in out the iron box, and from the folds of the the queen's bed chamber, with a love verse on the back written by her own hand, it had a significance which may not be easily mistaken. Keep it, my lord; it belongeth not to in the battle that must be fought with me. It's thy sister's; so keep it safely, for we the powers of darkness. Woe, woe to thee, would grieve to have it fall into unscrupulous Elizabeth Tudor, if thou holdest back in hands. When the morrow comes, thou caust this our day of need. Wee to thee if better judge of the likeness."

"Enough," said the earl; "enough, gra-clous madam; I am satisfied."

"Ah, better thou wert still incredulous." responded Elizabeth, drawing her breath long and sadly; "for we can foresee many heart. this secret, which thy rude and unguarded speech hath compelled us in our defence to reveal."

" Nay, most gracious madam, I thank thes right heartily for the disclosure; for verily and indeed, it bath lifted a great burden from

From thy conscience? and how may that

"Your majesty shall hear. Since our late discomfiture, and during my flight from Biggar, I have often been thinking how we might make use of the young king's jealonsles to bring about the dismissal of this Rizzio, and thus interrupt the corres. pondence, which, to the great detriment of religion and the state, he bath carried on with the Catholic powers. But, nctwithstanding the encouragement I have had to regard this moons as lawfu!, under the untoward circumstances in which we find ourselves placed, yet, I must confess, I had some misgivings of the same. Now. however, that I'm fully satisfied of the woman's dishonor; my scruples have vanished, and therefore it is that I thank your ma-

jesty so sincerely." "But this jealousy, if once excited, and isstened in a heart so flery as that of the young king, may lead, I fear, to Bizzio's murder, or to some crime equally terrible and scandalous."

"We cannot always foreses or provide against consequences, gracious madam."
"Nay, but that would be an unpardonable crime, and most likely to involve the queen

in disgrace and infamy." "And what then? that infamy would tend to diminish the number of her friends and increase that of her enemies, and, mayhar, eventually lead to the total overthrow of

Popery in Scotland. "Ab, marry, my lord," said the queen laughing elightly, "thou'st recovered thy foresight most wondrously, and opened a long vista before us which hath hitherto been closed. I fear me, natheless, the end may instify the means in the "Truly, no, if the means be unlawful; but

doth not guilt deserve punishment?" "Ay, verily doth it; but, my good lord, thy zeal for religion and the state bath somewhat blinded thee to the truth of the case? Dost not understand this miniature was found before the queen's marriage, and therefore should not be taken as a proot of her oriminal attachment after it? So, therefore, thou must not be too ready to think evil of her as a wife, whatever thou mayst think of her as a widow."

"The amorous widow makes but a sorry wife, please your majesty," responded the earl," unwilling to abate a jot of the conviction he felt and desired to feel of his sister's gulit, as the only foundation left him, on which to construct a plot for her ruin.

" As thou wilt have it so, then, my lord, be thou alone responsible for the consequences," said the queen, in a tone of resignation. " As for ourself, we wash our hands clear of the ungracious and scandalous aff ir."

"I understand thee well, most gracious and right royal madam, and so I pray your maesty to let the matter rest. And now may I. n conclusion venture to remind your majesty that this late brawl hath left me without

money or credit ?" "That's a great misfortune, my lord." "Ay, truly but one your grace can easily

emedy." "Nay, our exchequer is almost bankrupt." "The Earl of Leicester can replenish it

my liege." "Marry, he averreth we have already exhausted his coffers: n theless we must endeavor to prevail on his lordship to lend thee beip for this bout. Take thee care, howthou implicate not ourself in thy undertakings; for an thou do, by our royal

the council chamber." Elizabeth now rose, and took the earl's arm to support her, across the graves and tombatones, to where the Countess of Harrington impatiently awaited the termination of their long interview. As they passed the corner of "If I could but believe if," he muttered, the old ivy wall opposite to where the etting his head fell, and leaning his folded countees lay hidden in the deep shadow, a tall figure, in a loose black dress, stepped to come with so authoritative a tone, that the

queen half shrieked out. " Stand back!" said the earl, recognizing in a moment the voice and figure of the Puritan preacher whom he had met on the hill, after his expulsion from the palacestand back and let us pass. "Why comest thou bither at this hour?"

"To meet Elizabeth Tudor, where I may rebuke her without fear of the gallows." " Fool, thy mad zeal will destroy all our plans."

" Nay, James Stuart, but thy sinful dallying with woman at the hour when Heaven calleth thee to its work, will bring the vengeance of the Lord upon us. Woe, woe to thee if thy sickle rusteth that should be cutting in the field of thy Master-cutting down the hrambles and thorns that choke up the wheat. And thou," he added, sternly addressing the queen, thou who shouldst be an Eather in the court, and a Judith in Bethulis, hast been wantoning with lewd courtiers at home, and suffering many a degenerate Osias to betray God's people into the hands of an enemy

tending his knee, he presented the minia. prophesy unto thee that an hour will come,

Etizsbeth Tudor-

"Nay, James Stuart," continued the en-thusiast raising his voice still higher. "I will speak and spare not, for the Lord hath commanded me to proclaim the judgment he hath decreed against the breakers of his eternal covenant; yes, and the more in especial against those he has raised to the come stumbling blocks and rocks of soandal. And I toll thee, therefore, Elisabeth Tudor, that the eye of the Lord is upon thee and upon thy works, and upon thy secret backslidings, and that the vengeance of evil doings whilst the Lord may yet be applaced, and take up the sword in thy hand, and smite the Philistines, and the Amorites, and the sons of Jeroboam, who have broken the gospel covenant, and take the money from wolfskin, and give unto him who even now standeth beside thee, and whom the Lord hath called to be another Saul the children of the promise are driven, by the sword of the unrighteous, from drinking

wield a sceptre or thy coffers yield gold." "Hold thy mad speech," again cried the earl, when the exhausted fanatic had paused burnings, mayhap murder, springing from for an instant to take breath; "hold, or by this secret, which the rude and unguarded our hopes of deliverance I'll poniard thee through the windpipe."

of the waters of life, whilst thy hand can

"Avant! begone, thou presumptuous man," persisted the prescher, "and think not to bridle the tongue of the Lord's messenger. "O great God!" ejaculated the queen "look—see those people."

"Who? Where?" "Entering the graveyard. See, they come

hitherward. O, let us fly,"
"Away, I beg of thee," entreated the earl hurriedly addressing the preacher, "and trust the cause of God and the kirk to me. Away, away, brother, I beseech thee, and breed no further evil to this lady."

"Who is he?" inquired Elizabeth, in a low trembling tone. The earl turned, and while pered something in her ear that startled her. "An, John Knox! is it he? I had not known him."

"Ay; poor man, our defeat at Biggar hath

driven him to the very verge of madnase, But stay, I pray your grace; hold back within shadow of this wall; we cannot now quit the cemetery without meeting these people." At the earl's suggestion they retired cautiously, step by step, till they reached the wall, and then hid themselves behind the

nettles and fern that grew by the side of the old ruin. "It's but a funeral," whispered the countess," and doubtless of some one lately ext-

onted, or mayhap assassinated." " Most likely," replied the queen, "for I see but four mourners—hardly enough to carry the coffin."

"Look, they have halted." "Hush-speak low-they're within a few Daces." When the little burial party stopped before the open grave destined to receive the

remains, and laid down the body beside it, one of the coffin bearers, motioning the other three to kneel and pray for the repose of the departed spirit, drew a black stole from his breast pocket, and quickly throwing it about his neck, began to recite the de profundis in a low but distinct and solemn voice. "A Popish priest," whispered the countess.

"Hush," said the queen; "listen." The man who had taken upon himself the office of the priest, on the occasion, was tall

and erect as a statue, and habited in a long gray gabardine that descended below the calves of his legs; his feet were without shoe or sandal, and his white hair fell over his shoulders in great profusion. When he had recited the usual prayers prescribed by the ritual, and assisted the others to may the coffin in the grave, he proceeded to cast the first shovelful of earth on the remains, accompanying the act with the usual words slowly and solemnly pronounced.

"Bemember, man, thou art but dust, and unto dust thou shalt return;" then, sinking the shovel in the loose mould, and kneeling down himself beside the grave, said in the same solemn voice, "Brethren, let us pray for the soul of Giovanni Maraschi, the queen's physician."

As the last words fell upon the ear of the Countess of Harrington, she strated and shuddered. "I knew not of his death," she muttered, looking round fearinity at the queen. "I heard your majesty was to order his removal from the lower dungence to the ----"Hush," said the latter, precing her fore finger on her lip, and furtively stancing at

the earl. The figure of a woman closely wrapped in a clock, and who had come late for the Bervice, now stole noiselessly behind the little group, and touched the venerable old man on the arm as he rose up after finishing his de-

votion. "Father," said the figure, "I have brought thee the letter thou wot'st of." The tall man turbed slowly round, and revealed the mild but noble countenance of the Gaber-

lunzie. He had less the cavern in White he Hellow shortly after the massacre, to auter the remelas of the unfortunate Dr. Maraschi, which, contrary to his dying request, had been buried in Potter's Field on the previous day, and now exhumed by a few of Nell Gower's trusty followers, to be deposited in consecrated ground.

"The letter," repeated the Gaberlunzle. "Ay; dost not remember in the cavern, when I confessed to thee concerning the

"Hold, I know nothing here of thy conession, good woman. This is not a time and place to speak of such matters. Come hither, out of hearing of these men. it thou wouldst consult me as a priest," And he led her away from his companions, and, as it happened, within four or five feet of where the queen and her party lay concested in the fern.

"li's a right weighty matter," isther. "Ab, well, proceed, and tell it under the seal of confession.

"It respects the child Nell Gower told

thes of.' The queen gasped for breath, and would have screamed out, had not the countess prevented her.

"The child she bath been nursing for the Earl of Leicester?" said the Gaberianzle. "The same." "And what knowest thou concerning it?"

"This letter, so please thee, reverend sir, is the proof of its parentage." Elizabeth's head now fell against the countess's bosom, and the slight groan

which followed it made the earl turn quick-

Is her majesty ill ?" he inquired. "Nay," replied the countess, "tis nothing; the cold hath slightly affected her. Be

ters.

not disturbed, my lord; she will revive presently." "It suiteth not my office," said the Gaberlunsie, "to have aught to do with such let-

mischlef in thy hands." John Knox, who had all this time been sitting on one of the tombatones, in a deep and absorbing reverie, and totally unconscious of what was passing before him, now looking suddenly up, saw a man standing in front of an open grave, wearing a priest's stole about his neck.

Nathless, I shall keep it, lest it breed

Who art thou, to presume thus to practise thy mummery at this solemn hour and place?" he cried, springing off the tombstone, and confronting the Gaberlunzie.

"An, thou here?" ejaculated the latter, stepping back and gezing at the excited preacher. "I thought I had left thee in Edin. burg."

"I am where the Lord willeth, Henry Howard." "Ever, ever on my track. And what wouldst thou now?"

"Arrest thee in the name of justice, for practising Papistry against the law of God and of the state; for inasmuch as thou hast led away the children of promise from the living waters to quench their thirst at the stagnant pools, where they sicken and die: for laboring to set up again the idols we have broken in the temples of Baal; for having done these evil things, I now summon thee to the judgment. Come before the judges of the land, that they may condemn thee to death for thy abominations." And selzing the Gaberlunzie by the arm, he attempted to

drag him away.
In the midst of this altercation the earl and the two ladies escaped unobserved round the corner of the wall, and were soon on thek way to Hampton Court.

"What," exclaimed the Gaberlunzie, pushing back the excited preacher, "dost not see we are five, and thou'rt alone ?" "Five! I am stronger than five thousand

Assyrians," replied Knox. "Away with thee, madman, and trouble us not. And ye men," he added, turning to his assistants, who now seemed disposed to take part in the dispute, "touch him not, as thou

fearest my displeasure." "Nay, I will drag thee to the judgment," persisted Knox; "yea, even should I die in the effort; for thou art an emissary of the evil one, and I would be as a traitor to the Lord to let thee escape. Oome wretch, and resist not," he vociferated, lay. ing hold the priest by the breast of his gabardine; "come to the judgment, thou man of sin, thou slave of Antichrist, thou ----"

"Away, demon of hell; for thou hast not a

drop of human blood in thy heart," cried the Gaberlunzis; "begene, and tempt me not further; and wrenching the preacher's hand from his breast, he flung him back with such force as to hurl him to the ground. It happened that, in falling, he struck against a gravestone, and out his cheek; but though the blood flowed freely from the

ing daunted, and justantly starting on his feet was about to rush a second time on his prey, when the earl seized him by the arms and held him back. "Avaunt! keep thine hands off, James Sinsrt," cried he, struggling to free himself.

wound, over his ruff and jerkin, he was noth-

"I command thee, let me go, that I may emite the idolatrous son cl Baal, and bring him be fore the judges of the land." "Hush, hush," said the earl, hissing the words in his ear; husb, thou manisc; "by our hopes of deliverance, an thou but speak

that name again, I'll polnard thee as I would a dog." "Unhand me, and begone, backelider and traitor; unhand me, that I may seize this Amalekite priest, or I shall curse thee in the name of the Lord, and of his people, whom thou art betraying. Unloose me, James-" Hold, thou spirit of hell-be silent;" and

the earl shook the word from his month. While the two Calvinizts thus struggled the one like a bloodhound bounding to break the leash and pursue his victim, and the other holding him back by the wrists like a vice, the Gaberlunzie and his assistante les little time in covering up the remains of the

#### unfortunate doctor.

CHAPTER XL. As the queen and countess crossed the fields beyond the cometery wall, they saw it was now approaching day; and the former, fearing to be recognized by the guard or household of the palace; the gray light of the morning, ran with a possible speed through the sharp brambles, and long wet grass, followed by her falthin attendant. In her breathless haste, however she could not help expressing her dread

"Fear not, madam," replied the countess; we shall find means to secure it ere it can do the least injury to your grace."

exposure.

she ran on.

"Impossible."

"Great God ! w:at if he hath revealed " Who? Dr. Marasuhi?" "Ay, in revenge for his imprisonment."

"The letter, the letter," she ejaculated,

" Nay, some Catholic about the prison may have supplied him with writing materials; and I fear me, moreover, he hath been all the while he resided at court corresponding will Catharine de Medicis." "That cannot be, gracious madam;

have intercepted his letters, and could fit

in them maught to excite apprehension." "Ah, would to God, natheless, he had bee more closely watched. " Nay; but thinkest thou Catharine wou speak so distrustingly of your majosty reply to those letters we wrote her in h name, if she suspected they came from the or from other than the doctor himself?"

the queen. "Truly, yes; but-but hark-hark! I he tootsteps; some one speaks from behind the Hush—let us conceal ourselves her beside the pathway, under this old hawthon

"Ah, she's a cunning woman," mutters

till they pass." " May hap the priest and his party," whisper ed the queen. "Nay, your grace; they come from direction of the forest."

"It may be the spacwife in her night rambies.\* "Hush-here they are, and we can see the through the hedge." The queen and counters now crept stealth

ly under an old hawthorn that grew by side of the fence, and took such a position as to be able distinctly to see new comers. "Keep quiet," said the quee "listen; that's Leiceuter's voice-heave and earth | and a lady by his side." The Earl of Licoster, accompanied Alice Wentworth and Rodger O'Brien,

rapidly by on their way to the palace, as within three feet of the royal watches At this moment and feet of the royal watches At this moment, as fate would have

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.

and

vell from the young girl's face, and exposed to the flery, concentrated gaze of Elizabeth one of the most beautiful countenances she ever beheld.

" Fear not," said Leicester, confidently, as he turned his head and smiled familiarly at the maiden; "I shall protect thee, even against the queen's anger."

The words had just time to reach the sucen's car, when her hand, which had been hitherto resting fondly, as a sister's, on the countess's neck, fightened with so sudden and convulsive a grasp as to make the latter start from her recumbent posture, and almost screem out with pain.

"Traitor " muttered Elizabeth between her clinched teeth, darting a flerce look at the retreating form of the earl and his companion \_ traitor! villain! would that I could stab thee to the heart by her side."

"Nay, your majesty must not be disturbed." said the countess soothingly, taking the queen's hand in hers, and tenderly pressing it to her line.

"Away!" ejaculated Elizabeth. "I am no child to be fondled thus." And she snatched her hand, and turned in anger from her con-" I beseech your majesty not to charge the

moble earl too rashly with \_\_\_\_\_"
"Peace, babbler; what knowest thou? And folding her arms, she stood for a time fearfully silent, her eyes fixed on the ground. and her whole frame trembling with increase ing excitement.

The counters remained behind, wringing her hands in an agony of terror; for she dreaded, from her long experience of the queen's ungovernable temper, she might be tempted to do something terribia in the first burst of her jealous rage.

"The false villain!" again muttered the queen, as the fire of revenge, fed by jealousy, now broke out and spread through her whole system, shaking it as by a palsythe false villain to cast me thus off in my fall."

" Please your majesty," pleaded the conntess, venturing to lay her hand tenderly on the queen's shoulder, " may not the lady be the companion of the youth with the wounded

"Ahl" she ejaculated, turning suddenly on the countess as if stung by a viper, "that reminds me; 'sdeath and furles! this, then, is the fair damsel of Brockton, whom Leicester hath kept so near the court, and hath consorted with so much. Ha, ha my load; ha, ha!" she continued, the sounds coming hoarse and hollow from her heaving chest, " thou ehalt answer for this with thy head." "Nay, madam, report saith the maiden is betrothed to the youth."

"Betrothed? Pugh! what cares he for betrothal? a poor safeguard, indeed, against his advances. Marry, to see her face once is enough for him to dra v consequences. O. misery, misery ! that I could thus fall so low -so low as to be cast aside for the first pretty tace. But be she saint or devil, I swear by my hopes of salvation, she again muttered through her teeth, raising her right hand, and clinching it in a paroxysm of rage, " an I but live to see two suns go down, they both shall sleep in the Tower, and stone walls, six feet thick between, or they shall be so separated as never more to meet in this world."

"O my liege, to banish the nobie lord from your grace's presence, for having walked with a lady by moonlight, what will the busy tongues at court say? Nay, your majesty cannot mean it."

" Mean it l av. so help me vengeance !" she oried, stamping on the ground. "I'll crush downfa' o' Rome and Scotland. Ha, ha! the him as I would the worm under my feet." dell himsel neer saw sloan a sight!" "And yet," submitted the counters, " the earl may be innecent."

'Innocent! he innocent? thou'rt a fool. woman; innocent, and in the company of such a maiden as that? Listen to me, Haragton; thou knowest I loved him.

"Ay, your majesty bath delgned to look kindly on him."

"Kindly? he, ha! kindly!" "Vorily," replied the countest, "that were

enough for an emperor." "Paugh! minion; peace with such shifts, and palter not with me thus. I am not here queen, but the woman. Listen to me; I | ship." loved him dearly, fondly, madly; nay, I loved, adored him more than the God who made me. I bowed myself before bim, with my crown on my head, and my sceptre in my hand. I surrendered my whole being to him. I sacrificed what the world calls honor to appease his godship, and which was dear to me as life, because in losing it I know I should lose his respect, and risk his attachment. And now am I debased and degraded at his feet. I love him still as madly as ever. O, but did I love him a thousand times more, were that possible, I would sheathe my dagger in his heart. Nay, if I had no dagger to out with my nails like a tigress, the moment I discovered be devoted but one thought to another. 'Sdeath ! I am no lovesick maiden, to be content with smiles; he must be mine body and soul; he must exist in me and by me, or he must cease to live. Countess, if thou hast not hitherto known me, then know have never once been bridled but to deceive those pious fools who surround my throne and call me virgin. He, ha! virgin! gramercy, virgin! I laugh at the thought. Nay, I'm a woman, and greedy of men's homage as of their love. I would be their idol, or I would be dead. I would draw all that could minister to my passions around me, nor would I abate a jot of the adulation the least honored of my court could offer. O, let the highest of them betray but a semblance of indifference to my favors, and I cut his head off as I would a poppy's, or send him to feed rate in the Tower dungeons. Such is thy mistress, minion, and such shouldst thou too find her, didst but presume to thwart her in this her deep revenge. Look to it that thou balk me not. Clasp not thy hands thus in supplication; I have sworn to risk power, honor. life, to crush him. Come, then, follow me; there is yet time. I shall beard him at the very gate of the palace. I'll confront him there with his paramour. Come on, and follow me."

"O, I beseech your majesty," entreated the countees, dropping on her knee, and stretching her hands in fervent supplication.

Cod's death! if he have alighted me thus, his proud head shall fall. Ay, should no other arm be found in England to strike the blow, mine own shall smite the traitor." And thus saying, she rushed recklessly through the thermy hedge, out on the foot-path by which the earl had just passed—her dress torn, her closk clinging to the prickly branches behind, and her long hair tossed

over her shoulders in wild disorder. " O Elizabeth of England !" exclaimed the counters, pursuing her through the hedge, and laying hold of the skirt of her dress, " I implore, I entreat thee, in the name of God,

the light breeze of the morning lifted up the the head and the heart not to persist in this for which she had not yet made the necessary wild purpose."
" Uchand me, minion!"

"Wilt thus fling thy crown and honor both

to destruction ?" "Unband me !" she repeated, hardly able to articulate; "I care not for crown or honor? revenge is dearer to me than both together."

"Patience, patience, gracious madam; and listen to me for an instant. O my Goo, my God! wilt not hear me for one moment? Hush! they are not yet beyond earshot, and may return to discover all."

"Loose thy hold," cried Elizabeth, choking

with rage, and raising her hand to strike, or I'll buftet thee on the face; let me go, or I'll fell thee to the earth."

"Never!" oried the counters. "I command thee, minion, slave! let me

go. "Nover! strike an' it please thee. I shall die here by thy royal hand ere I suffer thee to rush to shame and ruin." And flinging herself down, she permitted the queen to drag

her along the ground,
"The perjured villain," still ejaculated Elizabeth, tring to break away from that portion of her dress which the counters held in her grasp; "he shall die ere an hour bas passed, or sleep in the dampest cell of the Tower. Wretch, slave, traitress, let me go." "O, the child I think of the child, gracious madam."

" Ohlid, child! What child? detractor, calumniator, liar-I have no child. Should ten thousand tongues speak that falsehood. l'il cut them out, one by one, and fling them in the streets for dogs to feed on. What! wha! I have a child? didst thou say I gave birth to a child? Speak it again, speak it again," she oried, drawing a short poniard from her bosom, and gazing at the countess, whilst her eyes shot forth fismes of fire— " speak it again, and the lightning of Heaven

shall not annihilate thee sooner than I---The counteres trembled as she looked up and saw, evon in that dim light of approaching day, the clinched teeth and flery orbs of the infuriated queen grinning and glaring dowwnapon her, and reflected that she was the only one whom that terrible being had instrusted with the dangerous

For a moment the enraged woman seemed to deliberate, holding the dagger, pointed and ready to strike. Each gazed at the other fearfully, without averting a single glance. "Strike," said the countess, at length strike, my queen. If thou fearest me, it's time I should die. Since I have lost thy confidence, I can have nothing more to live

for." "Could I but bring myself to doubt thee," muttered the queen, still pointing the steel towards her prostrate confident. "And yet it's enfor-

"Hold," thundered a deep voice from behind; and as the queen turned to lock, the Earl of Murray leaped the hedge at a bound, and stood before her.

"Gracious Heaven, what means this?" he demanded, somewhat sternly. "Ah, the Countess of Harrington crouching beneath a naked poniard in your majesty's hand!"

The countess loosed her hold, and Elizaboth withdrew the weapon, gazing silently at the earl, like one awaking from a frightful draam.

Neither spoke for the space of a minute but stood feeling each other like statues, without life or motion. "Hegh, sirs, what a sight i" cried a second

voice from behind the hedge. "Ha, ha! the twa bastards has met again to plot the "Perdition seize thee, whoever thou art."

cried the earl, upringing from the queen's side, and darting away in search of the speaker. But he searched in vain; a faint hs, hal from the rocks beyond was all he could dete t.

When he returned, he found the queen holding a kerchief to her eyes, in her left hand, whilst the right rested lovingly on the neck of the Lady Harrington.

"Farewell, my lord," she said in a faltering tone, stretching out her hand as she spoke; "there's no time now for explanation. Keep the secret of our weakness looked up in thy on my throne; I am here no longer the breast; and for the rest, trust to our friend-

The earl knelt, and klesing the queen's hand reverently, retired without a word; and then the latter, leaning on the arm of her faithful attendant, hurried through the fields, and soon entered the palace by a secret wicket, unperceived by the sentinels.

#### CHAPTER XLI.

A week had now elapsed sines the burning of Brockton Hall, and the news of the catastrophe had begun to spread through the metropolis, and to be spoken of as something more than usually horrible, even in these intermedine times, plunge, I would tear his false heart when the firing of churches, convents, chepels and private residences of Catholic gen. try were of hourly occurrence. Rumor, which always exaggerates, gave its own coloring to the story, namely, that a simple old country gentleman, of ancient and honorable family, and nearly allied to the highest in the land, who had for a long time retired from the world, me now-know me as a woman in and devoted himself to prayer, alma-giving. whose voins no drop of tame blood ever yet and the study of sacred literature had ran; whose passions, wild as her father's, been shut up in his mansion in Worchestershire, and together with a faithful domestic, burnt to death for having refused to acknowledge the queen's spiritual suprem-Boy. Whether it was that the circumstances of the case had created an actual feeling of disgust and indignation against the perpetrators of the deed, or that the enemies of Sir Thomas Plimpton saized on it as a pretext to heap shame and infamy on the merciless upstart whom the queen's favor had elevated so much above them, it is hard to say. But certain it is, Sir Thomas was beginning to feel nuessy. In fact, he observed that, for some time past, his friends, who, but a few months before, had surrounded him, on all possible occasions, with the most officious attentions, began to grow cold of late, and many of them even to meet him with averted looks and contemptuous recognitions. The Earl of Lefcester, too, who had, up

to this time, somewhat dissembled his scorn for the son of the Sussex smuggler, lest he should offend the queen, now no longer hesitated to order him out of his way, as he passed to and from the court, and to treat him generally in the most uncourteous and insulting manner. Even the queen herself, who had made him her confident, (though, in reality, she despised the fellow, using him merely as a tool to work out her designs,) could hardly sustain him much ionger against this general and increasing contempt, and probably would have abandoned him altogether, were it not that she feared his resentment. Could she have found another equally serviceable in carrying out her plots and plans, she would probably long ago have banished him her kingdom, or despatched him,or confine him a life prisoner in the Tower, on some specious pretence, and no doubt heartily congretulated

willing to run every risk for the accumula-

preparations.

tion of wealth, and sometimes reckless and blundering as a clown in its pursuit, was yet exceedingly shrewd and clear-sighted in estimating the precise nature of his position at court, and the characters and dispositions of those with whom his office brought him into contact. He hated Leicester, and he feared him. He hated him because he was supercilious to al), but to him in particular on every occasion when he had an opportunity of being insolent. And he feared him because he was now grown to be even more powerful at court than the queen hereelf. He longed for the moment when he could effectually rain him with Elizabeth; but he felt the charge should be no trifling one, and knew, if he failed in the attempt, he must inevitably fall himself. As for the queen, he was satisfied she had no confidence in his honor; and it she trusted him at all, it was because she regarded him as the butcher's dog that protects the shambles for the sake of the garbage. Besides, he observed, of late. she began to look on him with furtive glances, sometimes put him strange quertions, that indicated her doubts and fears of his prudence and honesty, and even ventured occasionally to elicit answers intended to implicate him in serious difficulties. Still he felt safe, insamuch as she did not yet suspect him of having discovered more secrets than she thought proper to confide directly to his keeping. Had he betrayed the least knowledge of her connection with the buiden which the lady under the protection of the Earl of Lefcester had secretly conveyed on a certain night from the court, or suspected the use she was about to make of Biszlo's miniature, which he had stolen from Holyrood,-and on the back of which she herself had written the amorous couplet in the unfortunate queen's cipher, - or of any other such hazardous matter, his term of life or liberty had been short indeed. He felt, therefore that his days of court favor under so capriclous a mistress might soon draw to a close. and perhaps terminate fatally and suddenly if he did not take timely precautions. He was placed between two dangers, the avowed enmity of the sarl, and the growing distrust of the queen; and, in truth, either of them was peril enough to demand care and circum- ago I got very had, was confined to my bed spection from higher and more important for four men he, had no appetite, was personages than he was ever likely to be reduced to thin and bones, and gave up about the court. For these reasons it all hopes of ever getting well. Last was that, in defiance of every obstacle, October one of Warner's Safe Cure books he persevered in his determination of seizing on the person of the helress of Brookton, compelling her, under the queen's sanction, to marry bim, and then retiring from public life to enjoy the pleasures which but after that I regan to improve and got wealth might purchase, far from the dangers and troubles that now beset him. And it was in reality to promote this end he sometimes of late gave the queen cause for cortain misgivings about him, which, while they amounted not to a positive suspicion of his knowledge of certain secrets, yet made her begin to feel uneasy under his watchful eye, and desirous of ridding berself of his presence at the first safe or convenient opportunity.

(To be continued)

AFTER 24 HOURS OF PRAYER. Hinckley, Medina county, O., and amassed mont Central Railroad, says: "For the past considerable property, most of which was in seven or eight years my wife has been cash. He would not trust his money to a troubled with indigestion, dyspepsia, and bank, but hid it about his own premises, liver difficulties. She could eat only with seeping the biding place secret even from the greatest dietress, and her skin was covered his own family. A short time ago he told with dark colored patches. She tried physihis wife that he had hidden about \$30,000 in clans and other medicines without avail, until money, and that pretty soon he she began taking Warnen's Safe Cure and would so that in case of his death she can now eat cuything and her skin is wholly would know where to look for it. He neg. cleared up. I have also taken this remedy nation of his papers showed that he had \$335, | sure medicine." 000 in money all bidden about his premises. Mr. John B. Simpson, connected with the The most thorough search failed to reveal Auditor General's office at Ottawa, says: the biding place, and the widow began to "Two years ago I was prostrated with kiddespair. Then she was impressed with the ney difficulty, and after eight or ten months notion that if she prayed with faith the Lord treatment by one of the most prominent phywould direct her to the piece where the sicians of this city, found myself worse. I money was bidden. On Wednesday she was doubled up so I could not stand upright, prayed all day and all night. On Thursday my appetite was poor, and I was fast upon night she was impelled to go to the beehives, the read to Bright's disease. I had heard of which stood on a bench near the house, and in Warner's Safe Cure through a friend in Florithe excitement of expectation she knocked | da, N.S., and sent for some, and I immediate. over one of the hives, disclosing to her view ly began to improve under its use. I am the top of a bench with a pile of greenbacks happy to say that it has restored me to perof large denomination upon it. A search feet health and that I have used no medicine under the other hives resulted in finding a since then, which is a guarantee of its exceltotal of \$15,000. In the atternoon one of lence. I think Warner's Safe Cure is the best the family dropped a bunch of keys through | kidney medicine in the market." the barn floor, which necessitated taking up a plank to find them, and when the young man put his hand down he struck a half gallon fruit jar, which he pulled out to find partly filled with \$20 gold pieces. Other jars and a grain bag were also found containing gold and silver, and when it had all attendants, as well as others) to speak frankly been counted the total amount figured up over \$213,000. The widow was overjoyed, and in her statement to the correspondent said she believed that the discoveries were in direct answer to her pravers."

Zion's Berald, Boston, January 9th, 1884.

A TOUCHING CASE. THE LIFE OF A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN SAVED. A young and beautiful married lady residing in this city was lying at the point of death, with diphtheris, and was not expected to live but a few moments; the husbard, father and mother of the suffering lady, were by the bedside, as was also the attending physician; so certain were they of the near approach of death, that certain arrangements had already been made to meet the sad event. The father and mother were State of Maine people, and had known from childhood of the wonderful curative power of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. At the suggestion of the grief-stricken mother, the father had gone to the nearest drug store before daylight, and obtained a bottle, and when the physician arrived and stated that the loved one could not possibly live but a few moments, the mother timedly told the doctor that she had great faith in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and asked if she might give her daughter some. The doctor replied: "Certainly, if

you wish; it can do no harm.' While this conversation was taking place the young wife was gasping for breath, and it was evident that she could live but a few moments longer. But the mother quickly uncorked the bottle and gave a teaspoonful clear to her child. The effect was like magic; in an instant the passage to the lungs was enlarged, she could breathe a little easier; the mother quietly began to bathe the throat externally, and in a short time all present saw that the crisis had passed. In a few hours the patient was considered out of danger, and in a few days was well. The husband of this lady related these facts with tearful eyes, to Mr. Jennings, of the firm of I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street. He said there could be no question whatever but what this Liniment had saved his wife's life. All persons who will send their address to I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House street, Bosherself on the riddance. But to supply his | ton, Mass., may receive free, by mail, inforplace was difficult, especially at this juncture, mation of great value in respect to diphthetis, and of that young church of which thou art and to banish or despatch him was a measure and all other throat and lung troubles.

MYSTERIOUS.
THE TERBIBLE UNDERTOW THAT IS SWEEPING A PERFORM RELIABLE ARTHUR Pilmpton, though a greedy, avaricious man, AWAY 80 HARY-WELT WELL-KROWE CAMADIANS HAVE TO FAY.

> It is an unquestionable fact that thousands of people are to-day enduring the most intense torture or are afflicted by the most unaccountable symptoms for which they can assign no reason whatever. They have frequent headaches; are strangly languid; have a ravenous appetite one day and none whatever the next, and feel dull pains in various parts of the body, but they imagine it is only cold or some passing minor disorder. Indeed few people realize the presence of grave and serious dangers until they are upon them. The following experiences of wellknown people in the Province are timely and

> Mr. Arthur Auger, manager of the Northern Branch post office, Montreal, makes the following statement :- "For three years I was troubled with most soute symptome, which not only caused me great anuoyance, but endangered my life. I consulted the best physicians and lived on the strictest dist until I nearly starved to death, but without avail. My physicians fine ly told me that I could not live three months. About two years ago I learned of a remarkable remedy through a French paper, published in Maseachneetts, and I was so impressed with its value that I visited Boston, and having learned that the statements published in the papers were strictly trustworthy, I began the use of the medicine, and as a result I have become a well man, wholly through the use of Warner's Safe Cure and Warner's Safe Diahetes Care. I have recommended these remedies in a great many cases, and if taken according to directions, I know they will do all that is claimed for them,"

Mr. George Stacy, extensive nail manufacturer, No. 690 Notre Dame West, says : "1 have used Warner's Safe Cure, Safe Nervine and Safe Pills, with great benefit for chronic liver difficulty and nervousness and can cor-

dially recommend them." Mr. E. Pettitt, the jeweler, 541 Alpert street, Ottawa, gives the following account of his experience : " For the past four or five years I have been troubled with Kidney and Liver difficulty, territ is pain in my back and legs, rheumstlem, iniculty in passing fluids, sediment in the same, etc. About a year happened to fall in my way and it described my symptoms so accurately that i began the use of the baf Cure and the Safe Pills. The first few bottle - seemed to make me worre, right along quies . I am now completely restored, weigh 175 pourds, and I give all the credit to Warner's Safe Curr. I can recommend the Safe Remedies with the utmost confidence, as they raised me from the borders of the grave, and I know of their effects on others.'

G. J. Nagle, Postmaster, Book Forest, Quebec, says :- "I have used Warner's bafe Cure for Bright's Disease of the Kidneys and owe it the greatest gratitude for the fact that it has restored me to health."

Mr. A. P. Flanders, who resides at St. Harrison Bamen lived for many years in John, Quebec, and is connected with the Verinform her of ite whereaboute, Sale Pille, which completely cared her. She

Bt. Rev. Bishop Edward A. Wilson, D. D. of Ottaws, says : "I have used Warner's Baie Oure with much advantage and derived great benefit from its use, and hence unhesitatingly recommend it to my friends. I have not falled in the past or now (with my medical and impartially of its beneficial results to my se!fand others."

The above statements are from men of unquestionable verscity, and such as merit the greatest consideration. No one who is suffering from any form of physical disorder can afford to neglect even the slightest symptoms, which can be so readily controlled if taken in time, and which are so dangerous if permitted to continue.

# POST,"

The Catholic daily newspaper of Canada.

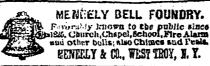
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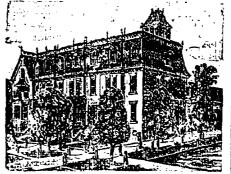
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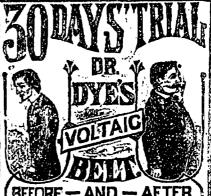
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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. Dame kebecos Max, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Louis Levy, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, duly authorized a ester en justice, has instituted an action for separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal 6th December, 1888. Montreal, 4th December, 1888.

T. & O. O. DELORIMIER, 185

(Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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WEDNESDAY......JANUABY 23, 1884.

### CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1884. THURSDAY, 24 .- St. Timothy, Bishop and

FRIDAY, 25 .- Conversion of St. Paul . SATURDAY, 26 .- St. Polycarp, Bishop and

Martyr. Evenay, 27. - Third Sunday after Epiphany. Sr. John Chrysostom, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church. Epist. 2 Tim. iv. 1.8; Gosp. Matt. v. 13-19; last Gosp.

Matt. viii. 1-13. Mosoav, 28 .- St. Raymond of Pensfort, Confessor. St. Agnes, secundo

Tereday, 29 .- St. Francis of Bales, Bishot Confessor, and Director of the Church. Apb. Marechal, Baltimore, died, 1828. WEDNESDAY, 30 .- St. Martins, Virgin and Martyr.

Hos. Mr. Mowat has secured a strong eandidate for South Oxford, the constituency rendered vacant through the illness of Hon. Adam Crooks an ex-member of the Ontario that very few Catholics had joined Government. The candidate is Mr. James Noxon, the well-known manufacturer of Ingersoil, who will prove a valuable acquisition to the party.

A CORONER in the North of England bas announced that out or 253 inquests which be held in one year in a manufacturing town, 42 were on children under a vent, who died through the absence of their mothers at work, er at the drinking saloon. The highest death rate is on Sundays, in consequence of Saturday's drunkenness.

Ms. BERNARD MORROW has been appointed Begistrar for Peterboro, Ont. This is the mentleman whose appointment the Daily Witeness opposed on the ground is being a Catholic. As the Ontart or comment has only performed a simple tot of justice in this matter, it can afford to dieregard the threats of our religious contemporary and its fanatimai correspondents.

ALTHOUGH the Courts have declared that the Mon. David Mills was elected for the constisucncy of Bothwell by a clear majority of votes, his opponent, Mr. J. J. Hawking, has met the decency to give up the seat, or even to refrain from taking a place in the House of Commons, pending the decision of the Court of Appeal. Mr. Mills has been cheated out of his parliamentary rights for one seesion, and it looks as if another session will pass over before he can enter into their en-Jeyment. It would be bad enough to have the constituency unrepresented, but it is worse to have it misrepresented.

The election in South Renirew has resulted an a decisive victory for the Liberal candidate, Dr. Dowling. The people of Ontario are evidently not yet willing that Mr. Mowat should go. It will take more than the bluster and abusive tirades of the Toronto Meil to undermine the Government. Dr. Dowling's election does not effect any change in the position of parties in the Legisleture, as he had already been elected in the same constituency at the general elections; but his increased majority strongly indicates the dayor in which the present Government is held by the people.

THE Montreal Revald is taking up the cudgels in behalf of that thing, "Fron-"thought," so called. It spends its elogations and its admiration on Mr. A. J. Reny, exemergend, for having appounced in his faretwell sermon at Zion Church that he does not believe in heli nor in the devil. The Herald 1 www considers Mr. Bray a very clever man, a ad says it is sorry that he "is leaving his church, for there is no man in Montreal to pled by the wealthy classes, while hesion. How to get them and the other fill the peculiar niche in the Temple of Good that he so well occupied." It pleases some people to imagine that there is no hell, but that won't prevent them from going there.

ME. Wast, the British Minister at Washington, appears to be getting into bad odor with the American authorities over the matter of O'Donnell's execution. The M. Y. Herald's correspondent writer that the becretary of Blate, Mr. Frelinghuyser, considers Mr. West "an impertinent bore," and to be got rid of as quickly and chosply as possible. Mr. West seems to live in a powder magazine. The great object of his life is to forestall the production of bad effacts and to prevent the unnecessary irritation of that noble beast, the Parliament Two hundred lords and as of important home industries and home labor, this right was not ignored and we had a very and justice being violated, even to serve a Our contemporary says: "If THE POST wished

who will not run to the Secretary of State the city. It was in those flourishing days the O'Donnell resolution, offered to the House erected. It is now and has been for more by Abram Hewitt, has interfered in a very than a generation empty and silent as the material degree with his usefulness. It is tomb. the intention of a number of members of Congress to introduce a resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire whether any foreign Minister has endeavored to nullify the effect of the resolution of the House of Representatives reflecting on the honor or integrity of its members, or otherwise interfere in its affairs.

TER United Kingdom Alliance, which has for thirty years carried on a vigorous campaign against the liquor traffic, has prepared the statistics of the past year, from which some idea of the magnitute of the liquor trade in Great Britain may be gathered. Thus for 1883 no less than 190,000 licenses for the sale of intoxicating drink were issued The annual turn over of this mighty vested interest is £134,000,000, or mearly \$700,000,-000. The abstainers, men, women, and children, all told, are computed by the alliance leaders to number not more than four millions out of the entire population.

Tgs male clerks in several of the Government Departments at Ottawa have a grievance. The "dudes" complain that while they have to pay postage on all parcels coming to them through the mail, no postage is charged or collected on parcels addressed to ladies in the Departments. The attention of Bir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Pope is said to have been called to the alleged discrimination. The Ministers would do a good thing by confirming the grievance, and thus teach the males not to go whimpering about the town because of the ladies enjoying a privilege which is not common to both sexes.

ARCHHISHOF LYBOH, of Toronto, received letter from Bome asking if it were true that the Freemasons' Society was recruiting large numbers of Catholics in Ontario, as reported in the Freeman's Journal. His Grace has been able to forward a very favorable answer to the Vatican. After due enquiry and investigation the Archbishop ascertained the secret society, and the Cathorics who did join were only those who had neglected their pascal duties and were otherwise irreligious, prosperity than to the eternal galvation of one for the federal authorities until they oband who looked more to worldly gain and their souls. What Archbishop Lynch says of the Province of Ontario in regard to Masonio recruits among Catholics can also be said of the Province of Quebec.

According to official statistics, the total number of Irish-born persons in England and Wales is 562 374. Some of the English journals are congratulating themselves upon the seemingly small strength of the Irish element, on their side of the channel, which these figures reveal. Nothing could be more fallacions than to assume that the Irish strength in England is represented by half a million of paraons. As a matter of fact, the Irish people in that island number between three and four millions. No distinction, for political purposes, can be made between perthat the men who have never seen Ireland are the most zealous supporters of the gives them a distinct advantage in organthere.

bleholme, which occurred last week in the city of Boston. The news of the sad event giving any particulars. The deceased gentle- exactitude. man was paster of the Catholic Parish in Ashton Under Lyne, and was here in America on a charitable mission. The Rev. Pather Crombleholme passed two years in St. be remembered as having formed one of the Itiah Canadian Pilgrimage to Rome in 1877. The deceased had many warm friends in Montreal and throughout the Dominion, and his sudden departure from this world cannot but cause them the keenest regret and grief.

DR. CAMERON, the medical officer for the which he unwittingly illustrates the evil reby respectable traders and artisans. The aristocracy have gone from the city and taken and members of Parliament resided permaonly touches at all to show how a save it a radical change all round is needed. number of apparently respectable mantions have come to be occupied by the very poor. A few figures would prove conclusively that in this respect Dublin has been a

lion's tail. Mr. West's conduct in regard to of the kind in the United Kingdom-was

Our esteemed confrere La Mineres has been misled by a cable despatch of Saturday last, which announces " that the Marquis of Lansdowne has reduced the rents of thirty of his Irish tenants from £994 to £816 per annum." Commenting on this La Minerve says: "This s fact proves once more that our Governor-General is not a tyrannical laudlord, as some have been pleased to represent him u in certain quarters."

The " fast " does not prove anything of the kind, and if La Minerve was more au courant des effastes Irlandaises, it would have known that the cable despatch from which it draws its conclusion was false. The Marquis of Lansdowne did not make the reduction in the rents referred to; it was his tenants who obtained the reduction from the Land Courts. La Minerce should know that this makes all the difference in the world. We hope it will correct its mistake. We would give our esteemed contemporary one word of advice, and it is: Let it not put its faith in every cable despatch that deals with an Irish subject, for wary often the enemy holds the cable and the truth is not in the " enemy."

SEVERAL of our esteemed Tory contemporaries have been denouncing, as mere trash and falsehood, the rumors that there was a movement on foot in Manitoba for the secession of that Province from the Dominion. owing to the ever increasing discontent of the inhabitants. How far from being more trash and falsehood" these statements are: can be judged from the answer which the Hon Mr. Norquay, Premierof Manitoca, gave to a reporter when asked " What grounds were there for the reports that it feeling in favor of stoession prevailed in Manitoba? Well," said Premier Norquay, "I do not wish to express my opinion on the extent of the feeling, not having had the opportunity of deciding. On such a question as this, you can understand that I would not wish to venture a personal opinion, and not being able yet to say whether the idea is a popular one or not. I would prefer to say nothing acout it." From this, it is clear that the people of Maniteba are determined to make the situation a warm tain the rights or privileges they demand.

Amone the English members of Parliament none is more honest and has the courage of his conviction in a more eminent degree than Mr. Joseph Cower, who sis in the House of Commons for Newcastle-on-Tyne. He is a man of great elequence, great influence, and of great wealth. Among Irishmen Mr. Cowen is almost as popular as any of the national columns of the Newcastle Daily Chronicle, of road is printed to with becoming satisfaction, House of Commons, Mr. Cowen distinguished himself as a champion of Home Rule for Ireland, and ca sons born in England of Irish parents and an opponent of coercion laws. In an adthose born on Irish soil. It is a noted fact dress to his constituents the other day, the honorable gentleman referred to the Tory charge against the Irish leaders, that they are national movement in that country, and their in league with assassins. "If that is so," birth and education in an English atmosphere said Mr. Cowen, "then the Irish people are in league with assassins. When the people are in izing and consolidating the Irish element sympathy with crime the fact condemns the law, Seven-tenths of the Irish people are of one race, religion and order of politics; three-Our readers will learn with deep sorrow of tenths are of another. The three tenths the sudden de th of the Bay. Father Orom. | monopolise the places of trust and authority and the seven-tenths protest and sgitate and would rebel, if they could." This is the Irish has just reached us through private sources, position as Mr. Cowen sees it. It would be and it simply announces the fact without difficult to put the case with more pith and

#### DR. ROSS SLOW PROGRESS.

Da. Ross, in the present mixed state of pro\_ vincial politics, finds it no easy matter to Patrick's Church, of this city, and during that form a new government on the rules of the time gave many evidences of that zeel and Mousseau Cabinet. In fact, his progress in ploty which were the characteristics of his the formation of a ministry has been so slow sacerdotal career. His wirtnes were that many believe his efforts will prove or of the Assembly to run the local Governmany, but his charity surpassed all. He will abortive, and that he will have to follow the ment under existing circumstances. His example of Mr. Masson and abandon the task. But that such will be the ultimate result of his labors is scarcely probable. Dr. Boss has announced that he will see his work through to the end, but that he is in no hurry to complete the construction of his Cabinet. He accordingly requested the members of the old Government to remain a few corporation of Dublin has made a report on days longer at their posts. It is dissensions the homes of the poor in the Irish capital, in from within his own party rather then attacks from without, that the new sults of the act of Union. A century ago, he Premier has to guard against. The Castors says the eastern parts of the city were occu. are the stumbling block to union and cothe middle and western parts were occupied wing of the Conservatives to shake hands and to march in order is the question for Dr. Ross's generalship to solve. Another their large incomes with them to spend in difficulty which the Premier has to face country in a general election. In connection London. Before the union numbers of peers and surmount, is the low state of the pronently in the Irish capital. Now, Dr Cam- | be about the hardest to fill, as it is not every eron says, there is not a single resident noble. | politician who would care to rick his useful. | necessity of recognizing the rights | the case, and not simply a Herald figment. | readers protesting in indignant terms against man in Dublis. The Doctor, being an auti- ness in its present depleted and wreaked con- of the English-speaking minority of this Nationalist, does not dwell much on dition. The situation, viewed from any Province. It would be highly injudicious to this important subject, which he i standpoint, is more gloomy than hopeful : to

THE AMERICAN WORKINGMAN.

Twanty yours ago "high protection" was

an coppressive tariff." The head of the every time there is an attempt to twist the that the Ouston House—the finest building Massachusetts Labor Bureau, Mr. Carrol D. Wright, has, after exhaustive enquiry, comcould be ascertained, the purchasing power are a few extracts from the comparative statement:

In 1860 one dollar would buy over 25 lbs. of flour; in 1881 less than 20 lbs.

In 1860 one dollar would rent a four-room tenement for 63 days; in 1881 for only 32

In 1860 one dollar would give a man board for 2½ days; in 1881 for less than 1½ days.

than 6 lbs. In 1860 one dollar would procure 312 lbs.

of coal; in 1881 only 256 lbs. Now, the average wages of the workingman or mechanic to-day are so low that they capnot possibly support him and his family with as much comfort as did the wages of a man similarly situated and employed under the old regime of a moderate tariff. The result is that the general condition of the workingman has not been bettered but, on the contrary, has become less sound and prosperous. Strikes, lockouts, vagrants paupers and tramps are more numerous today, in proportion to the population, than they were twenty-five years ago. The country has certainly increased wonderfully in wealth during this lapse of time, but this increased wealth has been distributed in such a meaner as to benefit the few and aggrandize. their fortunes at the expense of the many.

#### THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT. THE second session of the Fifth Parliament

of the Dominion was opened on Thursday

with the usual ceremonies. The speech from the Throne contains nothing new nor startling, and very little of any legislative consequence. It testifies to the fact that the Governor-General is pleased with his appointment to the Governor-Generalship. It asserts that the commercial situation or the country is on the whole stable and prosper our, sithough a good minority of the people think otherwise. The international fisheries exhibition in London is alluded to as having been a potent and effective means of making Canada's resources in this line widely known to the world. The speech informs us that sixty chapters of the Consolidated Statutes of Carada have been prepared for this session and that the work of consolidating the rest will not be corcluded before next year. We are next told that the number of immigrants who resolved to remain within the Canadian borders was somewhat in excess of that of the previous years; but there is no protest against pauper emigration, of which Canada has already had more than is desirable and more than the country can afford. The speech next deals in flattering terms party, for he is one of the best and warment | with all a Government's favorite pet, the Canatriends Ireland has on English soil. In the dian Pacific Bullway. The progress of the which he is proprietor, and on the floor of the and the promise is made that the Pacific more years. The condition of the Indian population in the North-West is affirmed to be healthy and in no need of parliamentary interference. So far the speech is taken up with superficial generalities. As for matters pertaining to legislation, it refers but to two measures of any importance to the general mass of 'the people-the Fianchise Bill and the Factory Bill. Those measures have already had the honor of a mention in last your's speech trom the Throne. It is to be hoped that this session will not be allowed to pass over without some decisive action being taken to bring both bills within the domain of legislation.

The speach on the whole is tame, commonplace and not over-burdened with serious and of the country.

#### CABINET REPRESENTATION.

Dr. Ross, who was selected by the Lieut.-Governor to form a new administration, is progressing slowly with his tack. The horonorable gentlemen is perhaps the test fitted among the members either of the Council honesty is doubted by no one, and all recognize in him sufficient ability to occupy the first position in the administration. Dr. Ross commands the confidence of both wings of the Concervative party, while he enjoys the respect of the opposition. He seems to himself with mon tried and experienced, who will place the legislative and financial interests of the Province before every other consideration. Dr. Boss must stand or fall upon the selection of his ministers. If his ministry is strong, honest, and thoroughly representative of the people, he can antiolpate a cordial support from the Legislature, and if the Legislature refuses it, he can count on being maintained by the with this question of making his Cabinet out to the Premier the absolute ignore them. The English-speaking Catholics do not want, nor do they demand, any more representation in the Government of the day than their Protestant fellow-citzens, but they

one of less glaring incapacity, some one ed among the trades and industries of prosperous than they are to-day under in that famous Cabinet. His depart-In the Mousseau government this principle of representation was cast plied a careful table, showing as nearly as saide and the English-speaking Catholics were left out in the cold. We hope the same c: a dollar in 1860 and 1881. The following | blunder will not be committed in the present instance, and that Dr. Ross will exhibit more judgment and fairness in the matter. He will find the services of the Hop. Mr. Flynn to be of undisputed advantage in the task of administering the affairs of the Government and of the Province. The presence of Mr. Fivnn in the new Cabinet would be a source of strength to it, while it would in the mean time be only a fair recognition of the rights In 1860 one dollar would buy the working- of the English speaking Catholics to Minisman 91 ibs of rotating beef; in 1881 less terial representation.

#### TEXAS WIRE FENCE WAR.

The large State of Texas is sgitated from centre to circumference by a singular exhibition of communism. The State Legislature has been convened in special session for the express purpose of enacting laws to meet the difficulties that have grown out of the " fence cutting." Large tracts of land having been inclosed with wire fences, organized bands of graziers and herdsmen systematically out down these partitions, claiming them to be unjustifiable obstructions. Not long ago nearly two hundred miles of fences were destroyed within a few days, and it is now estim-ted that the damage done to property by this vandalism aggregates the enormous sum of \$70,000,000. The whole trouble springs from the present imperfect ience and land laws. But so long as Texas persists in holding the enormous territory of 274,356 square miles an area nearly six times larger than that of New York-it will he hard to make and harder to enforce land laws that will satisfy all its citizens. After its sales for years to railroad companies and individuals (who to-day ofter 30,000,000 acres of land at from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre) the State has now 40,000,000 acres for sale at from \$2 to \$3 per sore, one-twentieth of the purchase money payable in cash and the balance payable in nineteen years at 5 per cont inter-

By the simplest management a man with money enough may acquire as many thousand acres of the public land as he pleases. And unless proper laws are made, he may fence the whole in, and in spite of preventive laws the so-called "communists" will cut his fences which cut off their privileges. The owners of stocks of cattle have in the past grown rich by grazing their cattle on other men's land, and there are still others who are desirous of getting rich in the same way. All of them are shouting for "free grass and free water" and numerous politicians side with the fence cutters. The fence cutters contend that grazing lands are common until cultivated, and that nobody has a right to fence in enormous tracts for pasturage only. In this claim they are sustained by Texas usage, although their position is clearly hostile to the accepted theories of the rights of property. The ranchmen who have purchased and fenced immense blocks of land have been more than arbitrary in setting up their boundaries. They have erected their wire barriers in unbroken lines for more than ten miles at a stretch, closing up long established highways and leaving few gates to accommodate prairie traffic and travel.

There are evidently rights and wrongs on both sides of the "fences," but under the cironmstances it is not surprising that the Texan wayfarer takes the shortest out to his destination by cutting the obstructive ience.

#### THE HERALD'S COMPLAINT.

THE Montreal Herald has a complaint to make against THE POST this morning. Our contemporary is displeased with what we have had to say lately in regard to the Mar-Important matter; it but reflects the duliness | quis of Lansdowne, and it solemnly avows that "it cannot discover the slightest sympathy with our remarks in any quarter." Well, we don't wonder at that. It is so difficult, you know, to discover anything where you have at been or can't go, and to-day the Herald, standing as it does on its last legs, is not to be found in any quarter, and, what's more pitiful, it can't get there : so, at least, an evening contemporary has openly asserted and proved on very recent occasions. Our contemporary makes the following wild and unsupported assertions:

"The statements of the Post, in the nature of attacks on Lord Lansdowns, are geen to be untrue, illogical and wholly causeless. Moreover, it is seen that the motive of these attacks is to be found outside of anything the unders and that it is his duty to surround Governor-General has said, and outside of anything he has done in his official capacity. It is not because Lord Lausdowne has made any statements in Canada which he had not a right to make, or that he has abused his position of Governor-General, that he is being attacked."

How untrue, illogical and causeless our statements were, the Herald does not attempt [ to show. It did not dare to select and quote latter. Anyhow, it is none of our funeral " even one line from any of our articles on the question to prove that what it asserted could ashamed of its progenitor the Irish Canadian be borne out by fact and reality. It calls our or vice versa. To show that the Evening criticism of Lord Lanadowne's action vincial treasury. The treasury office will thoroughly representative, we would point or speech, "an attack," but again colors and was sailing under them, we quoted it falls to show that such is Anything that we have said about the Mar- an abusive and offensive article which quis of Lansdowne is true, logical, and not our Toronto contemporary published without cause. Since his arrival in this on the Harbor Grace riots. We country we have treated His Excellency with | did not pretond to deal with the incrimisilent respect, and it was only when an infin- nated article of the Canadian, but with the ential and respectable organ of public opinion fact that its readers had to protest against it want as much, for the very simple reason | ventured to excite admiration for the Mar- vile Orange proclivities. Now the Canadian unknown in the United States. Under a that they are equally entitled to quie on false grounds, that we broke our complains that we did it another injustice by heavy sufferer by the lors of the National moderate tariff, wisely discriminating in favor it. Under the Chapleau regime clience and entered a protest sgainet truth not quoting directly and fully from its article. Brillish lion. It is the opinion in Washing | many commoners living permanently in the but not unduly stimulating any line secontable representative in the person of Governor-General's purpose. The Toronto "its readers to learn our views on the subton that the English Government ought metropolis with their families and retinues of manufacture, the masses of the work. Hon. E. J. Flynn, than whom there was not Globe, in a weak moment, proised the process of the Harbor Grace affair, why did it to recall its Minister and send some meant a vost sum annually distribut. ing people were more comfortable and a more intelligent or painstaking minister Marquis of Lansdowne as a "model "not re-publish our recent remarks under the

Irish landlord, and one with whom his Irish tenantry were so contented that they made no application to the Land Courts to fix a judicial rent." The position of the Globe was a bad one; its statements were untrue, for we showed, with book in hand, that the identical tenants had just been granted a reduction of about 20 per cent, in the exorbitant rents levied by our Governor General, and further, that our Governor-General had obtained money from the Government at 32 per cent., which he leaned to his impoverished tenants at five per cent. Under the circumstances no honesi journal would remain silent and see justice and truth trampled on for the purpose of securing a little admiration for His Expel. lency in the Queen City. To have made these facts known, the Herald terms " an attack on the Governor-General." Call it what you will, but deny it if you can. The Globe in Monday's issue acknowledges that it was wrong, and that THE POST was right and just in what it had advanced. The second and last occasion on which THE POST referred to Lord Lanedowns was when he delivered his rauper emigration speech in To. ronto. The Marquis then made him. self the public apologist of the Imperial scheme of state sided emigration, a scheme which has been and is roundly condemned on both sides of the Atlantic. We gave His Excellency, at the time, some salutary advice regarding the matter, and we hope he will he governed by it.

As the Herald grows nonsensical towards the close of its comments, asserting that THE POST IS opposed to every kind of government and is in sympathy with Canada's enemies, we have neither space nor time for the rejutation of palpable absurdities. We never kick an adversary when he is down. and we never take any further advantage of a contemporary when we find it getting of its base.

#### THE EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

During the present session of the Dominios Parliament our legislators will be called upon to discuss a measure for the better protection of labor, or, rather, of the laborers. The Factory Bill will be introduced. This bill is the most important subject that will call for the serious attention of Parliament, more important than either the Canadian Pacific Railway question or the Franchise, Upon a wise, effective and comprehensive factory bill will depend the health and morality of large masses of our population. Factory labor, when not well regulated and intelligently supervised, leads to terrible evils both of mind and body. We find is the first annual report of the Labor Inspector for the State of New Jersey a description of the foiling masses, which is as painful as it is alarming. The Inspector cays that he found everywhere that the present labor system had left indelible traces of mental and physical degeneracy in care-worn children with dwarfed bodies. He saw countless young women who were physical wrocks from being employed at an early sge for long hours amid machinery. The illiteracy of children he met in factories was shocking. Child taber has increased in a much greater ratio than adult labor, and the increase has been at the expense of the latter as it has decreased the wages of parents and soults. In many cases wages have been so reduced that parents are forced to call upon their children to help them to maintain their homes.

What has thus been the sad experience of our American neighbors is fast becoming that of our Canadian homes. Children are is factories that ought to be at school. Young girls are placed at work in the most vicious atmosphere, where decency and modesty are comparatively unknown. The result of these injurious associations and of excessive labor cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the community at large. Our members of Fat. liament can therefore see that they have a solemn duty to perform in recting out the evils of our labor system and in regulating it for the common interests and benefit of the people and of the country. Canada cannot afford to grow prosperous on the moral and physical wreck of so many of the rising generation who fill our factories and all other workshops.

#### ORANGEISM IN "THE EVENING OANADIAN." THE new Orange Blossom of Toronto says

we did it an injustice in reterring to it as the Canadian instead of the Evening Canadian. Our conforaporary is afraid that in calling it simply "The Canadian" our readers would get it mixed up with the Irish Canadian. We don't see that there could be much harm in "the mixing," for there is but little difference t tween the two-the Irish Canadian and the Evening Canadian-for what goes into the former largely comes from the the Evening Canadian wants to disown or la Canadian had really holsted the Orange from a letter addressed to it by one of its

shead of 'party processions,' where the en-" tire matter was reviewed from an impartial standpoint?"

As we did not have the article at our command at the time, we were unable to do so. But in the light of the evidence which we have received from Newfoundland bearing on the riots, the article only appears the mere abusive, insolent and unfair.

We could not expect worse from the Grange Sentinel than the following which disgraced the columns of the Canadian :-

" Party processions are entirely out of place in Canada, and should not be permitted, as they only serve to engender ill feeling between rival factions. As they are permitted, however, by the laws which govern ur, the law-makers should see to it that they can be carried out without fear of andria, Egypt, for services rendered during molestation. The attack on the Orange procession in Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, seems to have been a most cold-blocded affair, and the action of the mob of rowdies who attacked the Orangemen on their way to church will, we doubt not, be deprecated by Catholics everywhere. To shoot down a number of unarmed men was a cowardly act, and we sincerely hope the murderers will be speedily brought to Justice. We are told the Orange banners were trampled upon and a green fing substituted for them, but we can see no good object which this will accomplish. It will only probably result in the Orangemen attacking the first procession of Catholics which takes place in Harbor Grace, and very likely more blood will be spilled. Ii, however, the law permits these processions, punishment swift and sure should be meted ent to those who attack them in such a cowardly manner as did the mob at Harbot Grace. Mob law is a curee to any country where it obains, and it should be suppressed with an other clergymen were present. fron hand. In Ireland, where Orange and Green processions were first organized, the efforts of pure minded patriots to scoure redress for the wrongs of the people have been seriously retarded by just such men as fired on the Orangemen at Harbor Grace. Let us have no more processions, and we will have no more Hackett murders, or no more discovery of the operations by the sexton. Orangemen shot down as were the unfortunate men who lost their lives at Harbor

We kope the Evening Canadian is satisfied with the length of the quotation from he lang large numbers of Oatholics in this provarticle. Such a barefaced micrepresentation ince as reported in the Freemason's Journal of facts and one-sided comments have seldom | and that he had answered that very few had occurred in the most anti-Irisis and anti-Catholic sheet as are contained in that it religious, who looked only to worldly gain article of the Canadian, which has the effect- and not to the eternal salvation of their souls. ery to assert that "It raviewed the riots from an impartial standpoint." The Canadian displays all the zeal of a convert in the advocacy of its new faith.

THE following gentlemen have consented to act as agents in their respective localities for THE Post and TRUE WITNESS, and are empowered to entoll subscribers and collect | Church were very imposing and largely atsubscriptions:-J. H. Morris, Bleinham, Ontario; B. Ingoldsby, Lockton, Ontario; N. Maihiot, Chambly Canton, Quebec.

" HIGH MOBALITY OF FREE-

THINKERS."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR SIB,-While perusing the columns of an evening contemporary I came across a report of the " Pioneer Freethought Club," and curlosity led me to read it through-not. ble favors which it has conferred on monkind. If much harm is done, even when the utterance of such opinions is confined to the nairow circle of the sympathisers of freethought, how much more when a newspaper disseminates them, thereby giving to the young ample material for the foundation of an atheistic belief. Human nature is very weak, and, unless the young mind is suctained by that glorious faith which the Catholic Church upholds and leaches, it is apt to flounder in the waves of athelem, freethought, and other kindred pools, ready to grasp the shadow of a bellef which holds eternal oblivion as the soul's hereulter. These are men alming at the regeneration of society, who hold that the function of religion is now utterly decayed, that there is no more use for it, that it must inevitably grow more and more effete until it shall no longer ratain an existence amongst us. But how, may I ask, are they to attain that high state of morality to which they aspire without the controlling aids of religion? Voltaire, atheist and freethinker, held the opinion that man was a very poor thing, and that he should seek to erect himself above himself was sheer charlatenism. If so, the prospect of freethinkers in attaining high morality must look rather dubious, for the world can ever distinguish between the showy glisten of the tiniel and the mellow lustre of the true gold. I would ask those enterprising pioneers to leave their dupes one consoling thought amidst the many of which they would deprive them-viz., faith in the promises of One alone among mankind whose morality was divine in its origin, and who has said, "Every one that shall confess me before men I will also confess him before my Father who is in heaven.'

Apologizing, Mr. Editor, for trespassing on your valuable time and space,

I remain J. V. D.

Montreal, Jan. 18.

## THE LATE JOHN McLEOD.

At a meeting of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence, Benevolent and Literary Society of Acadia Mines, held the 14th day of January, 1884, the following resolutions were adopted :-

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty God to take to himself one of our best and most respected members; one whom we all cherish in our hearts with price, John McLeod,

Resolved,—That we, the members of St. Bridget's Total Abstinence, Benevolent and Literary Society, tender to the parents and relatives of our lamented brother our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their affiction and bereavement, and we earnestly pray God that he may give them strength to bear their sorrow with Christian patience and humility.

Resolved,-That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents of our late brother, and also be insorted in the Montreal TRUS WITNESS, St. John Freeman and Colones-

Committee on Besolutions :- D. C. Sheehan, Azistin O'Connor, Frank Mahem.

#### READ THIS.

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

## CATHOLIC NEWS.

Mgr. Carberry, the new Bishop of Hamilton, will leave Rome for Canada on the 17th of February next.

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, is in Quebec, and visiting the government departments and public institutions.

The Catholic presbytery at Bayou Du Large, La., was burned on Sunday morning. Father Constarot perished. It is not known whether the fire was socidental or incendiary.

It is reported that the Most Beverend Dr. Moran, Bishop of Ossory, recently named for the archbishopric of Sydney, N.S.W., has been summoned to Rome by the Vatican to be created a cardinal. The Queen has decorated a Franciscan

the war last year, and also during the time cholers was so prevalent in that city. A new society has been formed in England called the Catholic Gregorian Association, whose object is to encourage the singing of secred music. Cardinal Manning and the

Blahop of Southwark are the patrons of the a-sociation. There will be a religious profession at the Ben Pasteur Convent, Sherbrooke street, on the 24th instant, when a large number of young ladies will take the first vowe. His Lordship, Bishop Fabre will officiate at the ceremony, which will commence at 8 O'clock

B.m. The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe celebrated on Wednesday last the eight enth anniversary of his consecration. His Lordship officiated portifically at the Cathedral, assisted by Very Boy. J. A. Gravel and Boy. Mesers. Pinos and O'Donnell, and cures Blohard, St. Pierre and Cormier. A large number of

An attempt to steal the remains of the late Bight Ray. B. V. Whelav, Bishop of the dio-cess of Wheeling, W. Va., in the Cathollo church, from the vaultin Mount Calvary cemetery, was discovered and prevented. The object was to secure a reward for the remains. The theft was prevented by the acoldental

A circular was read on Sunday from Archblehop Lynch in all the Roman Catholic churches in Toronto, stating that he had recoived a letter from Rome asking if it were true that the Freemason's society was recruitjoined, and those only who had neglected their parcal communion and were otherwise The circular pointed out the penalties for joining that forbidden society.

#### THE APOSTOLIC DEFEGATE.

His Excellency at the Jesuit Church Yesterday—Address from the Papal Zunaves—The Reply.

Last Sunday being the feast of the Holy Name of Jesus, the services at the Jesuit tended. At High Mass His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Turgeon, Rector of St. Mary's college; and B.v. Father Loner. gau, cf St. Bridget's, and Bev. Father Moreau, of St. Bartholomew's, acted at deacou and sub-deacon cf offics. The sermon of the day was delivered by the Rev. Father The choir sang, with an efficient Ponche. string band accompaniment, Fauconier's burntiful Mass E, which produced a grand effect. At the offeriory, Mon. H. St. Plerre rendered Wondol's Jesu, re refugium nostrum, be a cois. Gounod's Marche de Pie IX was fully sustained the good reputation which that she the choir has gained.

to the library of St. Mary's College, and was there presented with an address by forty of the Papal Zonaves, who were present in full uniform. Mr. Gustave Drolet, President of L'Union Allet, read the address, which was na iollows:

To His Excellency Monsignor Smeulders, Apostolic Delegate of the Vatican to Can-ala:

Vol. t Exceptency.—It is with an indescribable glossine that the Canadian Papal Zouaves salute the arrival in our Province of the line-trious ambassador which His Holiness the Papa: King has chosen to represent him among

All people go forth to meel Your Excellency, as much to honour in your person a man eminent in science as well as in virtues, as to show their devotion to the great cause you represent it is natural that we soldiers of Pius IX should wish to approach the representative of the Holy See, which we have served with so much love.

It is natural that we soldiers of Pius IX should wish to approach the representative of the Holy See, which we have served with so much love.

It is the first time since the sacreligious events of 1870 that it is given to us to receive the visit of the representative of the great and illustrious Pius IX, the immortal Leo XIII. This is then a great occasion which is offered us, your Excellency, to renew in your hands our promises of fidelity, lovalty and devotion to the Papal King, to the cause of the Church and to express our wish always to remain in accord with the Tlara.

Since the day when Pius IX hoisted the white flag on the walls of Rome before the murderous fire caused, which your Excellency braved like the most courageous of our chaplains, we have sought to perpetuate in our country the old and pure traditions of our brave regiment. With cres fixed on Rome as on a luminous become we still await the signal to fly to the aid of the Eternal City.

Furture an audience forever memorable, which was accorded to us by Pope Pius IX., to sgreat Pontiff blessed us, saying that there was an old prophecy to the effect that "the salvation of the Papacy would come from America." We had hoped to be the vanguard of this army of salvation, but God willed it otherwise, but that which the fathers were most called upon to do, perhaps Providence will permit our sons to accomplish, for where we have passed, there will puss our children.

The nineteenth century is a century of surprises. It is only thirteen years since the oldest and most respectable elective monarchy in Europe, the temporal power of the Popes, was overthrown, robbed and pillaged of its patrinony by the descendants of the oldest reigning family on the continent, the House of Savoy.

This house, founded by Humbert of the White Hends, which furnished saints to the Otherch, sovereigns to the whole of Europe, and princes who went to war like heroes, lived like monks, and died like marryrs, will probably have another Humbert to close its history and seal its fate.

tole."

As has been said by a great and illustrious sorvant of the Papacy, "the word is to men, but the hour is to God." We will wait then, till that hour has sounded and we will all be ready at the ory of "Dicu le vent" to once more tread in the paths of honour and devetion.

ness the Pope, accepted their expressions of 'usual.

fidelity and devotion, and said that he hoped God would not ask the actual aid they had offered once more. In regard to the prediction, according to which the salvation of the Pope would come from America, His Excellency admitted that they were the vanguard of the army of salvation, nor did he think that they had failed. He assured them that God had accepted their devotion and would reward them. His Excellency hoped that the solution of the religious question would be arrived at in a more pacific manner. He had first seen the Zouaves at the Pla gate of Rome when the sacreligious attack was made, and they semained until peace was signed. He recalled the fact that he had, seen their comrades on

St. Peter's Square, with tears trickling down their cheeks, while preparing to leave Rome, and heard the Roman mob shout to them to go home. He had since seen that very people crushed under heavy taxation, with Brother, the Rev. Manuel Heners, of Alexcommunism spreading through every section of society, and now they lock back regretfully to the paternal government of the Pope. As to the royal family of Italy, we should pray God that he would so dispose matters that they would escape the eternal vengeance. In conclusion he said :- "There are two powers in Europe might and right. At present might governs right, but I hope that before long things will be re-established in their normal condition.

> The imposing services closed with solemn Benediction, after which His Excellency re-

Let us pray that they may."

CATARRH .- A new rearment whereby a permanent cure is effected in from one to three applications. Particulars and Treatise free on receipt of price. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canads. 13-tf

#### BELIGION AND LOVE.

A BOHANCE OF THE BELLEVILLE CONVENT SORROR. Among those who escaped from the burning Immaculate Conception convent, at Belleville, last Saturday night, says the St. Louis Republican, was a very pretty young lady, an orphan from one of the interior villages of Illinois, who is now lying in one of the wards of the St. Elizaboth hospital, Belleville, recovering from injuries she sustained in jumping from a third-story window. Although in moderate circumstances, her beauty and amiable disposition have won for her many ardent admirers, and among them several wealthy young men, who have sued for her hand. All of these lovers, with the exception of one, the son of one of the wealthiest merchants in East St. Louis, were unsuccessful in their sults, and even he, in pressing his claims oncountered obstacles which for a time threatened to prevent him from leading her as to the amount of insurance of each loser, to the altar. While she was visiting the but agree as to the total amount. The friends of the young man in question in East St. Louis, he met her and fell

#### MADLY IN LOVE WITH HER

and she reciprocated. He was about to prepose marriage when his father, learning she was a Protestant, objected to the match, say- gangs at work clearing a passage for ing that any son of his who married any other traffic. The less said about the efthan a Catholic girl would be disinherited. The unhappy lover called on the young lady and laid all the facts before her. She said that she had no objections to becoming a Catholic. The lover was happy again. It was decided that she should fenter the Catholic Convent at Believille. When she informed her guardian that she had de When termined to change bor faith and spend the remainder of the year in the Immaculate Conception Convent, that individual, who happened to be an uncompromising Protestant, refused to furnish the money necessary for her expenses while at the institution She informed her lover of her predicament, of gratitude to its founders for the inestime. Performed before Mass, and Mendelssohn's whereupon he volunteered to pay her tuition. singing throughout the whole service was was finally prevailed upon to allow the young randard in the usual superb manner and man to foot her bills with the understanding

#### WOULD RECOME HIS WIFE

After High Mass His Excellency proceeded immediately after she had graduated. She accordingly entered the convent about three months ago and remained there up to the time of last Saturday night's fire. After she had jumped from the third story of the burning building a young man picked her up and carried her to his home in Belleville, where he watched over her and did all he could to restore her to consciousness. She was subsequently removed to the hospital, where the young man has since called on her quite frequently. It is said that he has failen desperately in love with her. The young lady wears upon one of her fingers an engagement ring, placed there by her East St. Louis lover, but her latest victim entertains hopes of being able to gain her hand. She still remains faithful to the young man who placed her in the convent. however, and for that reason as she recovers from her iningles a wedding in high life is likely to take place in East St. Louis. The friends of her rescuer extend to him their sympathy,

#### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The following gentlemen have been appointed directors of the Vercheres Agricultural Society :- A H Bernard, for the Village of Varennes; A Archambault, for the Parish of Varennes; Alphonse Obsgnon, Vercheres; Laurent Hubert, Contrecour; L J Cartler, ing above the red on the 'ould sod.' [Ap-8t Antoine; J Bte Beaudry, St Marc; Henri plause,] And it will come. The titled Prefontaine, Beloil; L N Handfield, St classes in England will soon have to choose Theodosie, and J P H Carbonneau, St Julie. one of two things—to go to work or to stave. held at St Theodosie a few days ago, Mr L J Cartier was elected President; Mr A H Barnard, Vice-President; Mr Felix Voligny, Secretary-Treasurer; and Mr J N A Archambault, Honorary President.

At a late meeting of the Chembly Agricultural Society the following directors were appointed :- Messrs Alfred Williams, Louis Brosseau, Basile Lamarre, Thomas de Grosbois, Antoine Boutdon, Henri Menard, Basile Daignault, Charles Masse and Albert Quinn. Mr Alfred Williams was elected President; Mr Louis Brosseau, Vice-President, and Mr Louis Trudeau, Secretary-Treasurer.

At a late meeting of the County of l'Assomption Agricultural Society, the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Mess:s P A O Archambault, I Assomption; Ludger Pauze, l'Epiphanie; Jos Bouthiller, St Sulpice; Absolom Thouin, Repentigny Edouard Lachapelle, St Paul l'Ermite ; Narcisse Lamarche, Lachensie; Jos Broilist, Mascouche; Jos Archambault, St Lin; Boch Tellier, St Boch. Mr Archambault was, at a subsequent meeting of the directors, elected President, Mr Pauze, Vice-President, and Mr T J A Masson, Secretary-Treasurer.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY.

The train leaving Montreal for St. Jerome at 10.45 a.m., and the one leaving St. Jerome at 2.00 p.m. for Montreal will be discontinued on and after Tuesday, Jenumy 22nd, 1884. The 7.10 c. m. train from St. Jerome to Montreal, and the 5.00 p.m. train from Mont-His Excellency, in the name of His Holi- real to St. Jerome will continue to run as

#### GREAT FIRE IN CORNWALL. HALF THE TOWN IN PLANES—AM INSPRICENT

TIRE SERVICE-A LIST OF THE AUFFERENS. CORNWALL, Jan. 22,-At 1.10 this morning a fire broke out in the kitchen of the Commercial Hotel, corner of Pitt and First streets. The outbreak was noticed by Mr. A. V. Macmilian, collector of customs, who lives next door. He at once rushed to the hotel, and with great difficulty aroused the inmates, having to force in the door for that purpose. The siarm spread rapidly throughout the house and the guesta and servants were enabled to escape, most of them having little beyond the clothing which they hastily ac-sumed. Among the former was Mr. Chisholm, Suskim and Sinkat. barrister, who is in teeble health, and who was with difficulty rescued. The proprietor,

Mr. A. B. Macdonald, had not time to put on his clothes, but carried them out and completed his toilet on the sidewalk. The alarm was promptly sounded, but some time elapsed before the fire brigade with their steamer arrived on the some. The ice in the canal was very thick and a delay ensued while it was being out through to reach the water. Meantime the fire spread to the new brick wing of the Commercial, the ground floor of which was occupied by N. Phillips, dry goods, and Dr. Pringle, drugs. The stocks in both premises were removed, but placed across the street, so that when he flames burst through the front windows. the goods caught fire and were consumed. The next to fall a victim was the splendid brick block opposite occupied by Kirkpatrick Broz, D. McRae, Turner & Son, G. H. Weagant, dentist, Masonic lodge, St. Jean Baptiste Society, W. Ohisholm, barrister, Catholic Benevolent Society, and Odd Fellows' lodge. To the north the flames caught on the building occupled by W. B. Thompson, druge, Farlinger & Armstrong, grocers, and McAdam, confectionery works and dwelling. All these pre-

mises were completely destroyed and hardly

any of the contents were saved. Particulars

of losses and insurance will follow.

LATER. The following is an estimate of the losses : -Adams estate, owners of the Commercial Hotel, \$8,000; A. B. McDonald, on furniture and stock, \$5 000; Dr. Pring!e, drugs, \$3,000; N. Phillips, dry goode, \$5,000; W. B. Thompson, drugs, \$5,000; J. McAdams, confectionery works and shop, \$3,000; J. K. Mc-Donald, tine, \$700; Kirkpatrick Bros., dry goods, on building, \$8,000, on stock, \$20,000; D. Mckae, grocer, building, \$5,000, and stock, \$6,000; N. Turner & Son, hardware, building, \$7,000, and stock, \$12,000; Farlinger & Armstrong, grocers, \$2,500; Miss De-rochers, milliner, \$500, on which the insurance amounts to about \$32,000, principally in the Royal, Lancashire and Queen's insurance agents are reticent losses by theft from the stocks left exposed on the streets before daylight were numerous. The police are now at work hunting up the offenders. Pitt street is blocked by the fallen debris, but Mayor Kirkpatrick, although himself the heaviest sufferer, has the corporation ficiency of the fire apparatus the better. The men are worthy of all piaise. The following suffered loss by removal: -E. H. Brown, M. G. Carey, McIntyre & Campbell, W. H. Dunkin, H. Pitts, D. Mc-Millan, W. J Wagoner, Mrs. Davis, D. Mc-Donell, A. T. Porteous. The Freeholder newspaper, Baptlet church meeting rooms, is a total loss, Young Men's Obristian Association, Ross Brothers, Campbell Brothers, T. Castonguay, D. Carpenter, Cameron & Mac-Donald, Ottawa Hotel, A. Jacobs, besides a few minor losses by lodgers, &c.

#### IN FATHER WALSH'S MEMORY.

DRESTER REPORT THE MANUATTAN READER THE IRI!H NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, Jan. 22 .- The Manbattan Branch of the Irish National League held a memorial meeting last night at Brevoort Hall, 156 East Fitty-fourth street. Resolutions commemorative of the death of the Boy. Lawrence Walsh, late Treasurer of the Land League, were read by Major Haggerty,

and were adopted. Dr W B Wallace said that fi the American. Irle's did not grow cool in the support of the cause, many of them would live to see Ireland wring from England the right to make her own laws, "We Irish," he said, "can tell the American politicians, Democrats and Republicans, that without us they can't be elected, and we will tell them in the coming election that we are not freetraders, and that we will not vote to let a pound of English goods come in here free of duty to compete with American free labor." (Applause) The name of Minister Lowell was received with hisses from all parts of the house, and the speaker said: "That's not necessary. He does not represent the policy of the nation. He is only a Minister. He represents the policy of a few politicians, that of the detested Frelinghuysen and others."

Col. F. A. Conkling expressed his sympathy for the cause of Ireland. He said : Aithough I have not a drop of Irish blood in my veine, still I love Ireland, and I can venture to assert that no man in this assembly prays more devoutly than I for her freedom. and that I may live to see the green floating above the red on the 'ould sod.' [Ap-At a subrequent meeting of the above Board, [Laughter and applause.] The blow which is to be dealt to the aristocracy of England will come from this country; it will come from the wheat fields of our Western prairies; from the inability of England, under her tyrannical form of government, to compete with us in agricultural production. hope and mainstay of a free country is a landed democracy.

Ex Senator Fitzgerald was the last speaker.

#### THE SOUDAN REVOLT.

Baker shows considerable adroitness in working simultaneously on the pockets, the superstitions and the bloody fends of the Arabs. He has succeeded in bribing some of them and in getting others excommunicated. Through his machinations others are clearing the route to the beleaguered garrison by cutting each other's throats. He cannot advance. however, until the arrival of Zebehr and his black troops. That worthy is taking his time. The policy of Gladstone, meantime, continues to siternate between hesitation and abrupt resolve.

The Sun's London despatch says :- "Khartoum has become the most important city in the world to the Gladstone Cabinet. Whether its garrison is saved or massacred, it is the central political interest of the hour, and it apparently involves the life or death of the English ministry. Reports are contradiotory as to the chances of the city, but their general purport is gloomy. Below the fron-tier fixed by the English Cabinet there are scattered 43,000 soldiers, and as many thoncand civilians. Six thousand camels at least tain through them 30,000 floring, with which

Khartoum have already been out off and the Madhi is reported to massacre freely. The Nile is blocked both north and south of the doomed city. Hosts of Arabs are swarm. ing toward it, and inside a good half of the population believe in El Mahdi. Who shall help us; we are described are the words of a Original Was to scome a reward the foreign government which is involved in their fate. Provisions are getting scarce. Twenty-five thousand rebels stand between

#### Telegraphic Summary

FOREIGN AND CANADIAN NEWS.

The Hamilton Tribune is to be sold on Jan. 30th by tender. Reports that a financial crisis exists in

France are denied. An ice-bridge has formed over the St. Lawrence at Quebec.

New and rich phosphate discoveries have been made in North Carolina. Reports to a New York commercial agency

anticipate a good spring trade, Wm. S. Guion, of the steamship firm of Williams & Guion, has failed.

Massachusetts cotton mills are giving notice of a reduction of wages on the 1st and Onesime Loranger and of Mr J M. prox. In the case of Bradlaugh vs. Newdegate

M.P., the court has awarded £100 damages and costs. The opening of the New Branswick Legislature will take place on Thursday, 28th

February. The repairs of the Carillon dam were re-

A scheme has been submitted to the Porte for a ship rallway from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

The election of Hon. Mr. Rose, Minister of Education of the Untario Government, is to be contested.

The Toronto inland revenue inspector has seized 300 coal oil barrels because the stamps were not effaced.

N.B., the last week in February for the dee. patch of business. The mediation of America between China

and France after the capture of Bachich is considered certain. An election under the Canada Temperance Act will be held in the County of Yarmouth,

N.S., on March 6th. It has been proposed by Paris communists of Toronto, died or Salveray, January 12th. The decreased, which is lived there since 1831, after the siege of Paris.

The Quebec Fire Assurance Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the first February next. The tolar yield of the gold mines of Nova

Scutta during 1883 was 14,800 ounces, the .000,000\$ troda galed enlaw

vania iron ore miners, wages having been cut down to 65c and 75c a day. sidering the advisability of giving aid to the

unemployed workmen of Paris.

Dr. Dowling, Liberal, has been elected for

citizens to enjoy the same school privileges as white children. Queen Victoria la able to take short walks,

but cannot stand upon her feet longer than a few minutes at a time. Her health otherwise is unaffected.

The jury in the case of Wm. Wolfi, at London, Eng., charged with having explosives in his possession, were unable to agree and have been discharged.

Lamontagno, in gaol in Bathurst, N.B., for the murder of his cousin, is a lunstic, and it is feared unless he is speedily removed to an asylum he will not live.

Two meetings were held yesterday in Paris in furtherence of the proposition to revise the Constitution and speaches were delivered in favor of a social revolution.

Placards have been posted in various parte of Paris summoning the people to make a demonstration and compal the Chambers to accede to the popular demands. The London Post says five packages of

dynamite were found in a tennel through which the Prince of Wales was to pass on a railway journey on Tuesday last. At a meeting of the Yarmouth, N.S., Marine Insurance Association a supplementary account was presented which showed a balance

of \$18,980 against the association. Flizgerald, one of the auflerers from the Humber railway accident, lies in the hospital getting weaker and weaker, and but faint

hopes are held out of his recovery. The public weigh houses in Quebec for weighing coal are to be closed and the officials dismissed on the first of February, the

coal by-law having been declared filegal. Rugo Schenck, recently arrested at Vienna for murdering four women, after having obtained their money under promises of merriage, has confessed. He had planned five murders for the last week, expecting to obwould be required to relieve them, and a he intended to escape to America.

dollar for every cent the Khedive can DESECRATING A PRELATE'S GRAVE. afford. Soveral small garrisons gouth of ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE BODY OF STHEP WHELAS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Jan. 21, 1884 -A desperate at tempt was made Thursday night to steal the body of Bishop Whelan, who died in 1874, from Mount De Chantal Cemetery. The letter just received from the town. Baker the return of the remains and the Pasha at Suskim has almost as momentous a attempt was only prevented from suctack in rescuing the garrison and the women ceeding by the accliontal discovery of the and children of Sinkat, and the prestige of operations. The attempt was made on the foreign government which is involved Thursday night, but owing to the security of the vault the work was interrupted by daylight. The ghoule replaced everything nestly, intending to return the succeeding night and complete the job. The sextor, by a mere accident, discovered that the vanit had been tampered with, and since this discovery a guard has been kept in the chapel at night, and the thioves have not returned. The vault will be made absolutely burglar-proof.

#### OBITUARY.

We are sorry to have to announce the death of Abbe Olement Afford Loranger, which took place the synthemoon, from inflammution of the image contracted a fortnight ago white crossing the ice bridge on his way to visit the sick. His loss will be greatly felt by the clergy of the dicess. He was 57 years old and had been at Lanorate for the past 24 years. The deceased was a brother of the Hon. Judges Thomas Loranger, Q.O. His funeral took place on Monday at 9 s m., from Lanorate, and Mgr. Fabre efficiated at the church. Abbe Loranger was born at Ssinte Anne de Yamachiche, and received his education at the College of Nicolet and at the Montreal College. He was ordained priest in this city in December, 1851, by Mgr. Laurget and eccupied the posicommenced on Monday on an artificial struc- tion of Vicar at St. Aughan and at Berthier, and subsequently was cure at Ste. Juliagne, from September, 1853 to September, 1856, when he was transmitted to Ste. Marthe, in which place he remained till 1859. During the many years he had charge of the parish of Lauoraie he was not idle; he but the finest church on the North Shore built bosides a commercial college which is under the direction of the Visitette Brotums, ad a convent. He me is a trip to Rome and The legislature will mest at Fredericton, he intended to take part to the prigrimage organized by Abbe Preverence. He relenged to the Society of One Mass.

Commedore Timothy A. Hunt, U.S.N., died at New Haven, Conn., on January 21st, aged 75

Rev. L. J. Fictcher, of the Universalist Church, died at Franklyn, Mass., on January 20th. He formerly preached in Eufface.

Mr. Antoine Robillard, who settled in Ottawa in 1827, father of Mr. H. Robillard, M. P. P., for the County of Bussell, and Dr. Bobillard, the Cit/Health Officer, On Formanuary 18th, aged 87. The deceased's wife, aged 83, is still fiv-

ing. The news of the fatal accident to Mr. John P. C. Burpee, on the Boston & Albany Ralicrond, at Boston, on the morning of January 14th, crosted a profound impression to St. John, N.S. Mr. Burpee left the latter city on the previous Tuesday for New York, and was returning home of the interpretation of Paris.

A daily thisgraph news bulletin is about to be established between Meat Cove on Cape. The news of the fatal accident to Mr. John P.

Breton, and the Magdaian Islands.

The Crotian Diet has been adjourned by a royal decree, owing to the recent scandais and the excitement among the people.

Joseph Delislo, of the Quebec detective force, was accidentally shot yesterday by Sergeant Jaibert, of the city police force.

The Presslar, Diet has rejected a motion to

The Prussian Diet has rejected a motion to restore three abrogated clauses of the censtitution referring to the Ottholic Church.

The police in St. Petersburgh are carefully examining the basements of houses and alleys in the vicinity of the initiohkoff raisee.

Erskine Presbyterian Church, Toronto, was completely destroyed by fire yesterday afterteneon. Loss \$29,000: insurance \$20,000.

Dr. Domitics Liberal has been elected for

Dr. Dowling, Liberal, has been elected for Scuth Renirew by 265 majority, over Mr. Devine, with Griffith and McNab to hear from.

The medals and diplomas awarded to the Nova Scotla Exhibitors by the International Fishery Commission have arrived in Halifax.

It is stated that the Obinese commander has ordered the Chinese at Bachibh to withdraw twenty-five leagues to the northwest.

The U. S. committee on appropriations have decided to report a bill appropriating a sum necessary to fit out a Greely relief expedition

Arthur Hamilton, commercial traveller for Kirg & Brown, Toronto, left his house hurriedly while partially dressed, and has not been seen since.

The Halifax City Council has passed a resolution permitting the children of coloured citizens to enjoy the same school privileges as white children. Mr. William Cameron, business manager of

#### • • • RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSIONS.

A Religious Reception was held on Friday at the Ville Marte Convent of Noire Dame, when the following five ludies professed:—Miss Pelletier, taking the name in religion of Sister St. Mary of the Saviour; Miss Besudoin, in religion Sister St. Placide; Miss Besiadins, in religion Sister St. Iphegenie; Miss Besiadins, in religion Sister St. Virgelia; Miss Gailloux, in religion Sister St. Kmillenne.

The following fourteen ladies took the holy habit: Miss Lavose, taking the name in religion of Sister St. Femmelie; Miss Remmillord, in religion St. Marie Omer; Miss Remmillord, in religion St. Marie Omer; Miss Remmillord, in religion St. Helene Auxere; Miss Bolsvett, Bister St. Godefroy; Miss Laberge, Sister St. Marie Melanic; Miss Cloudier, St. Marie Islore; Miss Decarle, Sister St. Barbe; Miss Fontin, Sister St. Marie Sophie, Miss Different, Sister St. Marie Sophie, Miss Different, Sister St. Marie Rilse; Miss Olivier, Sister St. Arcadius; Miss Collins, Sister St. Marie Xaverine; Miss Roux, Sister St. Peter the Apostle; Miss Roux, Sister St. Peter the Apostle; Miss Roux, Sister St. Peter the Apostle; Miss Roux, Sister St. Aphonse.

Mgy. Fabre officiated at the ceremouy, and the sermon, which was most impressive, was preached by the Rev. Father Legare, of l'As-

the sermon, which was most impressive, was preached by the Rev. Father Legare, of l'Ascomption. The following reverend gentiemen were also present: Fathers Marechel, Tranchemontagne, Desmarais, St. Louis Beaudoin, Brouillet, and Decarie.



# DOMINION PARLIAMENT

FIFTH PARLIAMENT \_ SECOND SES-SION.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONS. OTTAWA, Jan. 17. The second session of the fifth Parliament of Canada was opened at 3 o'clock this aftermoon by His Excellency the Governor-General with the usual formalities. The members of the House of Commons having assembled at the tap of Black Bod's stick, the usual rush was made for the Senate Chamber, where the

livered :-Hon. Gentlemen of the Benate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

following speech from the throne was de-

In fulfilment of the important trust committed to me by Her Mojesty, I have recourse for the first time to your advice and assistance. It is a source of the deepest personal satisfaction to me that I should have been called by Her Majerty to an office which, as her representative, I am enabled to take part in the public affairs of the Dominion and to of the honorable duties which you are about to approach. I rejoice to learn that although the last harvest has been less productive than its predecessors, and although there are indications that the rapid expansion of your commerce has to some extent been followed by overtrading, the general condition of the Dominion is such as to justify me in congratulating you upon its prosperity. The marked success attained by Canada at the International fishery exhibition must be very gratifying to you, and has, I doubt 1 ot, been of great service in showing to the world the wealth of our fisheries and the extent of our marine industries and resources.

#### THE COMEOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES.

The commissioners appointed by my predecessor for the purposes of consolidating the Statutes affecting the Dominion have pursued their tack with diligence, and I am enabled to lay before you for examination about 60 chapters of the proposed consolidation. The remainder of the work will be prepared, and the whole of it revised during the present There are to-day in Glengary some three year, so that the final report will be ready at thousand who can disclose the secrets of their your next session for your approval. The consciences in the tribunal of penance only number of

to Canada during the past sesson has, I am the administration of the Sacraments. glad to say, been greater than in any previous year, and is a proof that the better Canada is known the more it is valued by those seeking a home in the new world. The arrangements are in progress to diminish the cost of inland transport, and I have reason to believe that the result will be a steady increase of valuable settlers in the future. During the recess negotiations were resumed with

#### BBITIEH COLUMBIA

in regard to several matters upon which difterences had for some time existed between the two Governments. One of my Ministers visited that province last summer on a special mission, with a view to the adjustment of all questions in controversy, and his efforts have happily been successful. Should your sanction be given to the arrangements then made, all occasions of dispute will have been re-moved, and the most cordial relations established between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The papers will be laid before you and your consideration invited to the measures enabling me to give effect to the agreement. The rapid increase of population in the Northwest renders some amendments in the North West Territories Act expedient, and your attention will be called to this im- help of any supernatural power of faith, portant matter. The progress of

#### TER INDIANE

year has been on the whole satisfactory. Now, our Montreal English and French pa The bands included in the several treaties | pers desire that their respective sheets shall have for the most part be taken themselves become family newspapers. Would you to their reserves. A bill for the further pro- kindly, Mr. Editor, give us your views on motion of their interests will be submitted to this all-important question? I may say, en you as well as a measure applicable to the passant, that the Witness politely lets Mr. whole Dominion for the purpose of encourage Bray alone, and the doings of the Free lng the more advanced Indian communities Chonght Ciub it does not rotice, and I hear, to assume the responsibilities of self-govern- from very good anthority, that the Gazette rement. The bill laid before you last session for the representation of the people in l'arliament and the assimilation of the

#### ELECTORAL FRANCHIEES.

existing in the several provinces has now been before the country for a year. The measure will be reintroduced and I commend is to your attention. I would also urge upon you the expediency of providing for the regulation of factory labor and the protection of the workingman and his family. The measure submitted last session with some amendments will be laid before you. The rapid progress of the

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC BAILWAY

has been maintained throughout the past year. Of the 2,833 miles of the main line between Pembroke and Port Moody one thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight miles are now constructed, rendering practicable the completion of that great work within the next two years, although the time within which the railway company is bound to finish the road will not expire until 1891. My Government has thought it of the greatest importance for the settlement of the Northwest and the development of our trade that its completion from sea to sea should be hastened and the company enabled to open the line throughout by the spring of 1886. With this view, and in order to aid the company in procuring sufficient capital for the purpose by the disposal of its unsold shares the Government agreed to receive a deposit of money and securities sufficient to pay a minimum 3 per cent. dividend for 10 years on 65 millions of the stock. That arrangement was made on the belief that it would give steadiness and increased value to the shares on the market. A combination of unfavorable circumstances has prevented the fulfilment of these expectations and the company has not been able to obtain the required capital by a sale of its stock. The best means of preventing any delay in the great object of the early completion of the zallway demands your earnest consideration. I am pleased to be able to state that the operation of that portion of the railway already opened affords a most gratifying evidence of its soundness as a commercial enterprise and of its great value to Canada. The large increase of the volume of traffic on the.

#### INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

over that of any previous year without involving any burden upon the country, is a satisfactory proof of the continued development of trade between the eastern and western portions of the Dominion. A provisional arrangement made with the Government of of Harbor Grace called River Head, Nova Scotia for the retention of the Pictou branch and the requisition of the Eastern extension railway to the strait of Canso, will be the Roman Catholics heard the Orangemen submitted for your approval.

THE ACCOUNTS.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The accounts for the past year will be laid locality, and a green flag was brought to the before you. You will find that the expen. front. They sent four or five delegates to diture has been considerably less meet the Orange procession, some distance and the receipts larger than the away, to induce them to turn of another road

estimater, the surplus exceeding that of any previous year. The revenues of the first half of the current year, notwithstanding the large importations of last season, have been such that we may reasonably expect that the estimates for the year will be fairly maintained.

The estimates for the ensuing year will slee be submitted to you. They will, I trust, pe found to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Sengle:-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:-

I feel assured that you will devote your selves with carnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects I have mentioned and to all matters affecting the public interests that may be brought before you.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

MR. EDITOR,—In your last issue a correspondent writes, that in a recent letter of Blahop Cleary's from Rome, he intimated that he would try to hunt up a few Gaello speaking priests for Glengarry, and he adds that this is not necessary, and offers as one reason associate myself with you in the performance that priests of other nationalities are respected by the Scotch Catholics. He gives as an example the esteem they had for the Rev. Father Masterson. I entirely agree with him. Who would not esteem Father Masterson for his mild manner and truly exemplary career. But whyleave Father McCarthy of Brockville aside who was so much beloved and made Williamstown parish what it is; founded a convent in the face of immense disadvantages and left it flourishing. Nor should Father O'Connor of Perth be overlooked. His zial in the cause of temperance effects much good in the parish of Alexandria, particularly about Lochgarry. Indeed if the same were done in other parts, especially at North Lancaster, where strong liquor is dealt out so pro-fusely in hotels and stores, there would be fewer of the warm-hearted Catholic Highlanders to gas to-day their homes in the possession of strangers. Father O'Connor was not insensible to their faults nor to their wants. By hard labor he acquired sufficient knowledge of Gaello to hear confessions.

in Gaelic, and unless some of our priests imitate Father O'Connor in his zeal th se people will be unable to derive all the benefits from

SPECTATOR.

#### TRUTH VS. FREE THOUGHT.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS: Sir,-It must be admitted by all lovers of The Truth," as revealed in God's Word, that a grave responsibility rests upon the press as to the use it makes of its columns. My attention has lately been called to the Star. who certainly must have published the MSs. of Alf. J. Bray (commonly called a Rev). A more disgraceful, blasphemous aermon was never printed in any paper, and when I consider that, so far, this paper has not yet been placed under the ban of the Roman Catholic clergy, and many copies must have been read by the faithful and not a few of the priests, is it not time for the Church to speak out and place the matter squarely before the people?
"Truth vs. Errer!" This morning the Herald reports the meeting of the Free Thought club. The following are a few of the many infidel passages in the address that was given: "He (the speaker) had seen men in the humblest spheres of life who had plenty of high moral courage to do their duty, in the face of difficulties, without the They had no reed of religion, and the speaker hoped to see schools established from in Manitoba and the Northwest during last | which the Bible would be excluded," &c., &c.

> so far, for the Engligh press. Yours truly, A BELIEVER.

#### HARBOR GRACE BIOTS.

fuses to publish reports of the Free Thinkers,

To the Rditor of THE TRUE WITNESS: DEAR Sig,-Being a constant reader of your

valuable paper, and seeing you always stand out for truth and justice on all public matters I, with a very large number of Roman Catholics of St. John's and Harbor Grace, would feel grateful to you by publishing the following truthful version of the Harbor Grace affray between Orangemen and Roman Catholics. I suppose the Canadian people, as well as the rest of the world, have been shocked by the fearful murders of Orangmen by Roman Catholics in Harbor Grace, on St. Stephen's Day, 26th December, as reported by the Government paper called The Mercury, the Roman Catholics, of course, coming in for all the blame and stigmatized as murderers, &c., before any investigation was made; and as the foreign mail left on the day those bigoted and imiamous publications were sent broadeast over the world, and, of course, copied into Canadian and other papers. allow me, through your valuable paper, to contradict those reports, which said the Roman Catholics shot down the peaceable, quiet Orangemen while walking in procession, from behind the cover of a snow bank, which is one of the most imfamous falsehoods ever published by man, as the investigations show as they go on. But was it believed when first reported over the country and abroad? Of course it was, by a certain portion of the population, coming as it did from the Government paper, and they having sole control of the telegraph lines for a few days. But why was this? Because our present Government clique rode into power and their present positions by the assistance of Orangemen in the year 1874, although forgotten and forgiven by the Boman Catholic population in the following general election, and threw in their help to them and put them in power make them sweet with the Orangemen. Now for the truth of the fight.

again, but as they think they are getting a bit shaky, a dash at the Homan Catholics would Orange procession took place through Harbor Grace (as it has the past two or three years with boasting and insuits to Roman Catholics wherever the opportunity cocurred,) King William at the head of course. They passed through several streets without any interference, but as a matter of course they should attempt to proceed through that part ing at the west end of the town, and inhabited entirely by Boman Catholics, and when were coming to insult them at their own doors, their feelings became aroused and excitement began to run high. A lot of men and boys-about 150-began to gather in this

from going where they pleased. They then took aticks from fences as they went along. Eventually they came up to the Catholic party, who were also armed with sticks and of a Catholic trader, Mr. Cleary, attacked, such like; the Orangemen halted. A conversation now took place between the leaders on both sides, but neither would give way, some Orangemen saying, "Let us cross the Boyne once more, boys"—but they did not. The fighting now commenced. Shots were fired (but by whom?-not all by Roman | turbers of the public peace. Cathalics) on the "peaceable" Orangemen from behind a snowbark. The Orangemen and sympathisers were well armed with revolvers and guns. The Catholic party, expecting treachery, were not altogether unprepared for such villany, and, when they saw their friends shot down, they thought it time to return the fire, which, it is to be supposed, they id, the 400 Orangemen flying in all directions, like a flock of sheep, before onefourth of their number, leaving their killed. ten or twelve wounded, losing their flags, and their king, named Jeans, who was killed (much sympathy is felt for his family by the Roman Catholic party, as it was totally against the wish of his relatives that he joined the Orangemen, and it is said they blame the Orange party for his

friends went to assist them, but they said with their dying breaths, never mind us, stand by the flag, don't let them conquer it; sithough not an Irlshman amongst them, but good and true descendants of that persecuted race. Orders came to St. John's for the St. John's Police who were on the way in an hour for the field of battle, where all was quiet by the time they arrived on the scene. Great threats were made by the Orangemen to turn out and massacre all the Roman Oatholics, but I am rather given to think they would make a greater mistake than they field. did in the first place, for if the Orangemen were excited over their loss, how was the other party's friends' feelings on the matter ? Very excited, reader, I assure you; but they were quieted and well advised by their clergymen, and be it ever to their credit St. John's, Holyrood, Harbor Main, and other B. C. districts, who bore the trouble of their friends with fortitude, although they know the reports were infamous falsehoods, but they knew the law would deal squarely with all parties, notwithstanding that parties Orange Iccalities all over the country; and, rowdies, and let them know they must not take the country on their backs, defy the law, as they did at Carbonear the day of Jeans' funeral, when they prevented the mails and passengers from St. John's to that town from landing, and breaking in the windows done by the Roman Catholics what would have taken place? We would have had in very quick time a squad of British soldiers or perhaps a ship of war, but when it was

clique. 1 have been told a Roman Catholic woman went from Harbor Grace to Carbonear about 3 miles distant, to see her dying father, but had to go armed with firearms to protect herself! from these rowdies. Such is the state

only Orangemen it was all right with the

of things in this locality. I am sending papers to sustain my asser-

tions. Bt. John's, Nfld., Jan. 9,1884.

#### To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR BROTHER,-The sad events which caused such intense excitement throughout the length and breadth of the land, must certainly have been waited over the wires to statement sent out from Washington that, every part of the civilized world, more par- though Hewitt introduced the resolution sekticularly to Canado, where similar events so ing for the respite of C'Donnell, in doing so he very often occur. Vague and uncertain must went to a Republican member from be the rumours of this unhappy affray by the Pennsylvania and asked him to obtime is resched you, and for this reason I will ject, and that after the resolution give you as far as I can judge, a correct account. On Ohristmas Eve numbers of persons assembled in the streets, shouting and action and that of the house, representing using language offensive to the Catholics, that he had offered the resolution to forestell such as "down with the Romans," "no one of a more belligerent purport. Hewitt Popery." The police were called out headed has telegraphed a denial to friends here, and by the Chief Magistrate, who read the Riot interviews with him appear in New York Act, and it was only by the point of the bayonet that the crowd were dispersed and peace restored. In Spaniard's Bay the same night, the Catholic Church was attacked and windows broken in private houses.

On St. Stephen's Day the Orange Society they proceeded to Bear's Cove and through Harvey street towards Biver Head. Arriving at Ship's Head, they were met by a party of River Head men, who sent forward a few of their number to warn them against proceeding farther. A halt was called; an altercation then took place, in which Patrick Callahan, of the South Bide, was shot dead whilst holding a green flag in his hand. A general fight then took place. Four of the Orange party were shot dead and twentyseven wounded, many of whom are not expected to live. The consternation that followed, can early be imagined, six or seven hundred men flying in all directions leaving their dead and wounded behind them. An investigation is now going on, and in a few days many of the Orangemen will be arrested. There was great excitement all that evening and night. Every shop was closed and business suspended. Everything is quiet now and peace is, so far, restored. It will be a long time, I think, before confidence will be regained. This affair has ruined Harbor

Harbor Grace, Jan. 8, 1884.

#### To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR.—Before this reaches you, you and your numerous readers will, no doubt, have received by telegraph some account of the tragle occurrence which took place here on St. Stephen's Day, caused by one of those is properly exposed. Orange processions so fraught with mischief the world over.

Until the introduction of Orangeism into this town and neighboring settlements the people, Catholic and Protestant, lived like one happy family; never, except on election times, which passed off quietly after a few days, was the peace of the community broken by angry or sectarian feeling; but, alas! the demon of discord has been introduced into this once peaceful colony, destroying the good feeling that hitherto existed.

On Christmas eve, as the time for their annual procession drew near, numbers of rowdy Orangemen gathered on Water street (the principal street of the town), and openly insulted and broke the windows of the residences of several of their Roman Catholio fellow citizens, which necessitated the calling which alone prevented a serious affray. This how West can usefully serve his government

and not to come in contact with their party a character, that all places of business were or there would be had fighting, but the closed. In Spaniard's Bay, a neighboring Orangemen said no one would keep them settlement, on the same night, the paing settlement, on the same night, the paling around and the crosses in the Catholic cometery were destroyed, the windows of the Catholic school house smashed, and the house the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives from the stones which were thrown through the windows. Such has been the terrorism exercised in this hotbed of Orangeism, that Mr. Oleary has been since obliged to leave his house to the mercy of these dis-

On St. Stephen's Day, the Orange procession, numbering about three hundred, accompanied by a band playing party tunes and bearing the usually offensive flags and banners, and by Obief of Police Doyle and three others of the force. after marching through the principal streets of the town, were met on the road to Riverhead by a number of men and boys, who protested against their going further into their settlement, fearing that a riot would be the consequence. After consultation with the Chief of Polibe the order to advance was given, and the procession moved on, when a scuffle took place, and immediately without warning, a shot from a pistol from one in authority (so it is stated, in the procession, was fired, killing a Biver Head man named Patrick Callahan, death). When Callahan and Darmody, Roman | whereupon a general volley was fired by the Catholics, fell under the green flag, their processionists and a number of followers who accompanied them on the march with shotted guns. The Roman Catholics, nothing daunted by this turn of affairs, rushed on their assailants with sticks, wresting the guns and ammunition from the hands of the enemy, and using them in Felf-defence, killing one man on the spot and wounding several others, one of whom has since died The Orangemen did not stand fight, but fied in the most cowardly manner as soon as the gues were turned on them, leaving their banners, swords, bible, dead and wounded on the

> Several River Head men were wounded but only one seriously. As soon as the result of this fatal occurrence became known in Harbor Grace, Carbonear and neighboring places the greatest excitement prevailed. In Harbor Grace and Carbonear particularly, the peace of the community was so disturbed that it was absolutely unsafe for Catholics to pass through Protestant localities, even Bishop Macdorald and his priests going on sick calls required police protection.

After a few days the excitement cooled high in authority were sending telegrams to down, owing to the prompt measures taken by the authorities, and the forbearance of it is reported, where Roman Catholics are in | the Catholics in obedience to the exhertsthe minority they have to suffer insults, and, tion of his Lordship, who pledged his word in some cases, assaults are reported; but to the authorities that his people would not I trust the law will find out those Orange be the aggressors, and right nobly was his Lordship's pledge carried out by his faithful, obedient people.

The Orange society lost all their banners and flage, nive in number, amongst the rest a very expensive slik banner of King William. The R:ver Head men had with them a green of the houses of Roman Catholics. If this was flig, under which they fastened after the done by the Roman Catholics what would melee the shreds of the Orange fligs and banners and marched off in triumph, but dearly bought by the death of a remarkably quiet and inoffensive man. An investigation is now proceeding, and of course the poor Catholics are said to be all in the fault however, as the enquiry proceeds things are looking better on their side.

JUSTICE.

ABRAM REWITT'S DUPLICITY

#### PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE BRITISH MINIE-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The principal topic of conversation around hotels to-day was the question of veracity raised between . Hewitt, in our midst, and which of New York, and L. Sackville West, British Minister to the United States. The issue be tween these noted statesmen arises from the papers, in which he specifically denies the truth of this statement. He alleges that the resolution was introduced by him in good faith. He toned down the original draft which was prepared by Captain O'Meagher Condon. He admits he called on West, but merched through the town and attended Divine Service in the Wesleyan Church. Then nell case was mentioned only incidentally. West, however, maintains that Hewitt called on him for the express purpose of explaining his resolution and that he introduced it to prevent an immoderate resolution being pre

> When asked about the matter the British Minister said: "Mr. Hawltt certainly will not deny that he came to me to explain why he introduced the bill. He said he offered the resolution purely in the interest of friendly relations between the two countries." When asked if he had cabled his government Hewitt's explanation of the resolution, West said, "That is a matter upon which I decline to speak." On this point, however, he positively asserted that, as Minister, he did, after the conversation with Hewitt, cable his government that the O'Donneil resolution was not a serious resolution and did not represent the real sentiment of the American people or the government.

If this statement is true it is possible that Hewitt's two-sided conduct might have had important influence in determining the English Government to let O'Donnell go to the gallows without delay. The supposition is that Hewitt was trying to kill two birds with one stone by placing a mortgage on the Irlah vote and at the same time strengthening his relations with the British Legation.

Captain O'Meagher Condon, in a conversa tion to night, denounced Hewitt in bitter terms, and said the Clan-Na-Gael Association of Washington would see that his duplicity New York, Jan. 16 .- The New York

Herald's Washington special says: It is said that when West, British Minister, heard of the Hewitt resolution he imagined that war between the United States and England was imminent, but when next morning Rewitt called and explained that he offered the resolution not only because it was, in his judgment a proper one, but also because, if he had not prepared it, a more trenchant one would probably have been offered. West fell into such an exhibiration of spirits that he orbled to Granville that the resolution meant nothing and his government need pay no attention to it. Minister Lowell laid the Hewitt resolution before the British Secretary, with the request for the respite of O'Donnell, he was met by production by cable from West saving & was not necessary to pay attention to the matter. The correspondent says it is difficult to see

# THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY

LAND REGULATIONS.

OATTONION OF

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Southern Manitoba, at prices ranging from

\*\* **82.50 PER ACRE** \*\*\*

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation.

A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per sere, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The Company also offer Lands Without Conditions of Settlement or Cultivation.

THE RESERVED SECTIONS

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

TERMS OF PATMENT:

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

Partness purchasing without conditions of cultivation, will receive a Deed of Conveyance at time of purchase, if payment is made in full.

Payments may be made in LAND GRANT BONDS, which will be accepted at ten per cent. premium on their par value and accrued interest. These Bonus can be obtained on application at the Bank of Montreal; or at any of its agencies.

FOR PRICES and CONDITIONS OF SALE, and all information with respect to the purchase of Lands, apply to JOHN H. MOTAVISH, Land Commissioner, Winnipeg. By order of the Board.

CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary. 24-4

# Montreal, December, 1888.

MAKE NEW RICH BLOOD And will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take 1 Pill each night from 1 to 12 weeks, may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. For curing Female Complaints these Pill have no equal. Physicians use them in their practice. Sold everywhere, or sent b mail for tight letter-stamps. Send for circular. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON IASJ.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Minstantaneously relieve these terrible diseases, and will positively cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT (For Internal and Ex-lernal Esc.). CURES Neuralgia, Inducenza, Sore Lungs, Electing at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Couch, Whooping Couch, Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Diarrhea, Chronic Dysentery, Chelera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lamo Back. Sold everywhere. Send for pampillet to I. S. JOHNSON & Co., BOSTON, MASS,

An English Veterinary Surgoon and Chemist, now traveling in this country, says that most of the Horse and Cattle Powders wold here are worthless trush. He says that Sheridan's Condition Towders are absolutely pure and immensely valuable. Nothing on earth will make here tay like Sheridan's Condition Powders. Pose, Licasp'

KERRY, WATSON & CO.,

WILL OURE OR RELIEVE. DIZZINESS, BILIOUSNESS, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, FLUTTERING INDIGESTION, OF THE HEART, JAUNDICE, ACIDITY OF ERYSIPELAS, THE STOMACH SALT RHEUM

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

T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

DOWNS' ELIXIR N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSAMIC Ø 

Has stood the test for FIFTY-THREE
YEARS, and has proved itself the best
remedy known for the care of
Consumption, Coughs,
Colds, Whooping Cough
and all Lung Diseases in
young or old. Sold Everywires young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Price 25c. and \$1.00 per Bottle. DOWNS' ELIXIP DR. KANNON

C.M.M.D., M.C.P.S. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 219 St. Joseph Street, opposite Colborne Street. 18-G

#### WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY.

13 For several years we have furnished the Dairymen of America with an excellent arti-ficial color for butter; so meritorious that it met with great success everywhere receiving the highest and only prizes at both International Dairy Fairs.

(FBut by patient and scientific obscuical re-

earch we have improved in several maints, and ow offer this new color as the best 1... See world. it Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and Cheapast Color Made, 35 And, while prepared in oil, is so compound dithat it is impossible for it to become raneid.

ed that it is impossible for it to become rained.

EFSEWARE of all imitations, and of all
other oil colors, for they are liable to become
rained and spoil the butter.

EFIFyou cannot get the "improved" write us
to know where and how to get it without extra

(10) WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vi-

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court.
No. 5. Dme. Azilda Labelle, of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, wife commune endiens of Ludger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Cabinet-maker, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. Lutger alias Joseph Ludger Clement, Osbinet-maker, of the same place, Defendant.
An action en separation de biens has been instituted this second day of January Instant.

M. J. CL, LARIVIERE,

Attorney for Plaintiff.

Montreal, 8th January, 1884.

22-5

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL Superior Court, Montreal, No. 1242. Hannah Wallace, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Penrose McDonald, of the same place, contractor and builder, and duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, va. the said Alexander McDonald alias Alexander Fenrose McDonald, Defendant. An action for separation as to property has been instituted this day, in this cause, by the said Plaintiff against the said Defendant, returnable the aleventh day of January next.

Montreal, 21st December, 1833.

20 6 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DIS-TRICT OF MONTREAL. Superior Court. No. 94. Dame Philomene Craig, wife of Isale Craig, of the City and District of Montreal, Trader, has instituted against her said husband an action for separation as to property.

T. & C. C. Dal ORLOHLIER,

Autorneys for Plainliff.

Montreal, 10th December, 1863.

# FIVE DOLLARS

WITH

5 per cent. 1mp. Austrian 100fl. GOVERNMENT BOND

CROUP, ASTHMA, BRON TIS.

Isane of 1860. These bonds are guaranteed by the Imperia Government of Austria and bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per aunum, payable semi-monthly.

They are redeemed in two drawings annually, in which 106 large premiums of

60,000, 10,000, 5,000,

etc., florins are drawn.
Every Austrian 5 per cent. 100 florin bond, which does not draw one of the large premiums, must be redeemed with at least 120 Floring,

as there are no blanks, and every bond must as there are no danks, and every bond must draw something.

The next drawing takes place on the 1st of FEBSUARY, 1884, and every Bond bought of us on or before the 1st of February is entitled the whole premium that may be drawn thereon on that date. Out-of-town orders sent in Registered Letters, and inclosing \$5, will secure one of these bonds for the next Drawing.

For orders, circulars, and any other information address:

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CO.

69 Fulton street, cor. Broadway, N. Y. City. ESTABLISHED IN 1874.

N.B.—In writing, please state that you saw this in the True Wiffers.

21 tf

INFORMATION WANTED-Of Charles McCroa, a native of the County Fermangh, Iroland. When last heard from, about 8 years ago, he was in Texas. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by his faoher (William McCrea). Pettigo, Co. Donegal, Iroland, or his brother (George McCrea, Bagot, P.O., Co. Renfrew, Ont., Canada, Amerikaan parers please conv. Canada. American papers please copy.

### A WHOLESOME CURATIVE. NEEDED IN



ENGE for Constipation, filliousness, Headache, Indisposition, &c.

ar SUPERIOR TO PILLS and all other system-regulating medicines.

THE BOSE IS SMALL,

THE ACTION PROMPT,

THE ACTION PRO

67-26 TU&F-80WW-8

# DESTROYER OF HAIR!

ALEX. ROSS' DEPILATORY
Removes hair from the face, neck and arms without injury. Price \$1; sent securely packed from England by post. Alex Ross' HAIR DYE produces either very light or very dark colors. His Spanish Fly Oil or Oil of Cautharides produces whiskers or hair on the head. His Skin Tightener is a liquid for removing furrows and crows' feet marks under the eyes. His Bloom of Roses for excessive pallor, and his Liquid for black specks on the face, are each sold at \$1, or sent by post for Post Office Order. The Nose Machine, for pressing the cartilage of the nose into shape, and the Ear Machine for outstanding ears, are sold at \$3, or sent for Post Office. Order. Letters invited. Had through chemists of Bryson, 461 St. 1 awrence Main street Montreal, or direct from

ALEX. ROSS, 21 Lamb's Conduit street, 16 G High Holborn, London, England

#### **HEALTH FOR ALL** HOLLOWAY'S PILLS This Great Household Medicine Eanks Amougst the Leading Recessa-ries of Life.

These Famous Pills Purify the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bosels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never-failing restady to a case: where the constitutions, it was a series that the control of vertical tries are wonderfully efficacious in all aliments incidents to Females of all ages, and, as a GEM-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

#### HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Its Hearthing and Healing Properties are Known Throughout the World. FOR THE CURE OF

Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds,

Scree and Ulcers!

It is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the Neck and Ohest, as salt into meat, is
Curse SORE THEOAT, Bronchitis, Coughs,
Cods, and even ASTHMA. For Glandnist;
Swellings, Abscesses, Piles; Fistulas, Gout, Eheumatism, and every kind of Skin Disease, is
has never been known to fail.

Both Pills and Cintment are sold at Professor.
Holloway's Establishment, 583 Oxfordstreet,
London, in boxes and sots, at is, 14d, 2s,
4s, 6d, 11s., 22s, and 33s each, and by all medicine
vendors throughout the civilized world.

N. B.—Advice gratis, at the above address daily, netween the hoursel H and 4, or by belts.

#### TOUT SORTE DE CHOSES.

London's police force has been increased one-fourth in the past six months.

DR. LOW'S WORM SYRUP WILL REmove Worms and Cause, quicker than any other Medicine.

New York has a citizen, an enameler by trade, named Julius Cosar.

The most discouraging Cough, as well as Bronchitis and Hoarseness, yield at once to the influence of DOWN'S ELIXIR. Pamphlets free. Send address to Henry, Johnsons & Lurd, Montreal, Que.

A Birmingham (Conn.) family squeezes out 2 000 corsets per day.

FIRST RELIEF ULTIMATELY A CURB. These are the successive effects of one of the most deservedly popular remedies in the Dominion, Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which reforms an irregular condition of the bowels and liver, invigorates the stomach, renews digestion, and changes the current of the blood from a sluggish and torpid into a pure, rapid, and fertilizing stream.

A fifteen-year-old boy to the Pontiac (Ill.) Reform School wears No .4 shoss.

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 1 was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsis, and part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspaptic Cure was recommended to me, and I have much pleasure in stating that I was entisely cured by using one bottle. I in San Francishave not had an attack of my old complaint were murders. since, and have gained fifteen pounds in

Colorado ranchmen own usariy 1,000,000 sheep and half as many head of cattle. NATIONAL PILLS purify the Blood

regulate Stomach, Liver and Howels. Nebraska's Mennonites dam the ravines on their farms, and thus store water for their

Alexis Ogr, of Grant Isle, Aroostock Co., Maine, writes: "Having used Northrop & Lyman's valuable Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Bods, and derived great benefit from it, I take the liberty of asking you for quetations, and also whether you would be willing to give me the agency for this place, es I am confident there would be a large sale for it in this violaity when its merits were made known."

There were only nine accidents to trains in 1882 in Great Britain by which passengers were killed.

Thomas Robinson, Farabam Centre, P.Q. writes: "I have been affileted with rheuma. tism for the last ten years and have tried many remedies without any relief. I got a bottle of Dr Thomas' Edectric Oll, and found it gave instant relief, and since then have had no attack. I would recommend it to

\$3 on his dog.

A. M. Hamilton, Warkworth, wiltes: 'For wooks I was troubled with swelled ankle, which caused me much pain and ar noyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oll for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was oured. It is an article of great value. ' Beware of Bleetric or Electron Oile, as they are imitations of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Cil.

Three days' imprisonment was the fate of a man who called to a German Judge to speak louder.

FOR NETTLE BASH, Itabing Piles Ringworm Eruptious, and all Skin discases, use Prof. Low's Sulphar Soap

Many people have already sugaged passage for Europe next or mmer, and the ocean steamship companies are making preparations for heavy travel.

The sudden change in temperature from a heated ball room to the chill midnight air has to account for many serious pulmonary allments. European physicians have recommended JOHNSON'S FLUID BEEF, and it is now the correct thing at fashionable parties to have it cerved hot in the hall as guests

Mrs. Merklebam, Jefferson's invorte and only surviving daughter, who lives at George-town in utter destitution, was seventy years Thursday, and Congratsman Potter sent her \$250 as a present and said that if Congress didn't take care of har for it would.

DESTROY THE WORMS or they may destroy the children. Use Freeman's Worm Powders, they expel all kinds of

An oculist tells a Boston reporter that every yard of dotted well that is sold is at least \$20 in the pockets of his brothren.

If your children are troubled with worms give them Mother Graves' Worm Extermimator; safe, sure, and effectual.

France gives her Ambassadors thrice as much as she gives her Calinet Ministers, and Germany does likewise. England also pays her Ambassadors considerably more than any member of the Cabinet. Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Hol-

loway's Corn Curo is the article to use. ..

that country is maligned by sonsational

NEW BOOKS.—THE LIFE OF MARTIN LUTHER, by Rev. Wm. Stung, 2 mo. 112 pp Price. free mail, 25 cents.

Short Meditations to sid pious souls in the recitation of the Holy Rusary, 24 mo., 338 pp Price, bound, free mail. 50 conts. FR. PUNTET & CO., Publishers, 52 Barday St., New York.

In Europe the States which have most women are Portugal and Germany. Greece has a few more men than women,

EPPS'S COCOA-GRATEFUL AND COMPORTING. \_\_uBy a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and yet by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Occos Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to reelst every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Ga-sette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Bold only in packets and tine ( 1) and 1 lb) by grocers, labelled\_\_\_\_JAMES EPPS & Co., Homosopathic Chemists, London, Eng-

It is stated that Mr. Edmund Yates and

considered.

General Sherman is at the head of a movement to raise a Bartholdi monument fund in

For General Debility, Nervous Prostration, Loss of Appetite, the GOLDEN FRUIT BIT-TERS is a certain cure. Buy a bottle for 75 cents, including sample package of Liver Plile. Take according to directions, and be cured. Sold by all druggists.

George Brooks, of Philadelphia, has gone to prison for his eighth attempt to murder his

wite.

Carter's Little Liver Pills must not be confounded with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in approx respect One trial will prove their every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Ohinese authorities say that india ink was invented 2967 B.O.

I had severe attacks of gravel and kidney trouble; was unable to get a medicine or doctor to cure me until I used Hop Bitters, and they cured me is a short time.—A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER OF WAYNE Co., N.Y.

A Terre Haute produce merchant shipped 10,000 rabbits to Indianapolis one day last

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate Beware of Imitations.

Imitations and counterfeits have again appeared. Be sure that the word "Horsrond's" is on the wrapper. None are genuine without

There have been twenty-seven homicides in San Francisco within a year, and most

DO NOT BE DUPED.

A recently advertised and highly puffed remedy for dealness has lately been exposed as an unmitigated fraud. Not so with Hagyard's Yellow Oil; none name it but to praise.
John Clark, of Milibridge, testifies that it oured him of deafness.

A Michigan paper speaks of a citizen a sosking himself at a medicinal spring."

A GREAT SOURCE OF EVIL.

Every farmer will admit that one of the most destructive evils to good crops is that of worms or parasites that prey upon the vegetable life; other species of worms infest the human system and are productive of much suffering and ill-heulth. Freeman's Worm Powders will effectually rid the system of this trouble, are pleasant to take and contain their own cathartic.

in the Zoological Gardens of London there is a macaw known to be 119 years old.

#### TRIED IN TORONTO.

Mrs. Mary Thompson, of Toronto, reports the removal of eight feet of tape worm by the use of one bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm A man in Volinia, Mich., pays \$3.60 tax Syrup. This medicine is reliable for all kinds this year—60 cents on his house and lot, and of worms that efflict children or adults.

> Charles Russell, M.P., the English barris-ter, received over \$16,000 in fees in one week recently.

#### OLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Daily Anzeiger says: "Onief Superintendant of Police, J W Schmitt, of this city, who has been in the service a quarter of a century, endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a painbanisher. It cured him of theumatism."

Chinese authorities say that india ink was invented 2967 B. C.

sufferer from Chronic Kidney and Liver Com-plaint, and at one time was so bad that his don shows at \$3,500,000. His requests life was despaired of. He was cured by four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters.

Chicago real estate men have organized a Builders and Traders' Exchange.

#### A COMMON ANNOYANCE.

Many people suffer from distressing attacks of sick headache, nausea, and other billious troubles, who might easily be cured by Burdock Blood Bitters. It cured Lottie Howard of Buffalo, N.Y., of this complaint, and she

John H. Stephens, the first actual settler of Minneapolis, Minn., still lives in that city.

#### UAUTION.

We advise all who are efflicted with a cough or cold to beware of oplates and all medicines that smother and check a cough suddenly, as serious results surely follow. Hagyard's Peotoral Balsam loorens and breaks up coughs and colds in a safe and effectual

H. D. Mason, Esq., of the New York Hotel Stables, New York, states that St. Jacobs Oil is too best pain-cure for man and beast.

#### CHAPTER II.

General Cassius M. Clay, who lived nine with a lived mass. Feb. 1, 1830. Gentlemen—years in Russia, emphatically declares that I suffered with attacks of sick headache." Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the

most terrible and excruolating manner. No medicine or doctor could give me relief or ours until I used Hop Bitters.

"The first bottle Nearly oured me;"

The second made me as well and strong as when a child.

And I have been so to this day." My husband was an invalid for twenty

years with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint,

" Pronounced by Boston's best physicians-"Incurable!" Beyon bottles of your bitters cured him and I know of the

"Lives of eight persons" In my neighborhood that have been saved by your bitters, And many more are using them with great

benefit. " They almost Do miracles?" -Mrs. E. D. Blaca.

William Mackay, of Ottawa, will build a new mill; either at Calabogei or Round Lake, on the K. & P. Railroad.

OUR HABITS AND OUR CLIMATE.

All persons leading a sedentary and inactive life are more less subject to derange-ments of the Liver and Stomach 11 if neglected in a changeable climate it ours, leads to chronic disease and ultimat An occasional dose of McGalo's @ Mr. G. A. Sala are busy preparing their respective autoblographies.

Ayet's Barsaparilia, teing highly concentrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective, dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest, because the best. Quality and not quantity should be considered.

An occasional dose of motivales and butternut Pilis, will stimulate the first college," with a college, with a colleg

O'DONNELL'S DEFENSE FUND. MR. FORD PROMISES AN AUDIT AT THE PROPER

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—In an interview to-day Danis O'Connor, Treasurer of the Coicago O'Donnel: Defense Fund, says the total amount received by Patrick Ford is nearly \$50,000, while, according to Alexander Sullivan, the entire cost of the defense was \$12,500. O'Connor says. Irishmen are waiting to hear from Mr. Ford regarding the balance, and that the sconer they hear the better. He suggests that the surplus should go to O'Donnell's wife an i heirs.

#### IRELAND AND EGYPT. MB. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS OF ENGLAND'S POLICY

AND EMERCAIN'S VIEWS OF ENGLAND'S POLICY

AND EMERCANGEBLAIN'S VIEWS OF ENGLAND'S POLICY

LONDON, Jan. 17—An important speech was made by Hon, Joseph Chamberlain. P. esident of the Board of Trade, this evening, at Newcastle: He said that he had no expectation or wish of receiving expressions of gratitude from Ireland for the measures of simple justice which he had advocated. He believed that the majority of Englishmen wished to berriend Ireland, but they were not unnaturally annoyed by the continual insults simed by Mr. Parnull and his followers at Lord Spencer and Ecoretary Trevelyan. Mr. Chamberlain regretted that had the effect of rev.ving Orange activity in the North of Ireland, but he was at loss to know which mild eloquence of his friend of the opposition should have had such potencyamong the Orangemen.

In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain assured his hearers that the Government would give to Irishmen every privilege accorded to hughlahmen, to be exercised by the former under the same terms and restrictions as govern the latter. Epsaking upon the Egyptian question, Mr. Chamberlain said that England could not with honor leave Egypt to the anarchy which would be sure to follow the withdrewal of Egyptian toops from Egypt proper. He believed that the Government would uttimately succeed in estab ishing order in Egypt, but the proposition of annexing the country was not to be thought of, for the reason that the possession of Egypt by Ergland would be a permanent source of danger. AND RESPONDIBILITY.

#### DIED FOR HER LOVER.

A DAUGHTER RECEIVES THE BULLET HER PATHER INTENDED FOR HER LOVER.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—Cambrai on Sunday was the scene of a tragic episode of love and devotion. Two young people, both of excellent family and desperately attached to each other, met by appointment in the public garden near the ramparis. Entirely abscrbed in conversation, they did not observe that they were being followed by the father of the young lady, who, rightly or wrongly, disapproved of the connection. The lovers, hearing a suspicious noise, mounted the top of the rampart to ascertain the cause.

THE FATHER KILLS HIS DAUGHTER. At the same moment the father, who had provided himself with a revolver, took aim at the young man and fired, but the young lady, seeing the movement, suddenly sprang before her lover, receiving the builet in the facs. She fell dead at his teet. On realizing the terrible truth the young man resolved to die also and precipitated himself from the top of the rampart into the dry ditch.

THE LOVER'S FATAL LEAP. He dropped on the stones, dashing himself to pieces and dying instantly. The father, seeing the consequences of his act, became intane through grief. The young lady was of extraordinary becuty and accomplishments. The terrible drama has caused the greatest emotion everywhere.

#### P. T. BARNUM'S WILL.

A DOCUMENT THAT COVERS 700 PAGES -\$10,000,-000 APPORTIONED.

P. T. Barnum seems to consider his life work accomplished in the obtaining of the sacred white elephant from the Burmese King, for he has just made his will. In order that there might be no question as to his sanity upon which to ground contests after his death, he had eminent physicians examine him, and secured their attestation that he was of cound mind. The will and its codicils cover more than 700 pages of legal cap, closely written, and disposes of A REMARKABLE RESULT.

W. A. Edgars, of Frankville, was a terrible of \$10,000,000 to 27 heirs. The property is in New York, Brooklyn, Bridgeport, Colorado, and several other places. Mr. Barnum for charitable purposes are numerous and large. Among the beneficiaries are the Chapin Homo, Children's Aid society, Old Nen's and Women's homes and the so-Among the beneficiaries are elety to assist males and females over 18 years of age of New York, Bridgeport Or, han asylum, Bridgeport hospital and other Bridgeport societies. Mr. Barnum also makes provision for certain worthy chari. ties, by bequeatbing to them a stated percentage of the large annual profits accruing from his shares in the Barnum and London shows. He authorizes his executors to renew the partnership at present in offect with Mossrs, James A. Bailey and James L. Hutchinson upon its expiration in 1899. To the city of Bridgeport he secures the only water front not already seized by private corporations, with a dock upon it costing \$30,000, for 21 years after his death, during which time his executors are forbidden to sell or lease it, his object being, as the will recites, "to prevent a monopoly of the freight and passenger traffic by any one line of steamers between New York and Bridgeport, and to preserve to B'idgeport and others the advantage of reasonable rates for freight and passage between said oities."

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 speedy and permanent cure for consumption, Bronchitis, Catairh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its 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 desired storelleve humansuffering, I will send translationary, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addrossing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noves 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 10-19 sow

KINGSTON LADIES MEDICAL COL-LEGE.

TORONTO, Jan. 16 .- Notice is given that letters patent have been issued incorporating Jenny K. Trout, of the city of Toronto, Doctor of Medicine; Anne Benson Dickson widow; Catherine Mary Harty, Mary Eliza Britton, Lucretta A. M. Gildersleeve, the Hon. Sir Bichard John Cartwright, K.C.M.G., the Hon. George Airey Kirkpatric, Speaker of the House of Commons of Cauada; Alex. Gunn, M.P., Archibald Patterson Knight, Bector of Kingston High School; John Car-ruthers, Matthew Henry Folger, William Harty, Edward John Barker Pense, and Bobt. Vashon Bogers, of the City of Kingston, for 11 if the purpose of establishing a medical faculty ours, to furnish instruction to women in medicine surgery, midwifery, and in other sciences, by the name of "The Kingston Ladies' Medical College," with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, divided into two thousand shares of

The century plant, which takes 100 years to ripen in the North, takes but twelve years to mature in California, and takes only five



Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Spre Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Hurns, Sendes, Front Rites, AND ALL OTHER ROBLET FAINS AND ACHES, Feld by Druggists and Desters everywhere. Fly Centes bottle. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHAFLES A. VOGELER CO.

## A HOME DRUGGISE

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the intest of merit, but we point proudly to the next that no other medicine has won for its assuch universal approbation in its own care state, and country, and among all people, as

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be a interest to every sufferer:

PRELIGION A "Eight years ago i had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AVER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two be less of which I was completely curel. "sold large quantities of your Synsymatilla, and it still retains its wond offul popularity. The many notable cures is had effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS."

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1821.

SALT RHEUM. GROUGE AND INS.

Was for over twenty years before his received to Lowell adhered with Salt Rheum a worst form. Its alcerations actually amore than half the surface of his backlimes. He was entirely curred by A SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Administrate for 1883.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, W. Sold by all Druggists: \$1, six bottles

# LINIMENT. The Best External Remedy for

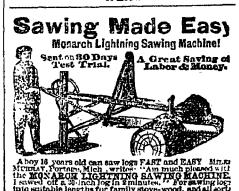
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Flesh Wounds, Burn and Scalds, Frosted Feet and Ears and all other Pains and Aches. As a Liniment for Horses it has no equal. One trial will prove its merits. Its effects are in most cases Instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction Price 25 cts. & 50 cts. per Bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE,

All those who from indiscretions, excesses or other causes are week, unnerved, low spirited, physically drained, and unable to perform Hfy's duttles properly, can be certainly and permently cured, without stounch medicines indisrate by doctors, ministers and the press. The Medical Woodly says: "The old plan of treating, Nervenua lie-billty, Physical Doctor, Social swholly appeared by THE MARKTON HOLDE." Even he pockets came assured of certain restoration to full and perfect manhood. Simple, effective, cleanly, pleasant. Sent for treatise. Consultation free.
MARSTON REMEDY CO., 75 Young St., Toronto, Cat.





# GURE FITS!



#### FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgativo. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

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El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents El Padre, 10-cent Cigar; three for 25 cents

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

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

# S. DAVIS & SON.

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

MANUFACTURERS AND

Importers of Cigars.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

-Old Scotch Ballad. Sons peur, et sons reproche, his name has passed to many lauds— His princely name, without a stain, Belors the whole world stands.

Fearless, as Iriah leader, 'Gainst a Power of might and wrong, Whose cruel rule ne'r lacked the will To work his nation wrong.

But a day of reckoning yet will come, R'en to their very door; For those who hold a race enslayed "God's mill grinds slow, but sure."

Then call him not the "Uncrowned King,"
But King, by right divine,
Who gives, to see his country free,
The wealth of soul and mind.

AGNES BURT. Mentreal, January 14th, 1884.

THE GRAND OLD WOMAN'S SILLY SPEECH.

LONDON, Jan 18-Sir Stafford Northcole made an unusually aggressive speech at Exeter tonight, in which he suggested that under a continued Liberal administration Irish independence might be far from impossible. The Conservative leader said there were quite reasonable grounds for the existence of suspicions that some members of the present Ministry would hardly object to the separation of Ircland and England and who were quite willing to have " the Government abandon the Protestants in Ireland to their fate and allow the Orangemen to fight out an unequal contest with the Land Leaguers.

SPEECHES CUP SHORT AT TABLE. THE LEAGUE MEETING AND BANQUET AT BLACK-LION INTERBUPTED.

Durlin, Jan. 18-No disturbance occurred at by the authorities, both the Orange Society and the National Lengue having proposed to hold meetings at the same time, and both having been interdicted by the Government. The Government took pains to sond a sufficient police force to the village, which is some miles from pulamore, in Kings County. The Orangemen made no attempt to maet, and the meeting of the Land Lesguers scarcely amounted to anything which could be construed into a demonstration.

thing which could be construed into a demonstration.

Mr. Biggar and other prominent leaders were present, and the preposed meeting was changed into a dinner at the old tayen from which the village takes its trane. This the police made no objection to until a ter the cloth had been removed and toasts were in order. When the first health had been disposed of and speech making begun the police, under their instructions, decided that the meeting was a public one within the meaning of the prohibition order of the Government. Very strong protests were made, but they were ineffectual, and the officers carried out their instructions and prevented the delivery of the speeches. The guests then adjourned to the house of the resident priest, where the officers were obliged to consider the addresses those of a private dinner party.

PERPLEXITIES AND ANXIETIES OF MINISTER WEST.

PROTECTING THE BRITISH LION'S TAIL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.-The New York Herald's correspondent writes :- During the last twenty-four hours Mr. West, the British Minister, has not, so far as is known here, been interviewed. He may have taken to letterwriting or he may be relating to Earl Granville, in his own peculiar sty.e, the recent occurrences in which he has cut so painfully ridicu-MODER Sigure.

What kind of matte. Mr West cends over to the British Foreign Office the following curious eramples will show :-

WHAT MR. WEST WEITES ABOUT.

Two years ago there was much task of the im prisonment, without trial of Americae citizens, or persons who claided to be such, in Ireland, On January 2: Mr. West wrote to Earl Grauville, evidently in great excitement, that the House Committee on Foretin Affairs bad reported a resolution of inquiry concerning such persons, and then added:—

ported a resolution of inquiry concerning such persons, and then added:—
Upon which Mr. Robinson, of New York, made a violent speech, a copy of which is herewith enclosed, against the British Government, and said, ciluding to the prohibition of the importation of hegs into England from America some time ago, which created so much sensation, "On that we only paid as much attention, as much honor, to a live American citizen as we do to dead Cincinnuti hogs!" I called Mr. Frelinghuysen's attention to the terms of this resolution and to the language used in debate upon it. WHAT MR. WEST IMAGINED.

what MR. WEST IMAGINED.

Mr. West apparently imagined that Mr. Frelinghuysen would at once send up to the Caplitol and have Hon. Mr. Robinson arrasted,
without bail. But Mr. Frelughuysen clearly
considered Mr. West an imperiment bore, to
be got rid of as quickly and cheaply as possible.
Mr. West reports to Earl Granville that the Secretary told him 'he had no knowledge of any
such resolution as I had now alluded to and
which I showed to him, nor could he tell me
what was likely to be the ultimate fate of it. I
remarked to Mr. Frelinghuysen that although
not much importance need be attached to such
language as that used by Mr. Robinson, still
the wording of the resolution was calculated to
produce a bad effect and might cause unnecesasry irritation."

Mr. West seems to live in a powder magazine

produce a bid effect and might cause unnecessary irritation."

Mr. West seems to live in a powder magazine. The great object of his life is to foresta! the production of bid effects and to prevent the "unnecessary Irritation" of that noble beast the British lior. He is, in fact, according to this, his own account of himself, an extremely silly person. A ruder man than Mr. Freitinghuysen would have told Mr. West to mind his own busines, but the present Secretary of State is a gentleman, and he merely answered Mr. West as one answers a troublesome child. He told him he would see about it. It takes more direct language than this to make Mr. West aware that he has been snubbed. "Beven days later—on the list of February—Mr. West wrote again to Earl Granville reporting the passage of the resolution of inquiry concerning American citizens said to be hold in captivity in Ireland, and once more showed his

rep in passage of the resolution of inquiry concerning American citizens said to be hold in captivity in Ireland, and once more showed his extreme anxiety that the British lion should not be unduly agitated. He wrote:—

"I do not think it necessary to trouble Your Lordship with comments on the abusive speech of Mr. Robinson, of New York, in support of his amendment, to which no importance was attached, but at the same time I would remark upon the fact of the resolution having buen adopted as showing the importance attached to conciliating the Irish vote."

Now the resloution was a perfectly proper one, precisely such a petition as would be adopted by the British House of Commons it British subjects were believed to be held in captivity, without trial or prospect of release in Turkey or by an African chief.

The British Government ought really to withdraw Mr. West and send here some one of less glaring and magnificent incapacity, some one who will not run to the Secretary of State every time Mr. Robinson amuses himself by twisting the tail of the British ilon. Mr. West is altogether too susceptible. He makes not only himself out his country ridioulous; he is almost as funny as Artemus Ward. Earl Granville should call him home at once and before Mr. Robinson makes another speech.

By the way—and this is for Mr. West's private information—Mr. Robinson has lately seriously objected to the current description of himself as engaged in twisting the tail of the British ilon. "This phrase," Mr. Robinson is credibly reported to have said. "Is an invention of the onemy. What I want to do is to wring his throat."

This is truly horrible and blood curding, Perpense Mr. West will van up and tail Secretary. TOO SUICEPTIME.

This is truly horrible and blood curdling. Perhaps Mr. West will run up and tell Secretary Freinghuysen that such language is "calculat-ed to produce a bad effect and might cause up-necessary irritation."

THE CLAN-NA-GARL CALL UPON CONGRESS TO IN-VESTIGATE HIS ACTION BEGARDING THE C'DONNELL RESOLUTION - THE MISSISSIPPI BILL PAISES.

WARRINGTON, Jan. 19 .- In spite of every effort to hush up the Rewitt-West session, it departments. Those who regard our parlie- It also proposes to establish ecclesistical tin shows signs of improvement, the will not down. Though Mr. Hewlit declares mentary system as the wais of English liber. courts to try cases of discipline) to report on London market for fine foreign peling

take an explanation before the House, the indications are that there is a heap of trouble for the old man to come out of his untimely visit to Minister West. It is evident that the Irish societies of the country are inaugurating a movement for a Congressional investi-\ 218 days. gation that may assume a serious phase be-

fore it is through with. Captain Condon says that the Clan Na Gael orders thoughout the United States are being communicated with, and that a similar mamorial will be forwarded to Congress by all of them. The association here claims the possession of conclusive proof that Minister West utilized a private conversation to mis-represent the wishes of this government as to the respite asked for O'Donnell,

A meeting of the Clan-Na-Gael Association of Washington was held to night to consider what was termed the perfidious conduct of Minister West. Captain O'Mesger Condon, at whose solicitation Mr. Hewitt introduced the O'Donnell resolution, presided, and the shows a total turnover of £361,905 14s 8d, or association adopted the following preambles an increase on the corresponding quarter of and resolutions, printed copies of which last year of £50,155 1s 6d. The profits were malled to night to Speaker Carlisle and each member of the House :

Whereas, It is charged that on various occasions the Minister of Great Britain in Washington has, in violation of the respect due by salmon fishings on the Don was fined £5, him to the government and Congress and people of the United States, attempted to exercise undue and unwarrantable influence over the proceedings and acts of the House of from passing through. Representatives, and to interfers with the rights of citizens to the extent of seeking to intimidate or injure them because of their expression of opinion in nowise conflicting with their obligations to our own government in the relations between foreign countries; and

Witeress, it is further charged the said foreign official has by misrepresentation and by the grossest violation of the rules which protect and govern private conversation nullified the effect of the solemn, deliberate, and unanimous act of the House of Representailves; that he, by unwarrantable imputa-Sizeklion to-day, much as it had been feared tions of duplicity upon its members, attempted to prove them guilty of deception, bypocrisy, and cowardice, and that he bas by those means prevented the success of their efforts to preserve and prolong the life of a fellow citizen unjustly and illegally condemned to death by order of his government,

> Whereas, Such practices, if not promptly prevented, probibited, and punished, are calculated to bring the officers of the government of the United States and the representatives of the people into contempt and to become precedents which, in effect, will make them liable to be called to account by said foreign official for their acts and motives, and cause them to be beld responsible, not to the people of the United States, but the British Minister; and,

Wherear, This would work great detriment to the dignity, integrity and independence of the Government and Congress to the personal degradation of those intrusted with the performance of executive and legislative duties, and portend the destruction of the respect entertained for the United States by foreign nations, and ultimately to the practical subversion of our free institutions and the union of the national spirit which maintained them; therefore, be it

Besolved, That this association respectfully and earnestly requests that the House of Representatives cause an investigation to be promised-Mr. Wm. Smith, Inland Revenue citizens of the United States, the performance of duties by its officers, elected or appointed, and the sincerely intended and due effect of the unanimous act of said Bouse.

Resolved, Further, that upon proof of such interference the House will request the with. drawsl of that officer from the United States.

BRITISH POLITICS.

ABUTING MR. CHAMBERLAIN-THE CONSERVATIVES --- STRETAFF RD NORTHCOTE DENGUNCED BY THE "TIMES" -- BOCIALI: T DI: CUESION.

New York, Jan. 20 .- The Sun's London Cable says there has been much speach making this week. The tension of the hour displays itself in language exceptionally rude and ferocions. Gladstone and Chambersain are the chief targets of attack. The Premier has been curtly described by one political opponent as a humbug, by another as a timeserving and unscrupulous politician, and by a third as a traitor to the empire. He is meantime quietly ensconced in Hawarden. Next week he comes to Downing street and cabinet councils. Chamberlain, whose latest epithe: from his enemies is " a meddling and concelted youngster," has again distinctly advanced himself by facing a meeting of rude and angry shipowners and hearing all their objections to his new bill for the protection of life at 88a

Lord Salisbury and the Tory Quarterly Review have defined the newest and most eocentric attitude of Toryism to the franchise question. Ireland, he says, ought to have it if England gets it, but as Ireland cannot have it because of its rebellious people, England must wait. This is interpreted to mean that Salisbury will force a dissolution in the hope of winning a majority and that he then will bimself announce the franchise and save the Tories by gerrymandering the redistribution.

Sir Stafford Northcote has also been talking, but even the London Times denounces him as flabby, and ordinary people no longer read his speeches.

Attacks upon landlords, which form one of the new features in English journalism, are getting more and more personal. One peer is attacked by name for puffing an insurance company, another for refusing school sites, and an agricultural journal publishes a black list of those who forced their tenants to contract themselves out of the tenant-right act of last year. It is also significant that the address to reply to the Queen's speech will be seconded by Mr. Samuel Smith, a liberal of the ultra-philanthropic school. Henry George, however, makes no head way, and is denounced by the Liberals as helping the Torles. He is smartly reprimanded by an Irish weekly for disparaging the Celtic and enlogising the Saxon race.

Boolalistic discussions show no signs of abatement, Mr. Bradlaugh announces a series of lectures against socialism, and challeages the leading socialists to meet him on the platform.

THE FRANCHISE BILL. New York, Jan. 20-The Herald's cable letter says : Gladstone has issued a circular to his immediate supporters that electoira reforms will be the first business of Parliament. which opens on February 5th. It is generally understood shat the government Franchise Bill will embrace England, Ireland and Scotland, and a re-distribution of seats bill will be introduced as well. A still more difficult subject is the referm of the corporations of London. One proposal is to extend the The third point relates to an improvement election of Mayor and aldermen to the whole in the method of nominating episcopal candiratepayers; another is to abolish these offices entirely and travele: the chief duties to the in the method of pasteral discessar visitation Board of Works and the rest to the different and in the rules creating a diocesan clergy.

#### SCOTCH NEWS.

RAINVALL AT AYR .- The rainfall at Ayr during the past year has been 60 inches, or an average of 5 inches per month, and fell on

LAST YRAE'S CRIME AT EDINBURGE, -- Duiing the year ended on Tuesday 9,914 persons were brought before the Edinburgh Police Court charged with various crimes and all offences.

THE SWORD OF HONOR TO SIR ARGERALD ALISON.-55,439 persons visited the exhibition in Glasgow containing the sword of honor presented to Sir Archibald Alison, the tiars of diamonds presented to Lady Alison, the claymore of Lord Clyde, and other articles.

THE SCOTTISH WHOLESALE SOCIETY. - The sixty-first quarterly report of the Scottish Wholesale Society, which has just been issued, amount to £8,271 19s 5d.

ILLEGAL FISHING AT ABERDERN, -At Aberdeen Sheriff Court on Wednesday, before Sheriff Dove Wilson, an overseer of the cruive with £2 13s 6d of expenses, for having placed shrubs or branches of trees in the opening of the cruives for the purpose of preventing fish

THE RECTURAL ADDRESS AT EDIENTROSE UNIVERSITY.—Bir Stafford Northcote, who in November was elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, has arranged to deliver his rectoral address to the students on the 30th inst. The right hon, gentleman is expected in Edinburgh on the 29th, and will leave for the south on the 31st of the month.

CROFTER FOUND DEAD MEAR ALTH. -- OD Monday Peter Smith, a crofter on the Common near Banagulaton, was found dead in a field. He left home on Saturday for Alyth, where he remained all night. Next morning he set out for home, which he failed to reach. It is supposed that he had fallen, and that the severe weather which prevailed all night had been too much for his constitution.

ACCIDENT AT HAMILTON, -Mrs. Hice, wite of a miner, in attempting to slight from the train at Central Station, Hamilton, on Saturday before the train stopped, was dragged along for a distance of 18 to 20 yards, and was turned round about four times. When the train drew up she was found so umly wedged in that it was necessary to saw the footboard in two places before she could be extricated.

"THE MILDRESS OF THE SEASON."-AC counts come from vatious parts of the country of the unusual mildness of the season, accompanied by proofs in the form of specimens of garden and wild Rowers that have been found in oud or blossom on the last day of the year. One correspondent states that rasps fully formed, and only lacking the snow to ripen them, are to be seen at Winterfield Villa, Dunbar, situated close to the sea.

THE INVERTMENT ACCIDENT .- The heavlest, and almost the last, of the claims against the Great North Bailway Company for injuries sustained in the terrible accident at Inverythan, in November, 1882, has now been commade with regard to the interference of the officer, Glendronach, who asked £4000, hav-Minister of Great Britain with the rights of ling agreed to accept £800. The claim of Mrs. Gilchrist, widow of the late forester at Cluny, who was killed in the same accident, has yet to be settled.

> EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF A DUNDRE Baxrs —A baker named Hutcheson was, on Monday, remitted to the sheriff at Dundse on a charge of brutally assaulting his wife. He struck and kicked the woman violently, house, where she was exposed for an hour to sales of straight bank 60-day bills wers re- | cod liver \$1.90 to 2. the great peril of her life. Her screams at | ported. Demand was sold at 9 13-16. Counter | tracted attention, and eventually she was rescued much exhausted.

WOMAN DROWNED AT TAIN .- Janet M'Leed, fisherwoman from Cromatty Ferry, was drowned on the Nigg Sands during Tuesday night. She had been on the south side of the firth selling fish, and had attempted to cross the sands during a dense fog that prevailed. Having lost her way, the tide overtook her, and she was drowned. So dense was the log on Tuesday night that one of the Cromarty Ferry boats was four hours on the firth, and was for a time in great danger.

DISMISSAL CF SEIP CARPENTERS IN DUNDER. -On Saturday a large number of ship carpenters were paid off at Dundee. For some time carpenter work has been very busy in consequence of extensive repairs being carried out on whalers and the equipment of several new vessels for the seal and whale fishing. The work has now been almost completed, and, as there is no prospect of new orders, the outlook is gloomy. The Dundee Iron riveters and boilermakers are still out on strike against a reduction of 10 per cent. on their wages.

THE LORD-ADVOCATE AND HIS CONSTITUENTS. -The Lord-Advocate continued his tour addressed five meetings in Clackmannanwhich would in future deprive the Conserva- \$13,167,035.12. tives of the election cry that they were the farmers' friends. Speaking on the question of the extension of the tranchise in Iteland, his Lordship said it would be the most equitable and just course to include that country in the ferthcoming bill.

POPE LEO TO THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16 .- The Sun has the following despatch from London: "Cardinal Simeori, Prefect of the Propagada, in an interview to-day said that the American prelates had received printed accret instructions as a result of the conference with Pope Leo. These instructions will be considered in the plenary council to be convoked in Baltimore in November next, and, perhaps, amended. When adopted by the council they will be returned to Rome, and the Holy See will confirm them as canon law for the United States. Cardinal Simeoni said that, in deference to the See of Baltimore, he would inform the correspondent of four of the points in the instructions.

The first point touches upon high sacerdotal education, which will embrace a two yourse, a broader study of the physical rolenoss as demanded by the exigeroles of the times, and also a broader Biblioal exegesis throughout ecolesisatical history and canon

The second point treats of the appointment of episcopal consultors, who shall be known as canons, like Boman chapters, and with similar duties, and the limitation of the number of rectors in each diocese.

maintain Christian schools, and to report the best method of preserving Church property.

Cardinal Simeoni said that the Council of Baltimore would be authorized to determine the preliminary rule regarding the tenure of priests. He declined to say who would be the next American Cardinal, but he allowed the correspondent to Infer that Archbishop Gibbons, whom the Pope esteems, would be appointed to that position. He said further that there was no pressure brought to bear to withdraw the mission of Seppisol to America or to create Archbishop Gibbons delegate apostolic. The Pope wished an American for America.

ONTABIO ELECTION APPEALS.

Tonorro, Jan. 19 .- The Court of Appeal this morning in the Prescott. (local) election case, dismissed the case against Hagar (Liberal), holding that the charges of treating were not such as came under the act.

In the South Victoria (local) case, the apwas as to whether the giving of railway passes to voters by the agent of respondent McIntyre nothing, was a corrupt act, and it was held that it was not a corrupt act.

In the East Northumberland case the same point was at issue, and the appeal was dismissed with costs. The Court held that all they had to do was to cause their judgment to be certified to the rota judges who had disagreed, and any further application to admit evidence would have to be made to these judges, who could make the final disposition of the case.

The signal officers on Mount Washington have only a fornightly mail. They go down after it upon boards that run on the railroad track at the rate of a mile a minute, and they climb back on snowshoes.

#### Finance and Commerce

FINANCIAL. TRUE WITNESS OFFICE.

TUE:DAY, JAN 22, 1884. In Loudon Consols sold at 101 7-16 money 101 9 16 account; Erie 25½; Illinois Central

139; Canada Pacific 55%.

New York stocks with a few exceptions were a little firmer. Northern Paoific was quiet at 23, Preferred fell from 47 to 46 g. Prices of other stocks were well maintained and generally higher. Manitoba after selling at 86, rose again to 88. Canada Pacific solu from 57 to 571.

The stock market this morning was again very dull, but was slightly firmer for leading stocks. It is something of a strange circum stance that the stock of the Bichellen Company and that of the Canada Pacific Bailway Company is selling at the same price on this market, while one pays a six per cent and the other a five per cent dividend. Gas stock and the whole miscellaneous list of securities ruled very steady. Our news to-day is that Mr. Senecal is on the day train from New York and will te here to-night.

Stock Sales-135 Montreal 1771,9 do 1771, 309 Merchants 1081, 15 do 1083, 50 Comm-roe 1193, 15 do 120, 113 do 1191, 200 do 1191, 325 Gas 175, 45 Telegraph 119, 5 Riohe-lieu 571, 50 do 57, 50 do 562, 50 Pacific 563, 500 do 57.

Canada Pacific closed at 57% and Manitoba at 874; money 2 per cent.

Afternoon stock sales-13 Montreal 1771; 2 do 1771; 25 Ontario 993; 25 Toronto 168 175 Commerce 110; 3 do 119; 75 do 119; 25 Richelieu 57; 250 Gas 175; 100 do 175;. One per cent was paid to call 500 Pacific at 65 in 60 days.

The money market is unchanged, with 5 to rates remain unchanged. In currency drafts | hides, 71c, 61c and 51c, for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 n New York | prem was asked between respectively. Inspected hides are cold to anks, 1-10 prem offered.

OTTAWA, Jan 19 .- The Canada Gazette of to the license districts.

The unrevised statement of Inland revenue accrued during the month of December, 1882, is as follows: Spirite, \$344,242.85; mait liquor, \$50; malt, \$34,465.55; tobacco, \$101,475.68 petroleum inspection, \$2,016.69; manufactures in bond, \$2,256.88; Beizures, \$74.61; over receipts, \$441.34; total excise revenue, \$485,023.60. Canals \$818.16, slides and booms \$12,867.59, culling timher \$71.76, by draulic and other entries \$25, minor public works \$841.56, inspection of weights and measures \$170.207. inspection of gas \$404.00. Grand total \$501,

753.74. The Post Office Bavings Bank account for the month of December last is as follows :-Balance in hands of Minister of Finance on 30th November, 1883, \$12,579,338.63; deposits in Post Office Savings Banks during month, \$583,826; interest allowed to depositors on accounts closed during month, \$3,863.69; total, \$13,167,035.12. Repayments at the Post Office Savings Banks among his constituents on Monday, when he during the month, \$467,472,44; balance at credit of depositors' accounts \$12,622,807.69 shire. He briefly referred to Lord Salisbury's outstanding cheques held by depositors and opposition to the Agricultural Holdings Bill, not presented for payment, \$76,799 99; total,

> COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BEVIEW - WHOLESALE MARKETS.

any increased movement of wholesale warehouse goods. The roads in many Cheese has risen to Liverpool to country places were unbruken in the 683 61 to 695. Prices are firm here early part of the week, and the heavy at 130 to 13 c and at 110 to 12 3 as to qualsnow has made another large proportion of ity. E. gs firm at 30c to 31c fresh, and 26c them very difficult to travel over. It is a generally admitted fact, however, that have sold at 38 and 8 25, and choice are beid at numerous country orders are to come even better prices. Mess pork, Western forward; they are only delayed for the time being. Country merchants almost invariably report stocks light for all staple articles. Dry goods keep very quiet, travellers having succeeded in only doing a very moderate business; the principal enquiry ply is light and prices are firm, and our outhas been for English prints. For woolens, side figure could be exceeded for real choice tweeds and clothing the demand has kept very fair in comparison. IRON AND HARDWARE. -- Scotch Warrants

have advanced on several occasions since our last, but the duliness here is still as pronounced as before as consumers will only buy from hand to mouth, and will not anticipate. Some of the leading manufacturers of agricultural implements are now making arrangements to largely increase their productive facilities. No. 1 Eglinton and Delmellington have been sold in small parcels at \$18 00, and No.1 Gartsherrie, Summerice and equal brands at \$19.75 to \$20 00. Stocks in store move slowly, and the probability is that a large portion of this iron will be on hand at the opening of navigation. Bars, plates dater, and the fourth point to improvement and sheets are unaltered, a fair jobbing business transpiring at previously quoted prices, bars being still quoted at \$1.90. Ingot

10 charcoal peing quoted at \$5, and No. 1 I O coke at \$440 to 450. In Liverpool the market is reported quiet, with a light demand and prices a shade easier. Canada pistes are now out of season, and what isolated sales occur are in the neighborhood of \$3.10 to \$3.20 for Penn and equal.

GROCERIES-The burning of the St. Law-

rence Sugar Befinery in Montreal to-day (Tuesday) will probably stiffen the prices of sugar, which was already improving in demand. We quote granulated at 810 to 85c, and yellows at 8c to 75c. In molasses the sale of a lot of 200 puncheons Barbadoes being reported at 42c, and we quote :-- Barbadoes 42c to 43 c, Porto Bico 41 c to 42c, Antigua 40c to 41c, Trinidad 38c to 40c, and St. Kitts 40c to 41 c. Syrups are quiet at 45c to 650, as to quality. In fruit there have been considerable sales of Valincla rasins at 5½c, 5½c and 5½c, up to 6c. Currants are firm for choice lots, but slow and easy for common, and we quote 540 peal was dismissed with costs. The question to 640 as to quality. Malaga fruit is steady Layers, \$1 85 to 2; loose muscatele, \$1 95 to 210, and London layers \$2 25 to 250. (Liberal), not paid for and costing the agent | Fine qualities of blue fruit, \$3 25 to 5 50 per box. Figs 12c to 16c in 1-lb boxes. Malaga figs 430 to 530. Prunes 6c to 7c. Sultans raisins 91c to 10c for light grades and 61c to Gabriel parish.
71c for dark. Nuts are still scarce. Tarragona almonds 16 to 170; filberts 80 to 9c; new Bordesux walnuts 7c to 8c; Grenobie do 1440 to 150; Provence almends 15c. The ten market has been quiet but steady, although symptoms of a decided improvement along with an advance in prices is reported from New York. Coffee and spices are without important change. Blue is quiet at \$3 50.

BOOTS AND SHORE AND LEATHER. - A great number of our manufacturers are doing very little, but a few leading men are fairly employed for the season. From Western jobbers some good orders have been secured, but spring orders as a general rule are backward. We quote prices steady: -- Mens thick boots waxed, \$2 50 to 3 00; do split boots, \$1 50 to \$2 25; do kip boots, \$2 50 to \$3 25; do calf boots, pegged, \$3 to \$4; do buff and pabbled Balmorale, \$1 75 to \$3, do split de, \$1 25 to \$1 65; short shoe packs, \$1 00 to \$1 25; long do \$1 25 to \$2 25; women's buff Balmovals, \$1 00 to \$1 50; do split do 85c to \$1 10; do prunella do, 50c to \$1 50; do congress do, 50c to \$1 25; buckekins 60c to 75c; mieses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c to \$1 20; do split do, 750 to 900; do prunelia do, 600 to \$1 00; do congress de, 60c to 70c; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals. 60c to 90c; do split do, 55 to 65c; prunella do, 50c to 75c; infants cacks, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$6.50, women's summer button and the shoer, 80c to \$1 25; misses' do, 70c to 90c; children's do 60c to 80c. Leather-No important improvement can be noted in this line, manufacturers confining their operations to immedists wants only. The stocks of sole are pretty full, but those of black leather are not us large as was expected by many in the trade. A few lots of splits and buff are going forward to England.

FISH -There is not much doing in pickled fish. We quote:-Labrador herrings, No 2, \$3 50 to 4 25; No 3, 2 75 to 3 25; green codfish, No 1, \$5 25 to 5 50, and No. 2, \$4 25 to 450; draft No 1 large, \$5 75 to 6; salmon, N. S., No 1, 2 and 3,\$20,\$19 and \$18, nominal; mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 \$11,\$10 and \$9; dry codfish, \$5 to 5 25; sea tront, No. 1, \$12 per barrel, scarce; whitefish, No. 1 \$5 to 5 25 per half-barrel; lake trout, \$4 50 to 4 75 per half-barrel; smoked herring, \$1 80 to

Oils .- The only sale we hear of is that fof 100 bbis Gaspe at 57c. In other kinds there is very little doing, and we quote :- Linseed, boiled, per imperial gallon, 59 to 60c, and raw, 56 to 57c; olive oil, \$1 10, and ordinary, 95: 5) per cent as the rate for call loans on stock to \$1 00; cod, Newfoundland, A, Coo; Haiafter which he bound her in a chair and lifted cullaterals, and 7 to 71 on good commercial fax, 5720; seal, steam refined, 721c to 75c; her from an attic room on to the roof of the paper. The market for sterling was dull. No lard, extra, 900 to \$1; do No 1, 75c to 80c;

HIDES. -- Business light. Green butchers' tanners at le advance upon the foregoing figures. Toronto hides 83c to 9c, No. 1 and to-day shows that Glengarry has been added | Hamilton 830. Western green salted-No. 1 buff, 9\frac{1}{2}0; No. 2, 8c. Dry salted, 15\frac{1}{2}c No. 1 and 13\frac{1}{2}0 No. 2; sheepskin\*, 65c to 75c; calfakins, 100 per 15.

Wool, -A few small sales of Cape comprise nearly all the business at present, We quote: - Greasy Cape, 17c to 191c; Augtralian, 22c to 30c; Causdian pulled supers A, 29c to 31c; do B, 24c to 26c; black, 24c. Salt. - Coarse, 471 to 50c twelves, 521c to 550 elevens, 550 and 600 tens; factory filled is steady at \$1 50; Eureka, \$2 40; and Turks' Island, 350 per bushel.

PHTROLEGE.—We quote prices here:—141 to 142c per gal for car lots, 15 to 151c for broken lote, and 160 to 17c for single barrels

City Breadstuffs, Dairy Produce and Provisions. January 22.

Prices of grain are unchanged, and the only sale mentioned is that of a car of Canada spring wheat in the country, which ought to bring \$1 24 on this market to cover buyer. In flour trade is at a standstill for want of orders. Oatmenl continues quiet at \$4 50 to 4 75 for ordinary and \$5 for granulated. Buster is steadier on all grades, but not notive. Fine goods are scarce and firm at quotations, and we quote: Eastern Townships, good to choice selected 21c to 23c; Morrisburg and Brockville, good to choice rejected 190 to 220 Western 170 to We are not in a position to report 18; Kamouraska 17c; low grades 15c Add 1c to 2c for jobbing lots. Bolls 18c to 20c. to 280 limed. Provisions-Dressed hogs even better prices. Mess pork, Western \$17 50 to 18; Canada short out \$18 to 19; hame, city cured, 130 to 150; west-ern lard 120 to 1210; Canada 1110 to 1140; Bacon 130 to 14c. A good enquiry exists for prime lots of turkeys, but the supside figure could be exceeded for real choice birds. We quote:-Turkeys, 11c to 13c; ducks, 10c to 12c; chickens 7c to 10c; ven! son carcases. 40 to 50 per lb; anddles, 640 to 8c. Ashes, \$4 50 to 4 60.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

The shipments to the United States for week ending January 19th were 24 horses costing \$3,154. They were sent to Worces. ter, Mass., St. Albans, Vt., Constable, N. Y., Colbrook, N. Y., and Bruston, N. Y. The average price paid for them was \$131.41, and the range was from \$66.50 to \$154. The sale was reported to-day on local account of a very fine bay carriage horse, 6 years old, weighing 1,050 lbs., for \$225, and a pair of heavy draught borses, 6 and 7 years old, were sold for \$370. The following were the shipments from this port last week:— January 16th, 2 horser, \$277.50; 1 de, \$80; 4 do, \$542.50. January 18th, 1 horse, \$66.-50; 2 do, \$307 50; 2 do, \$240. January 19th, there is nothing to make a use about, and ty are looking forward to the coming session the abuses arising from plonics, faire, and cabled £85, with an upward tendency. 50; 2 do, \$30750; 2 do, \$30750

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET. The supply of cattle, 250 head, was ample for all requirements and prices ruled easy. The best eteers brought 50 to 540. Fair conditioned cows and steers brought from 40 to 420 per lb, while rough and lean two year old steers and helfers sold at from 30 to 310 per lb. The bulk of to-day's offerings, however, realised 40 to 50 per lb. About 100 sheep and ismbs were offered, a few small sales only being reported at \$3 to \$4 for lambs and \$4.50 to \$6 for sheep according to quality, very few being good enough to fetch over the outside figure. Calves were sold at \$4 to \$5, but only two or three were offered. Live hogs are scarce and firm at 60 to 61 per lb. A car of dressed hoge, averaging 240 lbs, was sold to-day at \$8 25 per 100 lbs.

BIRTH.

COSTIGAN-At 81 St. Urbain street, on Tuesday, the 8th instant, the wife of J. J. Costigan, of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

SULLIVAN-WICKHAM-On the 15th Nov., 1882, by the Rev. J. J. Salmon, Mr. Timothy Sullivan to Catherine Wickham, both of St. PENNY-GILMOUR.-In this city, at St.

Martin's Church, on January 17th, by the Rev. J. A. Stone, Jessie Young, daughter of James Y. Gilmour, Esq., to Edward Goff, son of the late Hon. G. E. Penny.

RENAUD-SHERIDAN.-In this city, on the 15th instant, in St. Arn's Church, by the Rev. Father Hogan, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Whittaker and Rielly, Arthur Renaud, merchant, of this city, to Sara, youngest daughter of James Sheridan, Esq., Overdale Place. No

#### DIED.

MURPHY-At the residence of his father, Batiscan Mills, P.Q., on the 12th instant, John M., aged 26 years, son of Nicholas Murphy.

STAFFORD-On Tuesday, January 15th, Rose Ann, youngest daughter of Thomas P. Stafford, aged three years and four months.

MoDONNELL.-In this city, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., after a long and painful illness, Bernard A. McDonnell, aged 47 years. LOVETT.-At 178 Chatham street, on Sunday.

the 20th inst., Maggle, second daughter of Thos. Loyett, aged five years and nine months. McGUIRE.-In this city, on the 10th instant, Mary, second daughter of the late Francis McGuire, aged 22 years.



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Darability. WILLIAM SENABRA CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore From Baltimore. No 112 Pilit Avenu. N

FLORIDA FXOTUSIONS. Travel 2,200 miles and 12 days' board for \$55. Leave Boston every Thursday. For full particulars F, W. H. & I Co., 82 Divenshire St., Boston.

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Now is the time to buy MANTLE SILK VELVET, best makes, at great reductions.

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Our Flannels are selling at the reduced prices very tast. Now is the time to purchase

CHEAP WHITE FLANNELS,
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We are selling more Table Linens than ever before, our prices being much lower and the as-sortment better. Cheap Table Cloths, Cheap Table Napkins, Cheap Table Linens. Cheap Linen Towels. Cheap Cotton Towels, Cheap Linen Towelling.

FUR TRIMMINGS FUR TRIMMINGS e, carsley's. S. carsley's

The largest stock of KID GLOVES in Canada. 8. CARSLEY'S. BELDING, PAUL & CO.

Belding, Paul & Co's Sewing Silks and Twists are the best. Their name is on every spool. S. CARSLEY,

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Notre Dame Street,



CEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mounied Police Clothing Supplies," and addressed to the Hon, the Pristident of the Privy Council Oltawa, will be received up to Noon. THURSDAY, 14th February, 1884.

Printed forms of Tender, containing full information as to the articles and quantities required, may be had on application to the under signed.

No Tender will be received unless made of such printed forms. Patterns of all articles may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an scepted Canadism Bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cant. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited the party making the tender declines to edit into a contract when called upon to do so, or in fallist to complete the service contracted for it the Tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to Newspapers in

be returned.

No payment will be made to Newspapers in serting this advertisement, without, anthoris having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE, Compttoller, N.W.M. Police Ottawa, January 10th, 1884. 15 J183